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GUIDE



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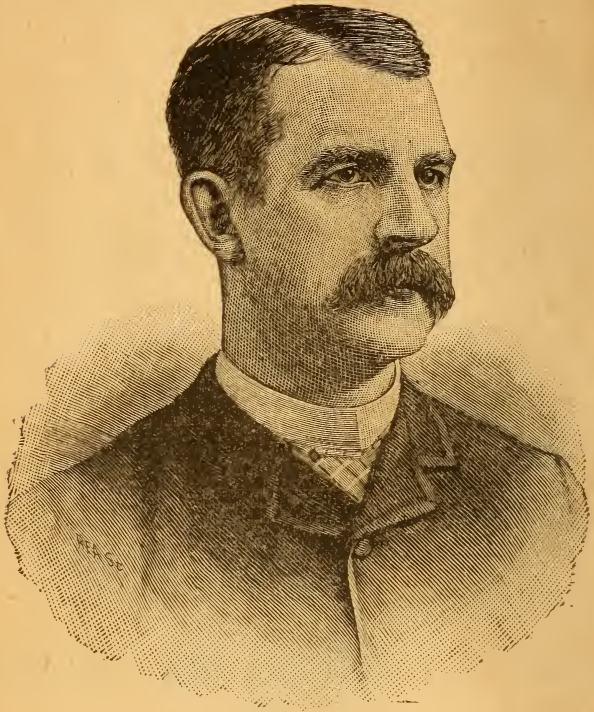
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WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 1893.

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N. E. YOUNG,

*Secretary the National League and American
Association Professional Base Ball Clubs.*



A. J. Spalding

SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE

AND

Official League Book for 1893.

A COMPLETE HAND BOOK OF THE NATIONAL
GAME OF BASE BALL.

CONTAINING THE

**FULL OFFICIAL LEAGUE RECORD
FOR 1893.**

TOGETHER WITH

THE NEW CODE OF PLAYING RULES AS REVISED BY THE
COMMITTEE OF RULES.

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CORRECT INTERPRETATION OF THE NEW RULES.

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THE COMPLETE PITCHING RECORDS OF 1892, TO WHICH
ARE ADDED SPECIAL CHAPTERS ON THE BAT-
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OF 1892.

— — TOGETHER WITH — —

INTERESTING RECORDS OF THE MOST NOTEWORTHY CONTESTS, INCIDENTS
AND OCCURRENCES OF THE EVENTFUL SEASON OF 1892.

EDITED BY HENRY CHADWICK.

PUBLISHED BY

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
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PREFACE.

SPALDING'S LEAGUE GUIDE for 1893 is the fifteenth annual edition of the work, as the first LEAGUE GUIDE was issued in the spring of 1876. For the past dozen years the GUIDE has been the leading publication of its kind in the professional base ball world; but this year it will stand alone as the model hand book of the entire base ball fraternity, amateur and professional alike, as it is the only authorized book of rules and statistics of the professional clubs of the country now issued, the period for the publication of the Association Guide having expired with the disbandment of the American Association, and the absorption of its leading clubs by the reconstructed National League.

The interesting features of the GUIDE for 1893 include the editorial chapters on the organization of the twelve club league; the editorial comments on the prominent events and occurrences of the League campaign of 1892; the records of the phenomenal contests of the past season of 1892, and the chapter on college base ball, together with the full pitching records of the season, which have been the feature of the GUIDE for the past five years.

INTRODUCTION.

The great contrast between the American people at the present day and those of even a quarter of a century ago, as regards their participation in and their patronage of out door sport is very striking. In the bygone days our people were the butt of our English cousins across the Atlantic on account of our neglect of physical recreation, and also for our worship of the "almighty dollar" at the cost of everything else. Now things are very different. We have not only acquired the English taste for manly field exercise, but we now rival them in matters of sports, in which they have held sway for centuries. It may be said to have begun with the brilliant success of the yacht America in 1851, and the advance movement was aided by the achievements of the American chess champion of the world, Paul Morphy, in 1857. Since then step by step have we worked our way up in this race for supremacy in the arena of manly sports, until now we rival them in rowing, on the turf, on the tennis field, in bicycling, and all athletic games. The question is, What has been the result of the change made in the character of our people in this respect? and the answer is, beneficial in every way. Improvement in the physique of Americans has been one result; a wider sphere has been opened up to us in rational social enjoyment for another, especially as regards the participation of American women in sundry sports and pastimes suited to them, such as were closed to them twenty-five years ago. Look at the throngs of lady skaters on our park lakes in the winter. Note the grand stands at the baseball grounds crowded with ladies at college matches, the fashionable gatherings of ladies at our high-class jockey-club courses, not to mention the ladies' outdoor clubs and riding and walking clubs, now so fashionable; and the participation of the girls in tennis and croquet games and archery meetings, all of which were unknown pleasures for American women a quarter of a century ago.

In regard to the encouragement to be given by the press to the existing furore for outdoor sports, and the prevalent idea to "beat all 'creation" at any sport in vogue, it has been wisely said by a very able English writer, that "those exercises which in their nature and operation have a direct tendency to draw the bands of society closer together by friendly intercourse, which substitute the feats of men for the freaks of the fop, hardihood for effeminacy, dexterity for luxurious indolence, and which are free from taint of cruelty, oppression and selfishness, and which may be pursued without shame, compunction or reproach, are entitled to especial encouragement and consideration in a matter so important as that of selecting a sportive science for the people."

The sport of sport for Americans, alike for boys and men, is our national game of baseball, which is now the established favorite game of ball of the American people, and occupies a position in public estimation which no other field sport in vogue approaches. The game has attained its present position of popularity, not only from its adaptability to our peculiar national characteristics, as regards its possession of special points of attraction; but also from its value as a field sport which presents sufficient excitement in itself to draw thousands of spectators, without the intrinsic aid of betting as its chief point of interest, the latter attraction being something which pertains to nearly every other popular sport. Then, too, it should be borne in mind that baseball first taught us Americans the value of physical exercise as an important aid to perfect work in cultivating the mind up to its highest point. It is to the introduction of baseball as a national pastime, in fact, that the growth of athletic sports in general in popularity is largely due; and the game has pointed out to the mercantile community of our large cities that "all work and no play" is the most costly policy they can pursue, both in regard to the advantages to their own health and in the improvement in the work of their employes; the combination of work and play yielding results in better work and more satisfactory service than was possible under the old rule. Thus the game has acted like a lever in lifting into public favor all athletic sports.

What can present a more attractive picture to the lover of outdoor sports than the scene presented at a base ball match between two trained professional teams competing for championship honors, in which every point of play is so well looked after in the field that it is only by some extra display of skill at the bat that a single run is obtained in a full nine innings game? If it is considered, too, that base ball is a healthy, recreative exercise, suitable for all classes of our people, there can be no surprise that such a game should reach the unprecedented popularity it has.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The story of the rise and progress of the National League, from its organization in 1876 up to the period of its reconstruction on a new basis in 1892, presents a chapter of base ball history of the deepest interest; inasmuch as it is descriptive of the evolution of professional base ball through the wrecking sea of pool gambling, "revolving" and contract breaking—which ordeals it had to go through in the seventies—to the harbor of safety of the national agreement in which it was anchored up to the close of 1889. Its successful resistance of the greed of the "star" players of the fraternity in 1890; its victory in its fight with the disbanded National association in 1891, and its checkered career up to the time

of its final establishment on the plane of true business principles, in 1892, presents matter of interesting reading to every admirer of the game. From the very inception of the National League up to the beginning of the decade of the nineties the National League found itself antagonized by the worst elements of professional ball playing. At first downright "crookedness" raised its hideous head; then came the era of that other phase of professional dishonesty, contract breaking; while drunkenness in the ranks prevailed to such an extent as to make it a serious obstacle to successful progress. All these elements of opposition to playing the game in its integrity were, of necessity, obliged to be met and conquered by arbitrary enactments and coercive measures, which would naturally be objectionable under a better condition of things. Experience, in fact, taught the National League that nothing short of the strong and ungloved hand was able to cope successfully against the evils of the era of the rule of the rough element in the professional fraternity. "Out of evil cometh good," says Scripture, and the costly revolt of 1890, which got away with hundreds of thousands of dollars of the capitalists' money—not that of the players, be it remembered—followed, as it was, by the war between the old American Association and the League in 1891—still more disastrous in the financial losses involved—had one compensating effect to offset its damaging influence, and that is that it drove the various club magnates to adopt a system of re-organization in their business, which will enable them to manage their club affairs on true business principles hereafter, something they have never done before.

This brief resume of the past of League history brings us up to the period of the enlargement of the National League in 1892, from an eight club league to that of one of twelve clubs. The league was reconstructed on the basis of one all-powerful and controlling organization to govern the entire professional base ball fraternity. The new twelve club league, which closed its inaugural year in 1892, though a new organization in one sense, is really but an enlargement of the old National League, brought about by the absorption of four of the leading clubs of the disbanded American Association, which ended its existence as an independent organization in February, 1892. That the combination of club interests which went into effect in the spring of 1892 has proved to be of great advantage to the Association clubs which then entered the League, goes without saying, but it was a very costly movement for the League clubs, all of whom had to pay dearly for the restoration of peace in the professional field, a result unattainable at the time except by yielding to the demands of the old association's leaders as they did.

When the new League was organized its championship season

was lengthened by nearly a month, and it was also divided into two halves, each having its separate championship campaigns. The experience of the season proved the new plan to be of but little advantage, owing to the faulty manner in which it was arranged. The idea of a double championship season was a good one; but the mistake committed was in not making the divided campaigns into those of sectional club championships. With the new twelve club league governing the entire professional fraternity, the right way would have been to have made the divided season one representative of the championship of its eastern and western branches; each of the six clubs playing first for the championship of its own section, and on its own club grounds, from April to the close of July, and then using up the balance of the season in playing the six eastern clubs against the six western for the championship of the United States. By this means four of the six costly turns of the whole season would have been avoided, and an exciting series of games could have been introduced at a period of the season when the pennant race was each year ordinarily much of its interest. The plan of two different sectional leagues would in this way have been avoided, and only the two distinct branches of the one all powerful twelve club league would have been recognized. The divided season of 1892 lacked in this specially attractive point of a battle for the championship of each section to begin with, followed by a grand contest in the fall for the championship of the league itself.

THE NEW LEAGUE'S INAUGURAL YEAR.

It was confidently expected by the more sanguine magnates of the reorganized League, when the combination was effected during the winter of 1891 and 1892, that the ensuing season of 1892 would see a reaction take place in the professional arena in the way of a return to the large patronage which had marked the season of 1889—the season prior to the revolutionary period inaugurated in 1890;—and that the new League, with peace once more reigning in the base ball world, would regain its lost financial prosperity. But in making this calculation the magnates in question lost sight of two or three important facts; and these were the handicapping they would naturally be subjected to in the commencement, first, of the continuance of high salaries paid to star players of the fraternity, and secondly the introduction of strong rival attractions, well calculated to draw the fickle class of the sporting public from their first love—the old popular national game of base ball. What with the gambling mania which has seized the sporting public up to the point of a furore, as it had previously seized the English people; and also the extension of horse racing events from quarterly meetings during each year to racing all the

year round; together with the existing furore for the new phase of prize-fighting known as "glove fights," professional base ball temporarily had to occupy a secondary position in popular favor, despite the fact that the drawback of the revolt and the subsequent war between the rival factors of the previous two years had been removed.

As to the alleged loss in public favor of the game itself, the fact that the twelve clubs of the reorganized League during their championship campaign of 1892 received at the gate an aggregate of over a million dollars—the largest sum of money any previous League season had ever yielded—proved conclusively that there was no falling off in the innate attractive powers of the grand old game itself; but only that the great expectations of a minority of the League magnates, in regard to improved patronage for 1892, based upon the ending of the base ball war of 1891, had not been realized, owing chiefly to the rival attractions which had seized the public's fancy for the time being.

That the reorganized League has become a permanent institution goes without saying, and each year of its existence will only see it more firmly established as the sole power for the government of the whole of the professional base ball fraternity. The assimilation of the old American association element in the reorganized league is complete. Nothing would induce the magnates of the four clubs—now part and parcel of the League—to go back to the old condition of things, of a divided governmental power in the control of the fraternity, from the fact that practical experience of the most costly character had proved the idea to be a fallacy; the only strength of the old dual government, depending upon its fidelity to the National agreement compact, while its glowing weakness—plainly proved in 1891—lay in the opportunity it afforded the class of "star" players of the fraternity to use the rival organizations for the purpose of keeping up fancy salaries.

That the base ball laborer, as a rule, is worthy of his hire, is not disputed. The ability to excel as a base ball player is his special gift, and the fact that he may lack the requisite talent to earn even a dollar a day at any ordinary avocation, while his services as a base ball expert are worth all that the club which engages him can afford to pay him on a fair business estimate, does not alter the fact that his special gift is worth its just reward. But hitherto, and especially since 1889, the gifted player has not had his salary paid him on the basis of a fair division in accordance with the profits of the business. The fact is uncontrovertible that circumstances have so favored the players that they have been able to force the clubs to come to their high terms, and to submit to an exaction which a fair business basis would not admit of; and the result has been—up to the close of the season of 1892—that the

players have eaten up all the profits, leaving the majority of the clubs to feed on the husks. In other words, the club capitalists have been left to pay the season's costs, when the receipts failed to meet the expenditures, while the overpaid stars of the fraternity have divided all the profits. This one-sided condition of things it was which was at the bottom of the reorganization of the League on the basis of one large controlling League, which alone had the power to bring about a greater equality in the division of the season's receipts, the result of the new movement being that the rule of the stars ended with 1892. In 1893 one can reasonably look for an improved condition of financial affairs in the League, though it may be 1894 before the old profitable times of 1889 are restored.

RECORD OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP FOR 1893.

For the first time in the history of the National League, not only did twelve clubs participate in the annual pennant race of the season of 1892, but the season itself was divided into a Spring and Fall series, each having its special championship, the champion clubs of the divided season playing together at the close of the Fall campaign for the championship of the United States and necessarily for the entire base ball world. The first or Spring series of the divided season opened on April 12 and ended on July 13, the second or Fall series beginning on July 15 and ending on October 13. The Boston club won the championship of the Spring series, and the Cleveland club that of the Fall series, and in the contest between the two champion clubs in October, the Bostons won the world's series and was awarded the championship of the League for the entire season.

The ending of the season was an experiment and it was due to the extension of the season from the early part of April to the middle of October and also the increased number of total games the twelve clubs had to play. While it cannot be said to have been the success anticipated, it was certainly not a failure; for, but for the division, and the new start in the race it led to, the interest in the campaign would have fallen off by August, as the race in the Spring campaign was too one-sided to be interesting. But the division renewed the interest as a whole considerably, and to that extent the divided season was a success.

In the Spring campaign the twelve clubs were scheduled to play seven games each with every other club, making a total of 462 games for the past half of the season. Of this number no less than 448 were played, despite the unpropitious weather in April and May. The three leading clubs in the first race were the Bostons, Brooklyns and Philadelphias. One victory only divided the

Boston and Brooklyn clubs at the finish, but the Bostons had four less defeats charged to them. Brooklyn led Philadelphia by having five more victories, and four less defeats. But one club in the twelve failed to score at least one victory from its eleven club opponents, and that one was the Baltimore, which did not score a victory during the campaign from either the Boston or Brooklyn clubs, and only single games from the Cincinnati and Pittsburg clubs, the Baltimores losing 55 games out of 75 played, the worst record of the campaign. Only seven of the twelve clubs won more games than they lost, the six tail-enders in the race being the Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Louisville and Baltimore clubs, while the six leaders include Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburg. The Boston club was not successful against the Baltimore team, and the least so against the Philadelphia club. The Brooklyn club did the best work against the Baltimore and was least successful with the Boston and Philadelphia, while the Philadelphia club was the most successful against the Louisville and the least with the Cleveland.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SEASON OF 1892.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE SEASON.

The championship season of 1892 was inaugurated on April 12th, on which occasion the twelve League clubs began the first half of the divided season, which lasted from April 12th to July 13th. The three victorious clubs in the East on the opening day were the New York, Brooklyn and Boston clubs, each playing on their opponent's grounds at Philadelphia. Baltimore and Washington, respectively, the best played game of the three being that at Philadelphia, which was marked by a score of 5 to 4 only, after a closely contested game, the other games being marked by double figure scores; the Brooklyn team having no difficulty in winning at Baltimore by 13 to 3, or the Bostons at Washington by 14 to 4. In the West the three winning teams were those of the Chicago, Pittsburg and Louisville clubs, the Louisvilles taking the visiting Cleveland team into camp by 5 to 2, after a good contest, while at St. Louis the Chicago team walked away with the St. Louis Browns to the tune of 14 to 10, the Pittsburgs defeating the home team at Cincinnati by 7 to 5. At the close of the first week of the campaign, no April 16th, the New York and Boston teams were tied for the lead, neither having lost a game; the Pittsburgs were a good third; the Brooklyn, Chicago and Louisville clubs were tied for fourth place; the Philadelphia club stood seventh; the Cincinnati eighth, with Cleveland ninth, and St. Louis tenth, the Washington and Baltimore teams being tied for last place, neither having won a

single game. By the end of the first month of the campaign, on April 30th, quite a change in the relative positions of the contesting teams had taken place, as will be seen by the appended table showing the position of the clubs at the end of the month:

APRIL RECORD.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per Cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per Cent.
Boston.....	11	2	13	.846	New York.....	6	6	12	.500
Brooklyn.....	9	3	12	.750	Philadelphia....	5	8	13	.385
Louisville.....	9	3	12	.750	Washington.....	4	7	11	.364
Pittsburg.....	9	4	13	.692	Chicago.....	3	10	13	.231
Cleveland.....	7	4	11	.636	St. Louis.....	2	11	12	.167
Cincinnati.....	9	6	15	.600	Baltimore.....	1	12	13	.077

It will be seen that thus far in the first half of the season the Boston club not only led the East, but was in the van in the race, with Brooklyn a good second, the Louisville team leading the West, while occupying third position in the race, no less than four of the six western teams being among the six leaders at the end of the first month of the campaign, while four of the six Eastern teams had to be content with a position among the six tail-enders, Baltimore rolling in the last ditch without a solitary victory to its credit out of a dozen games played. Thus far, therefore, the season had not been promising for a closely contested race.

By the end of May, Boston not only still led the East, but kept in the van in the race, with Brooklyn next to Boston, these being the only clubs to retain positions among the leaders, Chicago not only then led the West, but had pulled up to second position in the race, Brooklyn being third, with Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburg following in order as the six leaders, New York leading the six tail-enders with Philadelphia, Louisville, Washington, St. Louis, Louisville and Baltimore following in order, the latter club having a mortgage on the last ditch. Here is the record up to May 31st inclusive.

MAY RECORD.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
Boston.....	27	9	36	.750	New York.....	17	18	35	.486
Chicago.....	22	13	35	.629	Philadelphia.....	17	19	36	.472
Brooklyn.....	21	13	34	.618	Louisville.....	16	19	35	.451
Cincinnati.....	21	16	37	.568	Washington.....	13	21	34	.382
Cleveland.....	18	17	36	.528	St. Louis.....	12	25	37	.324
Pittsburg.....	20	18	38	.526	Baltimore.....	9	27	36	.250

It will be seen that but two Eastern clubs were among the six leaders, with four of the Western clubs.

By the end of June, while Boston still held the lead, Brooklyn had got back to second place, Chicago making a very bad tumble this month, as they fell from second place among the six leaders, to eighth position, among the six tail-enders, Philadelphia making a good rally this month, they finishing third in June after closing May in eighth place. Here is the record to June 30th inclusive.

JUNE RECORD,

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
1. Boston	45	18	63	.714	7. Washington..	30	34	65	.469
2. Brooklyn	39	23	62	.629	8. Chicago	27	31	58	.466
3. Philadelphia	39	24	63	.619	9. New York....	27	35	62	.435
4. Cincinnati.....	35	26	61	.574	10. St. Louis....	25	35	60	.417
5. Cleveland	32	28	60	.533	11. Louisville...	26	38	64	.406
6. Pittsburg.....	31	34	65	.477	12. Baltimore....	16	46	62	.258

The period from June 30th to the close of the first half of the championship season on July 13th was a comparatively short time for clubs occupying positions among the six tail-enders to get in among the leaders, and none of them succeeded in doing so, the tail-end six having to be content in striving for seventh place, and the Washington club was fortunate enough to attain the lead in this respect. The short July campaign of the first half of the season did not change the relative position of the clubs from that they occupied at the end of the June campaign, the order in which the six clubs finished the first half on July 13th being as follows:

JULY RECORD.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
1. Boston	32	22	74	.703	7. Washington..	35	41	76	.461
2. Brooklyn	31	26	77	.662	8. Chicago	31	39	70	.443
3. Philadelphia	46	30	76	.605	9. St. Louis.....	31	42	73	.425
4. Cincinnati.....	44	31	75	.587	10. New York....	31	43	74	.419
5. Cleveland	40	33	73	.548	11. Louisville....	30	47	77	.390
6. Pittsburg.....	37	39	76	.487	12. Baltimore....	20	55	75	.267

The record showing the relative positions of the twelve clubs at the end of each month of the first division of the season presents a very interesting table, as it shows how steady or how variable was the progress of each team from the start to the finish.

APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.	
CLUBS	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Per cent.
Boston.....	.846	Boston.....	.750	Boston.....	.714	Boston.....	.703
Brooklyn.....	.750	Chicago.....	.629	Brooklyn....	.629	Brooklyn....	.662
Louisville....	.750	Brooklyn....	.618	Philadelphia..	.619	Philadelphia	.605
Pittsburg....	.692	Cincinnati... .	.568	Cincinnati... .	.574	Cincinnati... .	.587
Cleveland....	.636	Cleveland....	.528	Cleveland....	.533	Cleveland....	.548
Cincinnati... .	.600	Pittsburg....	.526	Pittsburg....	.477	Pittsburg....	.487
New York....	.500	New York....	.480	Washington..	.469	Washington..	.461
Philadelphia..	.385	Philadelphia..	.472	Chicago.....	.466	Chicago.....	.443
Washington..	.364	Louisville....	.457	New York....	.435	St. Louis....	.425
Chicago.....	.231	Washington..	.382	St. Louis....	.417	New York....	.419
St. Louis....	.167	St. Louis....	.324	Louisville....	.406	Louisville....	.320
Baltimore....	.077	Baltimore..	.250	Baltimore....	.258	Baltimore..	.267

It will be seen by the above table that only three clubs out of the twelve maintained a steady gait in the race of the first division from the start to the finish, the Bostons never losing the lead, the Clevelands holding on to fifth place all the way through, while the Baltimores, after tumbling into the last ditch at the very outset, kept rolling about there to the end. From tenth position at the end of April, the Chicago club pushed up to second place by the end of May, and then fell back to eighth position, where the team remained. New York ended their April campaign in seventh position, and then gradually fell back to tenth place. Brooklyn occupied second place in April, fell to third in May—Chicago leading them—and then got back to second position, in which place they remained. Louisville started well, closing April in third place, but by the end of May they had fallen to ninth place, and they ended a poor eleventh. Chicago, which ended April in tenth position, jumped to second place in May, and then fell back to eighth place. St. Louis opened badly in April, did a little better in May, and kept rising until July, when they ended ninth. Philadelphia did not open well, but they improved after May and finished a good third. Pittsburg began fourth place and in May got down to sixth position, where they remained until the finish. Cincinnati improved after April, and got into fourth place in May, where they remained to the finish. Washington, which ended April in ninth place, fell down to tenth position in May, and then got up to seventh place, where they kept to the end. Five of the twelve clubs remained among the six leaders all the time, viz., Boston, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Cincinnati, while Baltimore, St. Louis, New York and Washington never left the six tail-enders, the Louisvilles being third in April, the Chicagos second in May and the Philadelphias third during the last two months of the half.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

The campaign of the second division of the championship season of 1892 began on Wednesday, July 15th, on which day the Brooklyn team defeated the Chicagos at Brooklyn by 5 to 4 in an eleven innings game; the Pittsburg team managed to draw a twelve innings game at New York with the score at 8 to 8, while the St. Louis Browns gave the Bostons a surprise party at Boston by beating them by 20 to 3. The Phillies had an easy task in defeating the visiting Louisvilles at Philadelphia by a score of 9 to 1, and the Washingtons captured the visiting Clevelanders by 3 to 1, while the Baltimores astonished their friends by opening the second half with a victory, they defeating the visiting Cincinnatians by 5 to 2. Here is the record of the July campaign of the second half, ending July 31st:

JULY RECORD.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost	Played.	Per cent.
Brooklyn	9	5	14	.643	Cincinnati.....	7	6	13	.538
Philadelphia	9	5	14	.643	Washington	6	8	14	.429
Cleveland	9	5	14	.643	Chicago	6	8	14	.429
New York	8	5	13	.615	Pittsburg	5	8	13	.385
Baltimore	8	6	14	.571	Louisville	4	10	14	.286
Boston	8	6	14	.571	St Louis.....	3	10	13	.231

It will be seen that the Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cleveland teams finished their July campaign with even figures, the three teams being tied for first place, with New York fourth, Baltimore fifth and Boston sixth; Pittsburg and Cincinnati, which clubs ended the first half among the leaders, ending in July among the six tail-enders, while Baltimore jumped out of the last ditch and actually led Boston for fifth place, this being the highest position the Baltimores reached during the entire season, while Boston ended July occupants of sixth place, that being the lowest position that club occupied during the season. Cincinnati, at the end of July, led the six tail-enders, while St. Louis occupied Baltimore's position in the last ditch. Pittsburg, at the end of July, touched the lowest point of its season's record, they being in tenth position at the end of that month. Washington got up to eighth place at the end of the July campaign, and then the team gradually fell down until it reached the last ditch in October.

The August campaign saw the Clevelanders go to the front, they reaching that point on August 4th, and after that date they were not headed. Here is the record up to August 31th inclusive:

AUGUST RECORD.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
Cleveland.....	2	10	39	.744	Cincinnati.....	20	20	40	.500
Boston.....	22	17	39	.564	Louisville.....	19	20	39	.487
Brooklyn.....	22	18	40	.550	New York.....	18	19	37	.486
Pittsburg.....	21	18	39	.538	Baltimore.....	16	22	38	.421
Philadelphia.....	21	19	40	.525	St. Louis.....	15	25	40	.375
Chicago.....	20	19	39	.513	Washington.....	13	27	40	.325

Pittsburg got back among the six leaders during August, and Chicago also managed to get there once more, but the latter could not stay there. The Phillies, who were well up in the front in July, fell back badly in August, as did New York, the latter showing up badly in their August campaign. Afterwards they rallied, and finally finished among the six leaders. St. Louis pulled out of the last ditch and shoved the Washingtons into the position, where they remained to the finish.

By the end of the September campaign Cleveland led Boston in percentage points by nearly one hundred, while Pittsburg pulled up close to Boston and pushed Brooklyn out of third place, while New York managed to get ahead of Philadelphia.

Here is the record of the September campaign, ending Sept. 30th.

SEPTEMBER RECORD.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per Cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per Cent.
1. Cleveland.....	47	18	65	.723	7 Chicago.....	32	33	65	.492
2. Boston.....	40	24	64	.625	8. Cincinnati....	31	33	64	.484
3. Pittsburg.....	37	29	66	.561	9. Louisville....	23	36	64	.438
4. Brooklyn.....	36	30	66	.545	10. Baltimore....	24	37	61	.393
5. New York.....	34	30	64	.531	11. St. Louis....	23	43	66	.348
6. Philadelphia..	34	31	65	.523	12. Washington..	21	43	64	.328

Now came the last month of the season, and the only point of interest left in this race of the second half up to this point was to see if the Bostons could overtake the Cleverlands. But it was not on the cards for the well-managed Cleverlands this time to be knocked out of their advantageous position by any of their rivals, a position they had won by doing the best team work of any club in the League during the campaign of 1892. Boston had to remain content with second place, while Brooklyn, with great difficulty, ended the season in third position, Pittsburg being close

to their heels, while the Phillies were not far behind. The New Yorks managed to get among the leaders at the finish, while Chicago headed the six tail-enders. Cincinnati, which had been with the six leaders during the whole of the first half of the season, got mixed in among the tail-enders during the second half, a result entirely due to their condonation of drinking offenses in the ranks of their players. The worst managed teams of the season finally rested in their proper places, and they happened to be those of the four old Association clubs, and despite this fact they did better in every way than they had done in the Association in 1891. Here is the October record:

OCTOBER RECORD.

CLUBS.				CLUBS.					
Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per Cent.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per Cent.		
1. Cleveland...	53	23	76	.697	7. Chicago...	39	37	76	.513
2. Boston.....	50	26	76	.658	8. Cincinnati..	38	37	75	.507
3. Brooklyn....	44	33	77	.571	9. Louisville...	33	42	76	.440
4. Pittsburg....	43	34	77	.558	10. Baltimore...	26	46	72	.361
5. Philadelphia...	41	36	77	.532	11. St. Louis...	25	52	77	.325
6. New York...	40	37	77	.519	12. Washington.	23	52	75	.307

The record showing how the twelve clubs stood at the end of each month from July to October is appended, this completing the seventh month's record of the whole championship season for 1892.

JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.	
CLUBS.	Per Cent.	CLUBS.	Per Cent.	CLUBS.	Per Cent.	CLUBS.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn...	.643	Cleveland...	.744	Cleveland...	.723	Cleveland....	.697
Philadelphia	.643	Boston.....	.564	Boston.....	.625	Boston.....	.658
Cleveland...	.643	Brooklyn...	.550	Pittsburg....	.561	Brooklyn....	.571
New York...	.615	Pittsburg....	.538	Brooklyn...	.545	Pittsburg....	.558
Baltimore...	.571	Philadelphia.	.525	New York...	.531	Philadelphia.	.532
Boston.....	.571	Chicago.....	.513	Philadelphia.	.523	New York...	.519
Cincinnati..	.538	Cincinnati..	.500	Chicago... ..	.492	Chicago.....	.513
Washington.	.429	Louisville...	.487	Cincinnati..	.484	Cincinnati..	.507
Chicago.....	.429	New York...	.486	Louisville...	.438	Louisville...	.440
Pittsburg...	.385	Baltimore...	.471	Baltimore....	.393	Baltimore....	.361
Louisville...	.286	St. Louis.	.375	St. Louis....	.348	St. Louis....	.325
St. Louis...	.231	Washington..	.325	Washington.	.328	Washington..	.307

It will be seen that in the second division of the season not a single club team played steadily enough to retain one single position all the way through, as the Bostons and Cleverlands did in the first

half; St. Louis and Washington dividing the occupancy of the last ditch in the second half, while Baltimore monopolized it during the first division. Cleveland and Boston kept in the van after July, but every other club changed its position, Brooklyn ranging from first place in July to fourth position in September, the lowest position that club reached during the season. Here is the complete record of the campaign of 1892, showing the games won and lost, together with the percentage of victories during each half, as also the victories, defeats, games played, and the percentage of victories of the two divisions as a whole:

FIRST HALF.				SECOND HALF.			
CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Boston	52	23	.708	1. Cleveland.....	53	23	.697
2. Brooklyn.....	51	26	.662	2. Boston.....	50	26	.658
3. Philadelphia.....	46	30	.605	3. Brooklyn.....	44	33	.571
4. Cincinnati.....	44	31	.587	4. Pittsburg.....	43	34	.558
5. Cleveland.....	40	33	.548	5. Philadelphia.....	41	36	.532
6. Pittsburg.....	37	39	.487	6. New York.....	40	37	.519
7. Washington.....	35	41	.461	7. Chicago.....	39	37	.513
8. Chicago.....	31	39	.443	8. Cincinnati.....	38	37	.507
9. St. Louis.....	31	42	.425	9. Louisville.....	33	42	.440
10. New York.....	31	43	.419	10. Baltimore.....	26	46	.361
11. Louisville.....	30	47	.390	11. St. Louis.....	25	52	.325
12. Baltimore.....	20	55	.267	12. Washington....	23	52	.307

THE SEASON'S RECORD IN FULL.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per Cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per Cent.
1. Boston.....	102	48	150	.680	7. Chicago.....	70	76	146	.479
2. Cleveland.....	93	56	149	.624	8. New York....	71	80	151	.470
3. Brooklyn.....	95	59	154	.617	9. Louisville....	63	89	152	.414
4. Philadelphia....	87	66	153	.569	10. Washing on..	58	93	151	.384
5. Cincinnati.....	82	68	150	.547	11. St. Louis....	56	94	150	.373
6. Pittsburg.....	80	73	153	.523	12. Baltimore....	46	101	147	.313

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS OF THE TWELVE LEAGUE CLUBS FOR 1892.

The contests in the championship arena in 1892 were divided into two campaigns, each having a separate pennant race, that of the first half, beginning on April 12th and ending on July 13th, while the second half began on July 15th and ended Oct. 15th. The total games played in the first division were 448, exclusive of

drawn games, the schedule calling for 77 games by each club, making a total of 462 games. The record of the games won and lost during the first half of the season is as follows:

FIRST DIVISION RECORD. 1892.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Pittsburg.	Washington.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.	Louisville.	Baltimore.	Victories.	Per cent. of victories.
	Boston.....	4	2	4	5	4	6	5	3	6	6	7	52	.703
Brooklyn.....	3	3	4	6	6	5	5	3	4	5	7	51	.662	
Philadelphia.....	4	4	4	2	5	4	5	3	3	7	5	46	.605	
Cincinnati.....	2	3	3	3	1	5	6	6	5	5	5	44	.587	
Cleveland.....	2	1	5	4	4	2	3	3	4	6	6	40	.543	
Pittsburg.....	2	1	2	6	3	2	3	4	5	3	6	37	.487	
Washington.....	1	2	3	2	5	5	1	4	4	3	5	35	.461	
Chicago.....	2	2	2	0	2	4	6	3	5	2	3	31	.443	
St. Louis.....	4	4	4	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	31	.425	
New York.....	1	3	4	2	2	3	2	2	4	5	4	31	.419	
Louisville.....	1	2	0	2	1	4	4	5	5	2	4	30	.390	
Baltimore.....	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	20	.267	
Defeats.....	22	26	30	31	33	39	41	39	42	43	47	55	448

In the second division of the season 455 games were played, exclusive of drawn games, out of the scheduled number of 462 games. The record is as follows:

SECOND DIVISION RECORD. 1892.	Cleveland.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Louisville.	Baltimore.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Victories.	Per cent. of victories.
	Cleveland.....	4	5	3	5	4	6	5	7	5	5	4	53	.697
Boston.....	3	5	3	4	5	5	4	6	6	6	5	50	.658	
Brooklyn.....	2	2	4	6	3	5	2	4	5	6	5	44	.571	
Pittsburg.....	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	3	3	6	4	43	.558	
Philadelphia.....	2	3	1	3	6	4	5	3	5	4	5	41	.533	
New York.....	3	2	4	2	1	2	4	5	5	5	7	40	.519	
Chicago.....	1	2	2	3	3	5	6	3	4	4	6	39	.513	
Cincinnati.....	2	3	5	4	2	3	1	2	5	6	5	38	.507	
Louisville.....	0	1	3	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	33	.440	
Baltimore.....	1	0	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	26	.361	
St. Louis.....	2	3	1	1	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	25	.325	
Washington.....	3	2	2	3	2	0	1	1	3	2	4	23	.370	
Total.....	23	26	33	34	36	37	37	37	42	46	52	52	455

THE BOSTON CLUB RECORD.

THE FIRST DIVISION CAMPAIGN.

The record of the Boston Club's championship games in 1892 is given in full below. The first table shows the figures of its field

work during the Spring campaign, from April 12 to July 13 inclusive, it being as follows:

FIRST DIVISION. BOSTON vs.	Brook- lyn.	Philadel- phia.	Cincin- nati.	Cleve- land.	Pitts- burg.	Washing- ton.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.	Louis- ville.	Balti- more.	Totals.
Victories	4	2	4	5	4	6	5	3	6	6	7	52
Defeats	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	0	22
Games played.....	7	6	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	74
Drawn games	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Series won	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	9
Series lost.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
"Chicago" victories	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	7
"Chicago" defeats	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Won by one run ..	2	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	17
Lost by one run..	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	6
Extra innings won	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Extra innings lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Home victories...	3	0	2	3	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	23
Home defeats.....	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	11
Victories abroad..	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	4	4	4	29
Defeats abroad....	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1
Single fig. victories	3	2	3	4	3	5	5	2	4	6	3	42
Single fig. defeats.	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	10
Doublefig.victories	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	4	18
Double fig. defeats	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Highest score in victories.....	11-4	9-1	11-6	12-6	17-4	14-4	9-6	14-8	13-3	9-3	19-9	19-9
Lowest score in defeats	0-7	3-14	5-9	3-8	1-11	2-5	1-4	0-4	2-3	3-10	0	07
Per ct. of victories	.571	.333	.667	.714	.667	.857	.714	.429	.857	.857	1000	.703

It will be seen that in the record of victories the Boston team found the Phillies the most difficult of their opponents to cope with, and the Baltimores the easiest to defeat. With New York they won six out of their seven scheduled games, as they did with Louisville and Washington. With the Clevelands and Chicagos the Boston team won five games out of the seven of the series, and with the Brooklyns, Cincinnati and Pittsburgs they won four out of the seven, thereby winning nine of their eleven series. They lost their series with the Phillies and the St. Louis Browns, they winning but two out of seven with Harry Wright's team, and but three out of seven with the Browns, the latter club playing better against the three leading teams than against the tail-enders. The Bostons succeeded in playing their full quota of seven games with all but the Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Pittsburg clubs, they playing but six games with each of the three. But one game was drawn, and that was their great contest on May 6th with the Cincinnati team at Cincinnati, which ended without a single run

having been scored after fourteen innings had been played. Their "Chicago" games, in which their opponents failed to score a run, were seven, and they themselves were "Chicagoe'd" twice only, once by the Phillies and the St. Louis Browns, the Bostons shutting out Anson's team twice, and the Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Washington, Louisville and Baltimore clubs once each.

The Boston team during the first season won no less than 17 games by the small margin of one run, while they similarly lost six games. They lost two and won two in extra innings games. On their own field at Boston they won fewer victories than on fields abroad, by 23 games to 29, while their defeats were equal, 11 at home and 11 abroad. Their single figure victories exceeded those won by double figures by 40 games to 11, and their single figure defeats were greater than those marked by double figure scores by 18 games to 4, the total of single figure games being 58 to 16, a record showing how greatly the pitching bore upon these contests. The highest score they made in a match was 19 to 9 against the Baltimore, while their lowest score was 0 to 7 against the Brooklyn. The worst defeat they sustained, however, was in a game with the Pittsburgs, in which they were defeated by 11 to 1. The highest percentage of victories they made against any club was .1000 against the Baltimores, and the lowest was against the Philadelphias, .333.

THE SECOND DIVISION CAMPAIGN.

The Boston club began the second division campaign in very bad form, their victory in winning the race in the first half having "exhilarated" the team too much, and the result was that at the end of the first week of their July campaign in the second half they stood eighth in the race. This surprise was offset by another, and that was the marked improvement shown by Baltimore, which team stood third in the race at the end of the first week of the July campaign. Before the end of July, however, the Bostons got among the six leaders, and at the finish came in second, the Cleveland leading by three games only. Here is the complete record of their work on the field during the second division campaign, which began on July 15th and ended on October 15th:

SECOND DIVISION. BOSTON VS.	Cleveland	Brooklyn.	Pittsburg	Phila- delphia.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincin- nati.	Louis- ville.	Balti- more.	St. Louis.	Washing- ton.	Totals.
Victories	3	5	3	4	5	5	4	6	6	4	5	50
Defeats.....	4	2	4	3	2	2	3	1	0	3	2	26
Games played....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	76
Drawn games....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SECOND DIVISION.	Cleveland	Brooklyn	Pittsburg	Phila- delphia.	New York	Chicago	Cincin- nati	Louis- ville	Balti- more.	St. Louis	Washing- ton.	Totals
BOSTON VS.												
Series won	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Series lost.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
"Chicago" vic'ies	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	7
"Chicago" def'ts..	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Won by one run..	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	8
Lost by one run...	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Extra innings won	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Extra innings lost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home victories...	2	2	2	4	4	3	2	4	3	2	2	30
Home defeats ...	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	14
Victories abroad..	1	3	1	0	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	20
Defeats abroad...	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	12
Single fig's vic'ies	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	39
Single fig. def'ts..	3	2	4	3	1	2	3	1	0	2	1	22
Double fig. vic'ies	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	11
Double fig. dfeats	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Highest score vics.	9-3	14-6	11-3	11-7	10-2	10-5	7-4	10-4	14-11	20-3	13-	20-3
Lowest score d'fts	1-4	2-9	0-6	2-9	0-2	2-4	1-6	0-4	0	1-7	3-8	0-6
Per cent of vic'ies.	.429	.714	.429	.571	.714	.714	.571	.857	.1000	.571	.714	.658

The Boston team, in the second half of the season, found the Cleveland and Pittsburg teams the most difficult to defeat, both these teams winning their series with the Bostons by 4 games to 3. The next in order were the Phillies, Cincinnati and St. Louis teams, in which three series the Bostons were successful by 4 games to 3 with each. With the Brooklyn, New York, Chicago and Washington teams the Bostons won their series with each by 5 games to 2. Their easiest task was with the Louisvilles and Baltimores, the latter two teams only securing one victory out of the seven games of their series with the Bostons. The Bostons played their full series with ten of their club opponents, they playing but six games with the Baltimores, the latter team not winning a game. There was but one drawn game in which the Bostons took part in the second half, and that was their game with New York at Boston on August 2d, which ended in the ninth inning with a score of 6 to 6.

The Boston team, in their second half of the season, "Chicagoed" their opponents seven times, they shutting out the Brooklyn and Washington teams twice each, and the Cleveland, Pittsburg and Baltimore teams once each. They themselves were "Chicagoed" only three times, viz., by the Pittsburg, New York and Louisville clubs. The club won games by a single run eight times, and similarly lost games four times. They won three extra innings games and did not lose one. In the second division they were more successful at home than abroad in winning games, viz.,

30 victories at home to 20 abroad. They were defeated at home oftener than abroad by 14 defeats to 12. In single figure games they won 39 and lost 22, making a total of 61; while they won but 11 double figure games and lost but 4, making a total of 15 to 61, the pitching again having the best of it. The highest score made in a victory was 20 to 3 against the St. Louis Browns; and their worst defeat was at the hands of the Pittsburg team, the score being 0 to 6. The best percentage of victories scored was made against the Baltimore team, the figures being the same as in the first division, viz., .1000. The smallest percentage was made against the Cleveland and Pittsburg teams, each being .429. The average percentage was .658 against .703 in the first division.

THE FULL SEASON'S RECORD.

To make a complete record of the League championship campaign of 1892 requires that the records of the two divisions of the season should be combined, in order to show which were really the six leaders in the year's race, and which the six tail-enders, and the appended table gives a full analysis of the play of the Boston champions with the other eleven clubs in the two campaigns, beginning on April 12th and ending Oct. 15th:

THE RECORD OF THE TWO CAMPAIGNS.

THE FULL SEASON. BOSTON VS	Cleveland.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	New York.	Louisville.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Baltimore.	Total.
Victories.....	8	9	6	8	7	10	11	12	11	7	13	102
Defeats.....	6	5	7	5	6	4	3	2	3	7	0	48
Games played,....	14	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	13	150
Series won.....	1	1	*0	1	*0	1	1	1	1	*0	1	8
Series lost.....	0	0	*0	0	*0	0	0	0	0	*0	0	0
"Chicago" vict's..	2	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	2	14
"Chicago" defeats	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	5
Won by one run..	3	4	0	3	1	1	5	4	2	1	1	25
Lost by one run...	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	10
Extra innings won	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
Extra innings lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Home victories....	5	5	4	4	3	6	6	6	5	3	6	53
Home defeats....	2	3	5	3	3	1	1	1	2	4	0	25
Victories abroad..	3	4	2	4	4	4	5	6	6	4	7	49
Defeats abroad...	4	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	0	23
Single fig. vict's...	7	6	5	7	5	9	8	11	8	6	7	79
Single fig. defeats.	5	5	6	5	5	4	1	1	2	5	0	42
Double fig. vict's..	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	6	23
Double fig. def'ts..	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	6
Highest sc.in vic's.	12-6	14-6	11-7	11-6	17-4	14-8	13-3	10-4	14-4	20-3	19-9	20-3
Lowest sc.in d'ft's	1-4	0-7	2-9	1-6	0-6	1-4	0-2	0-4	2-5	1-7	0	0-7
Per cent. of Vict's in comp'd series	.571	.643	.462	.615	.538	.714	.786	.857	.786	500	1,000	.680

It will be seen that the Boston club led the whole twelve clubs in the pennant race of 1892, leaving the Cleveland club second, and the Brooklyn club third; the Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Pittsburg clubs completing the list of the six leading clubs, while the six tail-enders were Chicago, New York, Louisville, Washington, St. Louis and Baltimore, the latter club's heavy handicap of its first half of the season overweighting it for the second division, thereby leaving the club finally as occupants of the last ditch in the full season's record. The difference in percentage points between the leading and tail-end clubs in 1892 was .367 ing an inferior annual pennant race in 1892 to that of 1891.

Taking the season as a whole, the Boston club found the Phillies the most difficult team to win games from, and the Louisvilles the easiest, the former winning the full series with Boston by 7 victories to 6 out of the fourteen games scheduled, the St. Louis Browns having the credit of tying their full series with Boston by 7 victories to 7. The Bostons found the Pittsburg team one hard to beat, as the score of victories between them was but 7 to 6, Boston leading by one game only. They had the best of it with Brooklyn and Cincinnati by 8 to 6 and 8 to 5, respectively, in victories, while the best the Chicagos could do against the Bostons was to win four games out of the fourteen played; New York and Washington winning only three each out of fourteen; Louisville but two out of fourteen, and Baltimore not a single game out of the thirteen played, Boston winning a total of 102 games out of 150 played during the championship season of 1892. The Bostons won eight out of the nine completed series, and had the best of it in all but one, viz., that with the Phillies, the latter winning seven games to the Bostons' six in the thirteen they played together.

Of victories and defeats in "Chicago" games the Bostons won 14 and lost but 5. In games won and lost by a single run Boston had the best of it by 25 to 10 in victories and defeats; and in extra innings games they won 5 and lost 2. They won 53 games on home grounds and 49 games abroad, while they lost 25 games at home and 23 abroad. In single figure games they won no less than 79, against 42 defeats; and in double figure games they won 23 and lost but 6. Their highest score in a victory was 20 to 3, and their lowest 0 to 7. Their best percentage of victories was that made in their Baltimore series, .1000, while their poorest was with the Phillies, .462.

THE CLEVELAND CLUB'S RECORD.

Next to the Boston club stands the Cleveland, which club, though fifth in the first race, won championship of the second

division, and came in second in the full season's campaign. Here is the record of the first campaign, which began on April 12th and ended on July 13th:

FIRST DIVISION RECORD. CLEVELAND VS.											Totals.	
	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	Washington.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.	Louisville.		Baltimore.
Victories.....	2	1	5	4	4	2	3	3	4	6	6	40
Defeats.....	5	6	2	3	3	5	2	3	2	1	1	33
Games played.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	6	6	7	7	73
Series won.....	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	6
Series lost.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
"Chicago" victories	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5
"Chicago" defeats.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Extra innings won.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Extra innings lost..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Won by one run....	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	3	8
Lost by one run....	2	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	11
Home victories....	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	6	3	25
Home defeats.....	2	3	1	1	2	3	0	2	1	0	1	16
Victories abroad...	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	1	2	0	3	14
Defeats abroad....	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	18
Single figure vict's.	2	1	5	2	4	2	3	3	2	5	3	32
Single figure def'ts	4	5	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	27
Double figure vict's	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	8
Double figure def'ts	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
Highest score won..	8-3	6-0	8-2	14-5	7-6	9-2	6-3	3-2	14-5	10-2	11-5	14-5
Lowest score lost..	0-4	1-2	1-7	1-6	4-6	1-3	1-8	1-4	4-5	2-5	3-4	0.4
Per cent. of vict'ies	.286	.143	.714	.571	.571	.286	.600	.500	.667	.857	.857	.548

It will be seen that the Clevelands, in the first race, found the Philadelphias the easiest to beat and the Brooklyn the most troublesome to win games from.

In their second race their record was as follows:

SECOND DIVISION RECORD. CLEVELAND VS.											Totals.	
	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Louisville.	Baltimore.	St. Louis.		Washington.
Victories.....	4	5	3	5	4	6	5	7	5	5	4	53
Defeats.....	3	2	4	2	3	1	2	0	1	2	3	23
Games played.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	76
Series won.....	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Series lost.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
"Chicago" victor.s	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	5
"Chicago" defeats	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Extra innings won	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Extra innings lost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Won by one run....	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	3	11

SECOND DIVISION RECORD. CLEVELAND VS.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Louisville.	Baltimore.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Totals.
Lost by one run...	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	7
Home victories...	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	5	2	4	3	30
Home defeats....	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	9
Victories abroad..	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	23
Defeats abroad...	2	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	14
Single fig. vict's..	3	5	2	5	2	4	5	5	4	3	4	42
Single fig. def'ts..	3	2	4	1	3	1	2	0	1	1	3	21
Double fig. vict's..	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	11
Double fig. def'ts..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Highest score won	12-6	8-6	11-5	7-1	11-6	15-0	9-5	16-10	10-5	12-10	6-4	15-0
Lowest score lost.	0-5	1-6	1-2	6-10	1-3	4-5	6-5	0-0	5-7	5-7	1-3	0-5
Per cent. of vict's..	.571	.714	.429	.714	.571	.857	.714	.1000	.833	.714	.571	.697

In this race the Clevelands got the best of the Brooklyn team and came near tying the Bostons, and yet in the first half they could do little or nothing against either of them. The improvement in the work of the team in the second half of the season was plainly manifested, they winning the championship of the division without difficulty. The full season's record of the club was as follows:

FULL SEASON'S RECORD. CLEVELAND VS.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	New York.	Louisville.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Baltimore.	Totals.
Victories.....	6	6	10	9	7	9	8	13	6	8	11	93
Defeats.....	8	8	4	5	7	3	5	1	8	5	2	56
Games played.....	14	14	14	14	14	12	13	14	14	13	13	149
Series won.....	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	7
Series lost.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
"Chicago" victories	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	10
"Chicago" defeats..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Extra innings won.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	5
Extra innings lost..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Won by one run...	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	2	4	1	3	19
Lost by one run....	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	4	0	1	18
Home victories....	4	4	5	4	3	6	4	11	4	5	5	55
Home defeats.....	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	0	4	2	2	25
Victories abroad...	2	2	5	5	4	3	4	3	2	2	6	38
Defeats abroad....	5	5	2	2	4	2	3	1	4	4	0	32
Single figure vict's	5	6	10	7	6	7	4	10	7	6	7	74
Single figure def'ts.	7	7	3	4	7	3	5	1	6	3	2	48
Double figure vict's	1	0	0	2	1	2	4	3	0	2	4	19
Double figure def'ts	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	8
Per cent. of vict'ies	.429	.429	.714	.643	.500	.750	.615	.929	.429	.615	.846	.624

The Cleveland, in the full season ranked second in the race.

The difference in percentage points between the leading club and the tail-ender in the first half was 436 points. In the second half the difference was 390 points, showing a better contest race in the second half than in the first. The record showing the total games won and lost during the entire championship season, from April 12 to October 15 inclusive is as follows:

FULL RECORD FOR 1892.

CLUBS.	Boston.	Cleveland.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	New York.	Louisville.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Baltimore.	Victories.	Defeats.	Per cent of Victories.
Boston.....	8	9	6	8	7	10	11	12	11	7	13	102	48	.680	
Cleveland.....	6	10	9	7	9	9	13	6	8	11	93	56	.624		
Brooklyn.....	5	8	9	6	10	10	7	9	10	9	12	95	59	.617	
Philadelphia.....	7	4	5	9	8	9	9	10	9	7	10	87	66	.569	
Cincinnati.....	5	5	8	5	5	7	8	7	10	12	10	82	68	.547	
Pittsburg.....	6	7	4	6	9	7	10	6	6	10	9	80	73	.523	
Chicago.....	4	3	4	5	6	7	10	5	12	7	7	70	76	.479	
New York.....	3	5	7	5	6	4	4	10	9	9	9	71	80	.470	
Louisville.....	2	1	5	4	6	8	9	4	8	9	7	63	89	.414	
Washington.....	3	8	4	5	3	8	2	4	6	8	7	58	93	.384	
St. Louis.....	7	5	5	7	2	4	5	4	5	6	6	56	94	.373	
Baltimore.....	0	2	2	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	8	46	101	.313	

The summaries of the whole season of 1892 are as follows:

FIRST DIVISION SUMMARY.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
Boston.....	52	22	74	.703	Washington.....	35	41	76	.461
Brooklyn.....	51	26	77	.662	Chicago.....	31	39	70	.443
Philadelphiae.....	46	30	76	.608	St. Louis.....	31	42	73	.425
Cincinnati.....	44	31	75	.587	New York.....	31	43	74	.419
Cleveland.....	40	33	73	.548	Louisville.....	30	47	77	.390
Pittsburgh.....	37	39	76	.487	Baltimore.....	20	55	75	.267

SECOND DIVISION SUMMARY.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
Cleveland.....	53	23	76	.697	Chicago.....	39	37	76	.513
Boston.....	50	26	76	.658	Cincinnati.....	38	37	75	.507
Brooklyn.....	44	33	77	.551	Louisville.....	33	42	75	.440
Pittsburg.....	43	34	77	.558	Baltimore.....	26	46	72	.361
Philadelphia.....	41	36	77	.532	St. Louis.....	25	52	77	.325
New York.....	40	37	77	.519	Washington.....	23	52	77	.307

The summary of the full season is appended:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent. of vict'ies	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent. of vict'ies
Boston.....	102	48	150	.680	Chicago.....	70	76	146	.479
Cleveland.....	93	56	149	.624	New York.....	71	80	151	.470
Brooklyn.....	95	59	154	.617	Louisville.....	63	89	152	.414
Philadelphia.....	87	66	153	.569	Washington....	58	93	151	.384
Cincinnati.....	82	68	150	.547	St. Louis.....	56	94	150	.373
Pittsburg.....	80	73	153	.523	Baltimore.....	46	101	147	.313

The difference in percentage points between the leading club and the tail-ender in the whole race was 367 points.

THE RECORDS IN DETAIL.

THE CLUB RECORDS OF THE FULL SEASON.

Having given the records of the two clubs which won the pennant races of the two divisions of the championship season, as well as that of the champion club of the whole season, we now proceed to give the full season's records of the other ten clubs, beginning with the Brooklyn, which won the third position in the race as a whole, including the figures of the two divisions of the season, this latter record including more details than the records of the other nine clubs which follow, but not as many figures in detail as the two championship teams of the season were entitled to. Here is the Brooklyn club's full season's record for 1892:

FULL SEASON'S RECORD BROOKLYN VS.	CLUBS.										Total.	
	Boston.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	New York.	Louisville.	Washington.	St. Louis.		Baltimore.
Victories.....	5	8	9	6	10	10	7	9	10	9	12	95
Defeats.....	9	6	5	8	4	4	7	5	4	5	2	59
Games played....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	154
Drawn games....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Series won.....	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	8
Series lost.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
"Chicago" vict's..	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	3	1	11
"Chicago" def'ts..	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Single fig. vict's..	5	7	7	6	7	10	5	5	7	7	6	72
Single fig. def'ts..	6	6	4	7	4	3	5	3	4	4	2	48
Double fig. vict's.	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	4	3	2	6	23
Double fig. def'ts..	3	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	11
Per cent of vict's..	.357	.571	.643	.429	.714	.714	.500	.643	.714	.643	.857	.617

It will be seen from the Brooklyn club's record, given above, that the team succeeded in winning eight of the eleven series of games played with the opposing League teams, they losing but two, one series—that with New York—being tied, each winning seven games. Brooklyn beat New York out by four games to three in the first half of the season, but New York won the series in the second half by 4 to 3, leaving the full series of the season a tie, 7 to 7. The Brooklyns lost their full series with the Boston and Cincinnati teams, the former by 3 to 4 in the first half and 2 to 5 in the second half, the full season's record giving Boston the series by a score of 9 to 5. They also lost their series with the Cincinnati by a total of 6 to 8 in the full series, the Cincinnati losing the first half series by 3 to 4, and winning that of the second half by 5 to 2. With the other eight club teams the Brooklyn team won each of the full series, though they lost the series of the first half with the St. Louis team by 3 to 4. They whitewashed the Baltimores in the first series by 7 games won to none lost; but in the second half they lost two out of the seven games, finally winning the full series by 12 to 2.

The records of the other nine clubs for the full season of the championship campaign of 1892 are appended. The club records are given in the order of their relative position in the fall campaign race:

THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

FULL SEASON'S RECORD PHILADELPHIA VS.	Boston.	Cleveland	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	New York.	Louisville.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Baltimore.	Totals
	Victories.....	7	4	5	9	8	9	9	10	9	7	10	87
Defeats	6	10	9	5	6	5	5	4	5	7	4	66
Games played.....	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	153
Drawn games.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Series won	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	7
Series lost.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Series tied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Per Cent of Vict's.	.538	.286	.357	.643	.571	.643	.643	.714	.643	.500	.714	.569
Series unfinished.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

The Philadelphia team won but seven series of the eleven of the season, two being lost, one tied, and one being incomplete, with the majority of victories in favor of Philadelphia.

THE CINCINNATI RECORD.

FULL SEASON'S RECORD. CINCINNATI VS.	Boston.	Cleve- land.	Brook- lyn.	Phila- delphia.	Pitts- burg.	Chic'go	New York.	Louis- ville.	Wash- ington.	St. Louis	Balti- more.	Totals.
Victories.....	5	5	3	5	5	7	8	7	10	12	10	82
Defeats.....	8	9	6	9	9	6	6	6	3	2	4	68
Games played.....	13	14	14	14	14	13	14	13	13	14	14	150
Drawn Games.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	5
Series won.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	7
Series lost.....	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per cent. of vict'ies	.385	.357	.571	.357	.357	.538	.571	.533	.769	.857	.714	.547
Series unfinished..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	

The Cincinnati team won five of their eleven series, four being lost and two incompleated, Cincinnati having the best of their unfinished series with the Chicago and Louisville teams.

THE PITTSBURG RECORD.

FULL SEASON'S RECORD. PITTSBURG VS.	Boston.	Cleve- land.	Brook- lyn.	Phila- delphia	Cincin- nati.	Chicago.	New York.	Louis- ville.	Washing- ton.	St. Louis.	Balti- more.	Totals.
Victories.....	6	7	4	6	9	7	10	6	6	10	9	80
Defeats.....	7	7	10	8	5	7	4	8	8	4	5	73
Games played.....	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	153
Drawn games.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Series won.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
Series lost.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Series tied.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Per cent. of vict'ies	.462	.500	.286	.429	.643	.500	.714	.429	.429	.714	.643	.523
Series unfinished..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

The Pittsburg team won but four of their eleven series, four being lost and two tied, while they had the worst of their unfinished series with the Bostons by 6 to 7 in one game.

THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FULL SEASON'S RECORD. CHICAGO VS.	Boston.	Cleve- land.	Brook- lyn	Phila- delphia	Cincin- nati.	Pitts- burg.	New York.	Louis- ville.	Washing- ton.	St. Louis.	Balti- more.	Totals.
Victories.....	4	3	4	5	6	7	10	5	12	7	7	70
Defeats.....	10	9	10	9	7	7	4	9	2	5	4	76
Games played.....	14	12	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	12	11	146
Drawn games.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Series won.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Series lost.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Per cent. of vict'ies	.286	.250	.286	.357	.462	.500	.714	.357	.857	.583	.636	.478
Series unfinished..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3

It was an off year for the Chicago team in 1892, as they only won two series out of their eleven, five being lost, one being tied and the other three unfinished, and of these latter the Chicago had the worst of it with the Clevelands and the Cincinnati, they winning the majority of their twelve games with the St. Louis team.

THE NEW YORK RECORD.

FULL SEASON'S RECORD.	Boston.	Cleveland.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	Louisville.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Baltimore.	Totals.
NEW YORK VS.												
Victories	3	5	7	5	6	4	4	10	9	9	9	71
Defeats.....	11	8	7	9	8	10	10	4	4	4	5	80
Games played	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	14	151
Drawn games.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Series won	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
Series lost	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Series tied.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Per cent of vict'ies	.214	.385	.500	.357	.429	.286	.286	.714	.692	.692	.643	.470
Series unfinished...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The New York team won but four of their eleven series, six being lost and one tied, the latter being that with the Brooklyn team.

THE LOUISVILLE RECORD.

FULL SEASON'S RECORD.	Boston.	Cleveland.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	New York.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Baltimore.	Totals.
LOUISVILLE VS.												
Victories	2	1	5	4	6	8	9	4	8	9	7	63
Defeats	12	13	9	10	7	6	5	10	6	5	6	89
Games played.....	14	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	13	152
Drawn games.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Series won.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4
Series lost.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per cent. of vict'ies	.143	.071	.357	.286	.462	.571	.643	.286	.571	.643	.538	.414
Series unfinished ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6

The Louisville team won four of their eleven series and lost but five, they having the best of one unfinished series, and losing a majority of the games of another series.

THE WASHINGTON RECORD.

FULL SEASON'S RECORD. WASHINGTON VS.	Boston.	Cleve- land.	Brook- lyn.	Phila- delpha.	Cincin- nati.	Pitts- burg	Chicago.	New York.	Louis- ville.	St. Louis.	Balti- more.	Totals.
	Victories	3	8	4	5	3	8	2	4	6	8	7	58
Defeats	11	6	10	9	10	6	12	9	8	6	6	93
Games played	14	14	14	14	13	14	14	13	14	14	13	151
Drawn games	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Series won	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Series lost	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	7
Series tied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per cent. of victories	.353	.571	.286	.357	.231	.571	.143	.308	.429	.571	.538	.384
Series unfinished..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

The Washington team won but three of their eleven series, seven being lost, while they had the worst of it in the unfinished series with the New York team by 6 to 8 won games.

THE ST. LOUIS RECORD

FULL SEASON'S RECORD. ST. LOUIS VS.	Boston.	Cleve- land.	Brook- lyn.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Pitts- burg.	Chicago.	New York.	Louis- ville.	Washing- ton.	Balti- more.	Totals.
	Victories	7	5	5	7	2	4	5	4	5	6	6	56
Defeats	7	8	9	7	12	10	7	9	9	8	8	94
Games played	14	13	14	14	14	14	12	13	14	14	14	150
Drawn games	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Series won	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series lost	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	8
Series tied	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Per cent. of victories	.500	.385	.357	.500	.143	.286	.417	.308	.357	.429	.429	.373
Unfinished series...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Though the St. Louis team did not win a single series of games during the full season of 1892, they tied with the Boston and Philadelphia teams, they losing eight series and having the worst of their unfinished series with the Chicago team. In their first half they won the series with Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, but they only won a single game of their series with the Cincinnati, they losing all but two of the full season's series of fourteen games with that club.

THE BALTIMORE RECORD.

FULL SEASON'S RECORD. BALTIMORE VS.	Boston.	Cleveland.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	New York.	Louisville.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Totals.
Victories	0	2	2	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	8	46
Defeats	13	11	12	10	10	9	7	9	7	7	6	101
Games played	13	13	14	14	14	14	11	14	13	13	14	147
Drawn games.....	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Series won.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Series lost.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per cent. of victories	.000	.154	.143	.286	.286	.357	.364	.357	.462	.462	.571	.313
Series unfinished..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3

The Baltimores in their first half of the season did not win a single game, but they pulled up in the second half and managed to win a series from St. Louis by 8 to 6 games. The summary record of the series in the full season in 2892 is appended:

CLUBS.	Series Won.	Series Lost.	Series Tied.	Series Finished.	Series Unfinished.	Won Most Games in Unfinished Series.
Boston	8	0	1	9	2	3
Brooklyn	8	2	1	11	0	0
Philadelphia.....	7	2	1	10	1	1
Cleveland.....	7	3	1	7	4	4
Cincinnati.....	5	4	0	7	4	3
Pittsburg.....	4	4	2	10	1	0
Louisville.....	4	5	0	9	2	1
New York.....	4	6	1	8	3	2
Washington.....	3	7	0	8	3	1
Chicago.....	2	5	1	7	4	1
Baltimore.....	1	7	0	7	4	0
St. Louis.....	0	8	2	9	2	0

The Cleveland club having won the championship of the second half, it became necessary for the Boston and Cleveland clubs to play an additional series for the honor of the League championship for 1892 and the World's championship, and a special series of nine games was arranged, three of which were to be played at Cleveland and three at Boston, and in case of a tie, three to be played on neutral grounds. But, as it happened, there was no necessity for playing more than five games, though the scheduled six were

played, as the Boston team won every game, to the great surprise of the Cleveland people. But the contests proved to be very close and exciting up to the fifth game, when the Cleveland team virtually gave up the fight. The first game was one of those "model games," as they are termed, in which neither side was able to score a single run after eleven innings had been played. The record of the series, together with the pitching record of all the games is given below in full:

WORLD'S SERIES RECORD.

DATE.	CONTESTING CLUB.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	Inn.	Score
Oct. 17.	Boston vs. Cleveland.	Cleveland....	Stivetts... Young	11	0-0
Oct. 18.	" " "	"	Staley... Clarkson	9	4-3
Oct. 19.	" " "	"	Stivetts... Young	9	3-2
Oct. 20.	" " "	Boston.....	Nichols... Cuppy	9	4-0
Oct. 21.	" " "	"	Stivetts... Clarkson	9	12-7
Oct. 24.	" " "	"	Nichols... Young	9	8-3

Total Score—Boston 31, Cleveland 15.

The following is a summary of the work done by the two clubs in the six games played:

	Innings Played.	Runs Scored.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Earned Runs.	Stolen Bases	Battery Errors.	Fielding Errors.	Victories.	Drawn.
Boston	43	31	56	10	19	20	20	19	5	1
Cleveland.....	36	15	46	10	8	14	14	17	0	1
Total	127	46	102	20	27	34	34	29	5	2

The pitching record in the six games is as follows:

	Games Pitched.	Victories.	Innings Pitched in.	Base hits Off.	Runs Earned Off.	Wild Pitches.	Hit Batsman.	Bases on Balls.	Struck Out.	Runs Scored Off.
Stivetts.....	3	3	27	19	3	0	0	7	17	9
Young	3	0	29	26	3	0	0	3	9	11
Nichols.....	2	2	16	16	2	0	0	4	13	3
Clarkson.....	2	0	16	24	10	1	0	5	9	16
Staley.....	1	1	9	10	3	0	0	1	0	3
Cuppy.....	1	0	9	6	1	0	1	4	1	4

THE DRAWN GAMES OF 1892.

The championship record for 1892 contained a list of eighteen draw games in the National League arena, of which no less than three were marked by scores of 0 to 0; six by extra innings play, ranging from 10 to 20 innings each game; eight by nine innings play; two by eight innings, and three by five innings. The contest at Cincinnati on May 6th between the Cincinnati and Boston teams was the most noteworthy of all, as fourteen innings were played, the game ending with a score of 0 to 0. Next in interest was that played at Cincinnati on June 30th between the Chicago and Cincinnati clubs, which resulted in a score of 7 to 7 at the end of the 20th inning. The third noteworthy game was that between the Cleveland and St. Louis teams, played at St. Louis on June 24th, when, after sixteen innings play, the contest ended in a draw with the score at 3 to 3 only. Next in order was the fourteen innings game at Brooklyn on July 18th, which resulted in a draw by a score of 4 to 4. The twelve innings game at New York on July 15th, in which the Pittsburg and New York teams played to a draw, with the score at 8 to 8, came next in order the last extra innings contest ending in a draw being that played at Brooklyn on April 23, between the Phillies and Ward's team, the score being 2 to 2 at the end of the tenth inning, all the other drawn games ranging from nine to five innings. The record in full is as follows.

DATE.	CONTESTING CLUBS.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	Inn.	Sc'e.
April 23	Philadel' vs. Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Carsey .... ..Juke	10	2-2
May 6	Boston vs. Cincinnati	Cincinnati ...	Clarkson.... Chmbl'n	14	0-0
June 24	Cleve'd vs. St. Louis	St. Louis	Young.... Breitenst'n	16	3-3
June 30	Chicago vs. Cincinnati	Cincinnati....	Gumbert.... Mullane	20	7-7
July 15	Pittsb'rg vs. New York	New York....	Baldwin.....Crane	12	8-8
July 18	St. Louis vs. Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Hart..... Gleason	14	4-4
Aug. 2	New York vs Boston	Boston	Rusie..... Nichols		6-6
Aug. 11	Wash'ton vs. Baltim're	Baltimore....	Jones..... Vickery		6-6
Aug. 11	St. Louis vs. Louisvil'	Louisville ...	Hawke..... Clausen	5	0-0
Aug. 23	Wash'ton vs. Cincin'	Cincinnati ..	Abbey.. Chamberlain		9-9
Aug. 31	Baltimore vs. Cleve'd	Cleveland....	McMahon.... Young	5	0-0
Sept. 9	St. Louis vs. Baltim're	Baltimore ..	Hawke..... Cobb		6-6
Sept. 15	Cleve'd vs. Baltimore	Baltimore... ..	Young..... Vickery		5-5
Sept. 24	Cincin. vs. St. Louis	St. Louis	Sullivan.. Breitenst'n		3-3
Oct. 4	Philadel' vs. Brook'n	Brooklyn	Taylor..... Stein	8	6-6
Oct. 9	Cincin. vs. Louisville	Louisville....	Chamberlain. Clausen	5	3-3
Oct. 11	Cleve. vs. Pittsburg	Pittsburg . ..	Clarkson.... .. Terry		4-4
Oct. 14	Brook'n vs. Baltim're	Baltimore ..	Stein ... Schmidt	8	2-2

THE RECORD OF POSTPONED GAMES.

The full League season of 1892 called for a total of 154 games to be played by each club. The only club to play out its full list of scheduled games last season was the Brooklyn club. The record of the games played by each club, with that of the number of postponed games by each, is as follows.

CLUBS.	Games Played.	Games Postp'd	CLUBS.	Games Played.	Games Postp'd
Brooklyn	154	0	Louisville	152	2
Philadelphia	153	1	Boston	150	4
Pittsburg	153	1	St. Louis	150	4
Washington	152	2	Cleveland	149	5
Cincinnati	151	3	Baltimore	149	5
New York	151	3	Chicago	146	8
			Totals	1180	38

THE CHAMPION TEAM PLAYERS.

FROM 1871 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

We present, as an interesting reference record for the GUIDE of 1893, the following list of the players who took part in the championship contests of the past twenty-one years as members of the victorious teams of the respective championship campaigns. The first champion team in the professional arena was the Athletic Club of the old Professional Association of 1871, the players of the team winning the pennant of that year, including battery players McBride and Malone as pitcher and catcher; infielders Foster, Roach, Meyerle and Radcliffe, and outfielders Cuthbert, Sensitivefer and Huebell. The championship team of 1872 was that of the Boston Club, and it included; Pitcher A. G. Spalding; catcher, McVey; infielders, Gould, Barnes, Schafer and George Wright, and outfielders, Rogers, Harry Wright, and Leonard. The Boston team won the pennant of 1873, 1874 and 1875, and the players who were in its championship teams of those years included: Battery players, Spalding, McVey and Jas. White; infielders, Jas. O'Rourke, Barnes, Schafer and George Wright—and also Latham as third baseman in 1875—with Jas. White as first baseman in 1874 and Leonard, Manning, Geo. Hart, Harry Wright and Jas. O'Rourke as outfielders.

In 1876 the secession of the big four of the period—Spalding, White, McVey and Barnes—broke up the Boston team and led to the success of the Chicago Club in winning the pennant in 1876, under the able management and captaincy of A. G. Spalding, who was also the champion pitcher of the period from 1872 to 1876

inclusive, after which year he retired from the arena of professional field service and became a leading club magnate of the fraternity up to 1891, at the close of which year he retired from service in the National League, and was made honorary member of the League. The champion team of 1876 was that of the Chicago Club, and this was the inaugural campaign of the National League and the champion teams of the League from 1876 to 1892, inclusive, included the following list of players:

1876, Chicago—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; Jas. White, catcher; McVey, Barnes and Anson on the bases; Peters, short stop; Glenn, Hines and Addy, in the outfield.

1877, Boston—Bond, pitcher; Brown, catcher; Jas. White, Geo. Wright and Morrill on the bases; Sutton, short stop; Leonard, Jas. O'Rourke and Schafer in the outfield.

1878, Boston—Bond, pitcher; Snyder, catcher; Morrill, Burdock, and Sutton on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop; Leonard, Jas. O'Rourke and Manning in the outfield.

1879, Providence—Ward, pitcher; Brown, catcher; Start, McGearry and Hague on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop; York, Hines and Jas. O'Rourke in the outfield.

1880, 1881 and 1882, Chicago—Corcoran and Goldsmith, pitchers; Flint, catcher; Anson, Quest and Williamson on the bases; Burns, short stop; Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly in the outfield.

1883, Boston—Whitney and Buffinton, pitchers; Hines and Hackett, catchers; Morrill, Burdock and Sutton, on the bases; Wise, short stop; and Hornung, Smith and Radford in the outfield.

1884, Providence—Radbourne, pitcher; Gilligan and Nava, catchers; Start, Farrell and Denny on the bases; Irwin, short stop; and Carroll, Hines and Radford in the outfield.

1885, Chicago—Clarkson and McCormick, pitchers; Flint, catcher; Anson, Pfeffer and Williamson on the bases; Burns, short stop; and Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly in the outfield.

1886, Chicago—Clarkson, McCormick and Flynn, pitchers; Kelly and Flint, catchers; Anson, Pfeffer and Burns on the bases; Williamson, short stop, and Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly Ryan and Sunday in the outfield.

1887, Detroit—Getzein, Baldwin, Conway, Twitchell and Weidman, pitchers; Bennett, Briody and Ganzel, catchers; Brouthers, Dunlap and White on the bases; Rowe, short stop; and Richardson, Dunlap and Thompson in the outfield.

1888, New York—Keefe, Welch, Titcomb, Crane and George, pitchers; Ewing, Brown and Murphy, catchers; Connor, D. Richardson and Whitney on the bases; Ward, short stop; and O'Rourke, Gore, Slattery, Foster and Tiernan in the outfield.

1889, New York—Keefe, Welch, O'Day, Crane and Hatfield, pitchers; Ewing, Brown and Murphy, catchers; Connor, D. Richardson and Whitney on the bases; Ward, short stop; and O'Rourke, Gore, Tiernan and Slattery in the outfield.

1890, Brooklyn—Lovett, Caruthers, Terry, Foutz and Hughes, pitchers; Daily, Bushong, Clark, Reynolds and Stallings, catchers; Foutz, Collins and Pinkney on the bases; Geo. Smith, short stop; and Darby O'Brien, Corkhill, Burns and Donovan in the outfield.

1891, Boston—Clarkson, Nichols and Staley, pitchers; Bennett and Ganzel, catchers; Tucker, Quinn and Nash on the bases; Long, short stop; and Lowe, Brodie and Stovey in the outfield.

1892, Boston—Stivetts, Nichols, Staley and Clarkson, pitchers; Bennett, Ganzel and Mike Kelly, catchers; Tucker, Quinn and Nash on the bases; Long, short stop; and Lowe, Duffy and McCarthy as outfielders.

THE PITCHING RECORDS OF 1892.

The revised rules governing the game in 1892, being still deficient in the scoring rules of the code in yielding a proper basis for giving a correct record of the pitching average made up from the data of runs earned solely by base hits off the pitching, no other way of arriving at any correct criterion of the pitching was left except that of the percentages of victories pitched in, and accordingly the pitching averages for 1892 are again based upon that data. The only true criterion of the effectiveness of a pitcher's work in the box is, of course, that of the average of runs earned off the pitching by base hits, and by those only. To charge the pitcher with runs earned off his pitching in the form of runs largely due—if not entirely so—to clever base stealing, and the special errors daring base running leads to is unjust. The pitcher should only be charged with runs earned off his pitching when such runs are earned by base hits alone, and not even then if the base hits are made after he has given the field three chances to put the side out, all of which they have not accepted.

Under the scoring rules of 1892 runs were scored as earned, and so charged against the pitching, if they were scored by means of stolen bases as well as base hits. Moreover, earned runs were not only charged in this incorrect way, but they were also charged in cases where the first three men at the bat were given lines by fielding errors, followed by base hits after the three chances for outs had not been accepted. To charge runs earned from base hits made under such circumstances is decidedly unfair to a pitcher. "Clean earned runs," made off the pitching, are only

to be charged to the pitcher before he has given the field three chances to put the side out. For instance, four clean earned runs should be charged after the first three men had each made single hits off the pitching, and all three were then sent home by a home run hit. But to charge a run as earned off the pitching when, after a single hit has been made the runner gets home by clever base stealing, is unjust.

The season of 1892 was marked by the presence of too many pitchers in a majority of the twelve club teams in the League arena. No less than 48 different pitchers were employed during the season by the six leading clubs of the championship campaign while 54 pitchers took part in the games of the six tail-enders. The rule was, the greatest number of pitchers the less success. The champion Boston team placed but five in the box, and in the second half used but four, while the tail-end team of Baltimore had thirteen pitchers on the club pay-roll during the season. Three pitchers—two good strategists and a single "cyclone" twister—would have amply sufficed to take each club well through the season. A battery force of five players—three pitchers and two catchers—should be the lowest for 1893. In the spring, when club teams are being worked into good form, it may do to experiment with several pitchers; but when the team has been got into full fighting trim, three pitchers should be amply sufficient for each club's team.

THE BOSTON CLUB PITCHERS.

The Boston club carried four pitchers through the first division campaign, viz.: Stivetts, Nichols, Staley and Clarkson, but the three former were sufficient to take them to the goal of the championship in the world's series after the close of the second half of the season. Stivetts and Nichols did the brunt of the box work during the whole season, these two pitching in 98 of the season's games, Stivetts leading in percentage of victories pitched in, Nichols being second in this respect and Staley third; Clarkson pitched in 16 games in the Boston team, having a percentage of victories pitched in of .563, while in the 27 games he pitched in the Cleveland team his percentage reached .630. Viau only pitched in one game for the Bostons, and that was a victory, but of course his record was not fairly in comparison with that of the pitchers who took part in over forty and fifty games each, as Stivetts and Nichols did. Clarkson's percentage of victories in the Boston team was .563, in the Cleveland .630, and in the whole campaign .605. That he ranks with the most skillful of strategist pitchers goes without saying. Here is the record of the pitching of the Boston club's full season for 1892, showing the victories and defeats pitched in and the clubs they pitched against in victories and defeats:

FULL SEASON'S RECORD. BOSTON VS.	Cleveland.		Brooklyn.		Philadelphia.		Cincinnati.		Pittsburg.		Chicago.		New York.		Louisville.		Washington.		St. Louis.		Baltimore.		Victories.		Defeats.		Played.		Per Cent of Victories.			
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	C.
Stivetts...	2	2	3	3	1	1	5	0	2	2	4	0	2	3	6	0	4	1	1	2	3	0	33	14	47							.702
Nichols...	0	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	1	3	1	4	2	6	0	35	16	51					.686		
Staley...	5	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	24	11	35					.686		
Clarkson..	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	9	7	16					.563		
Viau.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1					.1000		

It will be seen that Stivetts was most successful against the Louisville team and the least so against that of St. Louis. Nichols found the Baltimores the easiest to pitch into defeat, while the Clevelands were his most troublesome opponents. Staley did the best against the Clevelands, and was the least successful against the Louisvilles. Clarkson troubled the Washingtons most, while the Pittsburg and St. Louis teams got the best of him. Viau's one victory was won with the Louisvilles. This table will be found useful in aiding to place the right men in the box against each club in 1893.

THE CLEVELAND CLUB PITCHERS.

The Cleveland quartette of pitchers did excellent service for their club in 1892, especially Young and Cuppy, who did the most of the work of the two campaigns, they, together, pitching in 88 games, while Clarkson and Davies pitched in 53. Rettger did not succeed well in the first half of the season, while Williams pitched in but one game—against the Louisville—which was a victory. Young tops the pitching record of the season of 1892: of those who pitched in a majority of their club games, his percentage of victories being .783, while Cuppy stands ninth. Davies had a fair record, his percentage being .417 in 26 games. Here is the full record of the work done in the box in victories and defeats pitched in by the six pitchers who took part in the club's games in 1892:

FULL SEASON'S RECORD. CLEVE- LAND VS.	Boston.		Brooklyn.		Philadelphía.		Cincinnati.		Pittsburg.		Chicago.		New York.		Louisville.		Washington.		St. Louis.		Baltimore.		Victories.		Defeats.		Played.		Per Cent of Victories.		
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	C.
Young....	4	2	2	2	2	3	5	0	3	2	4	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	4	1	5	0	36	10	46					.783	
Cuppy. . .	1	2	3	2	4	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	3	2	2	1	4	0	27	15	42					.643	
Clarkson..	0	3	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	4	0	3	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	17	10	27					.630	
Davis ...	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	10	14	24					.417	
Rettger..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	5					.200	
Williams.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1					.000	

It will be seen that Young was the most successful against the Cincinnati and Baltimores and the least so against the Washingtons. Cuppy was the most effective against the Baltimores and the least so against the Bostons, while Clarkson bothered the New Yorks the most, and was the least effective against the Bostons. Davies pitched the best against the Louisville and Baltimore clubs, Rettger's only victory being against the Louisvilles, while the Washingtons were his most troublesome opponents.

THE BROOKLYN CLUB PITCHERS.

The Brooklyn club placed six pitchers in the box during 1892, but only five took part in ten games and over, Haddock and Stein doing the most of the work, they pitching in 89 games, while Kennedy, Foutz and Hart only pitched in an aggregate of 56 games, and Inks in but six. Though Inks has the best percentage for his six games, Haddock really bore off the palm as his percentage for his 40 odd games was .705, Stein being second and Kennedy third. Haddock did some excellent strategic work in the box, while Stein led in speed and plucky nerry work. The veteran Foutz also did good service. Inks pitched in but two victories against the six leading teams, while Haddock pitched in ten victories against the six leaders, and Stein in nine, as did Kennedy, Foutz pitching in six games against the leaders. Haddock was most successful of them all against the Boston champions. Here is the record in full:

FULL SEASON'S RECORD.	Boston.		Cleveland.		Philadelphia.		Cincinnati.		Pittsburg.		Chicago.		New York.		Louisville.		Washington.		St. Louis.		Baltimore.		Victories.		Defeats.		Played.		Per Cent of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P. C.		
Inks.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	6	.833		
Haddock.	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	2	3	4	0	4	0	3	1	5	0	31	13	44	.705			
Stein....	1	5	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	3	1	1	0	27	18	45	.600			
Kennedy.	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	12	8	20	.600			
Foutz ..	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	13	9	21	.571			
Hart	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	7	1	17	.422			

It will be seen that Haddock was more successful against the Baltimores than any other of the eleven opposing teams, Stein did the best against the Washingtons, while Kennedy was most successful against the Cleveland and Pittsburg teams and the least so against the Cincinnati. Foutz, too, did his best work against the leaders except the Bostons. Hart did not have two victories against any one club.

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB PITCHERS.

Esper led the Phillies' corps of pitchers in percentage of victories, but Keefe was the most successful against the six leading teams, especially in the case of the Boston champions, Keefe pitching in five victories out of six games against the Bostons. He also was very effective against the Chicagos, and in most of the games against New York, but he could do nothing against the Clevelands. Those who pitched in ten games or over were Weyhing, Carsey, Keefe, Esper and Knell, Esper leading in victories pitched in, with Keefe, Carsey, Weyhing and Knell following in order. Taylor pitched in two games, both victories, and Thornton in one, a defeat, four pitchers of the seven doing the brunt of the work. Here is the record in full:

FULL SEASON'S RECORD. PHILA- DELPHIA VS.	Boston.		Cleveland.		Brooklyn.		Cincinnati.		Pittsburg.		Chicago.		New York.		Louisville.		Washington.		St. Louis.		Baltimore.		Victories.		Defeats.		Per Cent of Victories Played.	P. C.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L		
Esper....	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	13	6	19	.684		
Keefe....	5	1	0	4	1	2	0	1	2	0	4	0	3	2	2	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	21	14	35	.600		
Carsey...	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	2	3	3	4	0	20	16	36	.556		
Weyhing.	1	3	1	2	2	1	5	2	2	4	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	3	28	23	51	.549		
Knell...	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	10	.400		
Taylor...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	.000	
Thornton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		.000	

It will be seen that Esper was most successful against Louisville, and the least so against Cleveland. He did not pitch in a full game against either Boston, Chicago, or New York. Keefe was very damaging to Boston batting records, and the least successful against Cleveland. Carsey found the Baltimores the easiest mark, and he was least effective against the Brooklyns. Weyhing troubled the Cincinnati the most, and he was least successful against the Pittsburgs. Knell did best against the Pittsburgs and suffered most from the Clevelands. Taylor won his two games from New York and Baltimore, while Thornton lost his single game in Brooklyn.

THE CINCINNATI CLUB PITCHERS.

Some big managerial mistakes were made in the running of the Cincinnati team's battery department in 1892, the most prominent being the condoning of drunken pitchers' offenses and the employment of so many pitchers. In fact, it was an experimental year for the club's candidates for the pitcher's box and the club suffered in consequence. No less than fourteen different pitchers took part in the Cincinnati club's games in 1892, of which but four pitched in.

ten games and over, Dwyer leading in percentage of victories, while Sullivan did the next best, with the veteran Mullane third, Chamberlain being a bad fourth, as he only pitched in 19 victories out of 42 games played, while Dwyer pitched in 20 victories out of 30 games played, and Sullivan in 12 out of 19, Jones' figures being 20 out of 34. Here is the record in full:

FULL SEASON'S RECORD. CINCINNATI VS.	Boston.		Cleveland.		Brooklyn.		Philadelphia.		Pittsburg.		Chicago.		New York.		Louisville.		Washington.		St. Louis.		Baltimore.		Victories.	Defeats.	P Played.	P. Cent of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L					P	C.
Dwyer...	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	2	0	20	10	30	.667
Sullivan..	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	3	0	12	7	19	.632
Mullane..	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	4	0	2	0	20	14	34	.583
Meekin..	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	.500
Daub....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	.500
McGill...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	.500
Chamb'in	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	19	23	42	.452
Rhines...	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	7	.429
Dwyer...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	8	.375
Jones...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.1000
Reitger..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	.1000
Stephen..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Crouse...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Holliday.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000

It will be seen that Dwyer was the most successful against Washington, Boston and New York, while being the least so against the Pittsburgs. Sullivan troubled the Brooklyn team the most of any of the Cincinnati pitchers, while he was the least effective against the Louisvilles. Mullane went in hot against the St. Louis Browns in four straight victories, while the Pittsburgs got the best of him in three games out of four. Chamberlain, too, was the most successful against St. Louis, and the least so against Boston and Pittsburg. The two pitchers who marred their records with drunkenness were McGill and Rhines. The latter did fine work in 1891, but McGill's escapades should have excluded him from the ranks. Dwyer was the most successful against the leaders, Chamberlain being next in this respect, while Sullivan and Mullane were equal, Mullane bearing off the palm against the tail-enders.

THE PITTSBURG CLUB PITCHERS.

The Pittsburg management made a lucky hit when they secured the quiet, temperate, gentlemanly Terry as one of their pitchers for 1892. What was the Pittsburg's gain, however, was the Brooklyn's loss, and the latter club felt it, as Terry pitched the Pittsburgs into victory in two games out of the three he pitched

in against his old club, and Will was never better pleased than when he first got the best of Ward's team. Terry easily led the Pittsburg pitchers in 1892, he pitching in 20 victories out of 26 games he pitched in, his percentage—.769—being the second best of the season. Elmer Smith stood next to Terry, with Baldwin third, and Ehret fourth, for though the Pittsburgs had ten pitchers in the box during the fall campaign, only four pitched in ten games and over. The veteran Galvin only pitched in 9 games, and in but 3 victories, in the Pittsburg team, while in the St. Louis Browns he pitched in 4 victories out of the 9 games he was in the box with them. Of those of the Pittsburg pitchers who pitched in less than ten games W. Gumbert did the best work, he having a percentage of victories pitched in which was next to that of Terry. Here is the full record:

FULL SEASON'S RECORD.	Boston.		Cleveland.		Brooklyn.		Philadel.		Cincinnati.		Chicago.		New York.		Louisville.		Washington.		St. Louis.		Baltimore.		Victories.		Per cent of Victories.	
	PITTS. VS.	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P		C.
Terry ..	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	20	6	26	.769
W. Gumbert	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	5	.600
E. Smith...	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	6	13	.538
Baldwin....	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	4	3	0	1	4	2	4	3	2	4	2	24	25	49	.490
Ehret.....	2	1	1	2	0	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	1	0	1	17	19	36	.472
Galvin.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	.250
Woodcock..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	.250
Esper.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.000
Thompson..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.000
Camp	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	.000

It will be seen that Terry was the most effective against the New York team, and the least so with the Cleverlands and Phillis. Baldwin bore off the palm against the leading teams with a record of 14 victories against the five leaders, he being the most successful against the Cleverlands, while the least so against the Chicagos. Ehret did his best against the Cincinnati and his poorest against New York and Louisville.

THE CHICAGO CLUB PITCHERS.

The Chicago club did all their battery work with but three pitchers in 1892, two pitching in but single games, and a third in but two, while Hutchison pitched in the greatest number of games of the season of any clubs' pitchers, and he won more than half of them. But Ad. Gumbert led in percentage of victories, these two pitchers being in the box in 111 games, while Luby pitched in 30, so the three pitched in an aggregate of 141 games, thus beating the season's record of any other three pitchers in the League in

1892, the three pitching in 69 victories and 72 defeats, yielding a percentage of .489. Here is the record:

FULL SEASON'S RECORD.	Boston.		Cleveland.		Brooklyn.		Philadelphia.		Cincinnati.		Pittsburg.		New York.		Louisville.		Washington.		St. Louis.		Baltimore.		Victories.		Defeats.		Per. cent. of victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L		P.C.
CHICAGO VS																											
A. Gumbert	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	1	0	2	0	23	18	41		.561
Hutchison	2	5	1	4	1	4	2	4	3	4	4	3	6	1	2	4	7	0	5	2	4	2	37	33	70		.529
Luby.....	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	3	1	2	9	21	30		.300
Miller.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3		.333
Hollister...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		.000
Meekin....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		.000

It will be seen that Gumbert was the most successful against the Washington team, and the least so against the Philadelphias, while Hutchison did the best against Washington, he pitching in 7 straight victories against the "Senators," and in 6 out of 7 against New York. But he could do little against the Bostons, as he pitched in 5 defeats out of 7 games against the champions. Luby did the best against the Washingtons, and the poorest against the Louisville and St. Louis teams. Miller pitched in but one victory out of three games, and the other two of the six pitchers in single defeats.

Only four pitchers took part in the battery work of the New York team, and one of these—the veteran Welch—only in one game. Rusie stood next to Hutchison, of Chicago, in the number of games pitched in, viz., 61 to the latter's 70. Welch was not given a show. He certainly would not have been less effective than Crane was. Rusie won over half the games he played in, and King just half of his, while Crane pitched in but 14 victories out of the 40 games he pitched in. Like several of the League pitchers of 1892, notably Baldwin of Pittsburg; Chamberlain, of Cincinnati; Caruthers, of St. Louis; McMahon, of Baltimore, and Vickery, of Baltimore, he lacked in his control of a bad temper, and that is death to good judgment all the time in all sports. An ugly temper, with lots of conceit, combined with a pitcher's being stuck on his cyclone speed in pitching, is a great obstacle to success in box work, and the fact was never more plainly proved than during the season of 1892. Rusie did phenomenal work in the box at times, he excelling in his control of the ball in curving it. King also was very effective. Out of the victories pitched in by Rusie, 13 were won against the six leaders, while King won 10, and Crane but 6, King being the most effective against Boston of all three. Here is the record in full:

FULL SEASON'S RECORD.	Boston.		Cleveland.		Brooklyn.		Philadelphia.		Cincinnati.		Pittsburg.		Chicago.		Louisville.		Washington.		St. Louis.		Baltimore.		Victories.		Defeats.		Played.		Per cent. vict'ies.		
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P.	C.
Rusie	0	4	2	0	4	3	2	4	4	3	1	4	3	4	4	1	5	1	2	3	5	1	32	29	61						.525
King	2	3	1	4	2	1	3	4	1	0	1	3	1	2	4	2	3	2	3	1	3	2	24	14	48						.500
Crane	1	4	4		1	3	0	1	1	5	2	2	0	4	2		1		4	0	1	1	14	26	40						.350
Welch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1						.000

It will be seen that Rusie was the most effective against Washington and Baltimore, and the least so against the Bostons, the latter winning four straight while he was in the box. King did his best against the Louisvilles, and his poorest against Cleveland, while the only team Crane troubled was the St. Louis Browns.

Welch pitched in only one game and in that he was wretchedly supported. The contrast between Welch's continuous good humor in the box and Crane's ugly temper was very striking. New York undoubtedly missed the skillful strategic pitching and thorough good humor of Pitcher John Ewing in 1892.

THE LOUISVILLE CLUB PITCHERS.

The Louisville club exhibited the weakness in club management in 1892 which leads to the employment of too many pitchers, not less than ten being in the box for them during the entire season, six of which pitched in ten games and over, while the other four pitched in an aggregate of but ten games. Stratton led in percentage of victories, besides which he pitched in more games against the leaders than the others, an important factor in box work. Sanders was next and Menkin third, with Clausen, Jones and Viau following after. Jones being third in pitching against the leaders, though fifth in percentage of victories pitched in. Stratton pitched the team to victory in nearly half of the games he was in the box. Hemming had good percentage figures as did the veteran Healy, for the few games they pitched in, but Fitzgerald and Dawse were unsuccessful. Here is the record in full:

FULL SEASON'S RECORD.	Boston		Cleveland		Brooklyn		Philadelphia		Cincinnati		Pittsburg		Chicago		New York		Washington		St. Louis		Baltimore		Victories		Defeats		Played		Per cent. of vict'ies.		
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	C.	
Stratton	1	2	0	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	21	20	41						.512
Sanders	1	2	0	3	2	0	1	3	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	12	17	29						.414
Meehin	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	7	10	17						.412
Clausen	0	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	9	13	22						.409
Jones	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	12	18						.333
Viau	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	4	11	15	15						.267
Hemming	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3						.667
Healy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2						.500
Fitzgerald . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	4						.250
Dawse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1						.000

It will be seen that Stratton was most successful against the Chicago and Baltimore teams, and the least so against the Clevelands, while Sanders excelled against the Washingtons and did the least against the Cleveland and Chicago teams, Meekin doing his best against the Chicagos and his poorest against five of the six leaders. Clausen was the most effective against St. Louis, and the least against Cleveland. Jones did his best against the Brooklyns, while he failed to pitch a victory against Boston, Cleveland, the Phillies and New York, Washington and Baltimore. Viau pitched in but four victories out of fifteen games, he losing seven straight to the Brooklyns, Phillies and Baltimores.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB PITCHERS.

The Washington club was another of the twelve League clubs which made the mistake of employing too many pitchers, eleven going into the box for them during the entire campaign of 1892. Of these but four pitched in ten games and over, and seven in an aggregate of but 27 games, while the other four pitched in 105 games. Killen led in percentage of victories, he being remarkably effective against the Clevelands, against which team he pitched in 7 victories out of 8 games, and yet he only pitched in 28 victories out of 56 games; Abbey pitched in but 6 out of 22; Meekin in but 3 out of 13, and Duryea—the so-called western "cyclone" pitcher—in but 2 out of 14, the latter's percentage of victories being the smallest of the season of any pitcher who was in the box in ten games and over. Here is the record in full.

FULL SEASON'S RECORD. WASHINGTON vs.	Boston.		Cleveland.		Brooklyn.		Philadelphia.		Cincinnati.		Pittsburg.		Chicago.		New York.		Louisville,		St. Louis.		Baltimore.		Victories.		Defeats.		Played.		Per cent. of victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	P		C
Killen	1	4	7	1	1	3	3	3	0	2	5	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	5	0	2	4	28	28	56			.500	
Knell	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	6	8			.450	
Freeman . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	6				.333	
Abbey	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	6	16	22				.273	
Gastright..	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	6	8			.250	
Meekin	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	10	13			.231	
Duryea	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	12	14			.143	
Dolan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	4			.500	
Jones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2			.500	
Kilroy	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2			.500
Inks	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3				.333

It will be seen that Killen was the most successful against the Clevelands, and the least so against the Cincinnati. Abbey troubled the Bostons more than any of the other Washington

pitchers, but he could do nothing against the Chicagos. Meekin pitched in but two victories against the six leaders, and Duryea in but one. Knell and Gastright each pitched in but two victories out of eight games, Dolan's percentage on four games equaling that of Killen.

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB PITCHERS.

The St. Louis club was weakened by the bad management of its battery teams in 1892, ten pitchers going into the box during the season, of which but four pitched in ten games and over. Getzein led in percentage of victories, and yet he pitched in but four victories in thirteen games. Gleason's record was still worse, getting but 9 victories out of 33 games, Breitenstein getting but 5 out of 25. Of those pitched in less than 10 games, Hawke was the most successful, he pitching in 4 victories out of 8 games, while the veteran Galvin pitched in 4 out of 9. Caruthers won but one game out of the five he pitched in. Here is the record in full:

FULL SEASON'S RECORD.	Boston.		Cleveland.		Brooklyn.		Philadelphia.		Cincinnati.		Pittsburg.		Chicago.		New York.		Louisville.		Washington.		Baltimore.		Victories.		Defeats.		Played.		Per cent. of victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	P. C.	
Hawke.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	4	8				.500	
Galvin.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	5	9				.444	
Easton.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5				.400	
Getzein.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	4	9	13			.308	
Dwyer.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	7				.286	
Gleason....	3	1	2	0	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	2	2	0	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	9	24	33			.293	
Hawley....	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	13	17			.238	
Breitenst'n	0	3	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	3	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	1	5	20	25			.200	
Caruthers..	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	5				.200	
Hall....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1				.000	

Gleason was the most successful against the Boston champions and Getzein next. But Gleason bore off the palm in most victories against the six leaders, he getting 9.

THE BALTIMORE CLUB PITCHERS.

We now come to the tail-end team of the League for 1892, the badly managed Baltimores, this team having no competent head to control it until Hanlon took hold of it, and then he was badly handicapped with the poor record of the club in the first half. There were scarcely three consecutive games in which the same team took the field, and what with the constant changes in the batteries of the club, it was impossible to get the team into good form in its pitching department. No less than thirteen pitchers occupied the box in the Baltimore club during the entire season of 1892; and yet but four pitched in ten games and over, and no less

PITCHERS.	Clubs.	Games pitched in.	Per cent. of victories.
Stivetts.....	Boston.....	47	.702
Nichols.....	Boston.....	51	.686
Staley.....	Boston.....	35	.686
Clarkson.....	Boston.....	16	.663
Young.....	Cleveland.....	46	.783
Cuppy.....	Cleveland.....	42	.643
Clarkson.....	Cleveland.....	27	.630
Davies.....	Cleveland.....	24	.417
Haddock.....	Brooklyn.....	44	.705
Stein.....	Brooklyn.....	45	.600
Kennedy.....	Brooklyn.....	20	.600
Foutz.....	Brooklyn.....	19	.474
Hart.....	Brooklyn.....	17	.412
Esper.....	Philadelphia.....	19	.684
Keefe.....	Philadelphia.....	35	.600
Carsey.....	Philadelphia.....	36	.556
Weyhing.....	Philadelphia.....	51	.549
Knell.....	Philadelphia.....	10	.400
Dwyer.....	Cincinnati.....	30	.667
Sullivan.....	Cincinnati.....	19	.632
Mullane.....	Cincinnati.....	34	.588
Chamberlain.....	Cincinnati.....	42	.452
Terry.....	Pittsburg.....	26	.769
E. Smith.....	Pittsburg.....	13	.538
Baldwin.....	Pittsburg.....	49	.490
Ehret.....	Pittsburg.....	36	.472
A. Gumbert.....	Chicago.....	41	.561
Hutchison.....	Chicago.....	70	.519
Luby.....	Chicago.....	30	.300
Rusie.....	New York.....	61	.525
King.....	New York.....	48	.500
Crane.....	New York.....	40	.350
Stratton.....	Louisville.....	41	.512
Sanders.....	Louisville.....	29	.414
Meekln.....	Louisville.....	17	.412
Clausen.....	Louisville.....	22	.469
Jones.....	Louisville.....	18	.333
Viau.....	Louisville.....	15	.267
Killen.....	Washington.....	56	.500
Abbey.....	Washington.....	22	.273
Meekin.....	Washington.....	13	.231
Duryea.....	Washington.....	14	.143
Getzein.....	St. Louis.....	13	.308
Gleason.....	St. Louis.....	33	.273
Hawley.....	St. Louis.....	17	.235
Breitenstein.....	St. Louis.....	25	.200
Vickery.....	Baltimore.....	19	.421
McMahon.....	Baltimore.....	47	.404
Buffinton.....	Baltimore.....	13	.385
Cobb.....	Baltimore.....	48	.188

The following is the summary of the above table, giving the names of each pitcher in the order of percentage of victories pitched in:

Pitchers.	Clubs.	Games.	Per ct. of victories.	Pitchers.	Clubs.	Games.	Per ct. of victories.
Young	Cleveland....	46	.783	Baldwin	Pittsburg ...	49	.490
Terry	Pittsburg....	26	.769	Foutz	Brooklyn ...	19	.474
Haddock....	Brooklyn....	44	.705	Ehret	Pittsburg ...	36	.472
Stivetts....	Boston	47	.702	Chamberlain.	Cincinnati...	42	.452
Nichols	Boston	51	.686	Vickery	Baltimore ..	19	.421
Staley	Boston	35	.686	Davies	Cleveland....	24	.417
Esper	Philadelphia.	19	.684	Sanders	Louisville ...	29	.414
Dwyer.....	Cincinnati ..	30	.667	Meekin.....	Louisville ...	17	.412
Cuppy	Cleveland....	42	.643	Hart	Brooklyn ...	17	.412
Sullivan....	Cincinnati ..	19	.632	Clausen	Louisville ...	22	.409
Clarkson....	Cleveland....	27	.630	McMahon ..	Baltimore ...	47	.404
Stein	Brooklyn....	45	.600	Knell	Philadelphia.	10	.400
Keefe	Philadelphia.	35	.600	Buffinton...	Baltimore ...	13	.385
Kennedy	Brooklyn....	20	.600	Crane	New York ...	40	.350
Mullane.....	Cincinnati ..	34	.588	Jones	Louisville....	18	.333
Clarkson....	Boston	16	.563	Getzein	St. Louis....	13	.308
A. Gumbert..	Chicago	41	.561	Luby	Chicago.....	30	.300
Carsey	Philadelphia.	36	.556	Gleason	St. Louis....	33	.273
Weyhing	Philadelphia.	51	.549	Abbey.....	Washington..	22	.237
E. Smith	Pittsburg	13	.538	Viau	Louisville ..	15	.275
Hutchison....	Chicago	70	.529	Hawley	St. Louis....	13	.235
Rusie	New York ..	61	.525	Meekin	Washington..	13	.231
Stratton	Louisville ...	41	.512	Breitenstein..	St. Louis....	25	.200
Killen	Washington .	56	.500	Cobb	Baltimore....	43	.188
King	New York....	48	.500	Duryea	Washington..	14	.143

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

Owing to the fact that the organization of the twelve club League in 1892 led to the disbandment of the American Association, thereby ending the annual series of contests between the champion clubs of the National League and the American Association, which had been a feature of each season since 1884, it becomes necessary to make a special chapter of the six consecutive years of the World's championship series from 1884 to 1890 inclusive, with the addition of the last of the series, which were played in 1892. Below we give the scores of the initial series of games played at the old Polo Grounds in New York in 1884, between the League champions of Providence of that year, and the American champions of New York. The report of the inaugural series of World's championship contests, which the editor of the GUIDE wrote for the New York Clipper in 1884, says:

"The first game of a series of what will hereafter be regular contests for the title of professional champions of the United States was commenced at the Polo Grounds Oct. 23, 1884, the occasion being the first meeting between the Providence and Metropolitan teams since April last, when the former defeated the Mets in three straight games by 7 to 2, 13 to 6, and 14 to 2. This Fall

series was a specially arranged set of games to decide as to which of the two champion teams of the League and the American Association would be entitled to be champions of the United States, it being the first time in reality that a regularly arranged series of such games had been played."

The scores of the three games of October 23d, 24th and 25th, 1885, are appended:

METROPOLITAN.						PROVIDENCE.							
T.	R.	B.	O.	A.	E.	T.	R.	B.	O.	A.	E.		
Nelson, ss.....	4	0	0	2	2	0	Hines, cf.....	4	2	1	1	0	0
Brady, rf.....	4	0	0	1	0	0	Carroll, lf.....	4	1	0	1	0	0
Esterbrook, 3b.....	4	0	0	1	3	0	Radbourn, p.....	4	0	0	0	1	0
Roseman, cf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	Start, 1b.....	4	0	0	13	0	0
Orr, 1b.....	3	0	0	13	0	0	Farrell, 2b.....	3	1	1	2	2	0
Troy, 2b.....	3	0	1	0	5	0	Irwin, ss.....	3	1	1	0	6	1
Reipschlager, c.....	3	0	0	7	2	1	Gilligan, c.....	3	1	1	8	2	0
Kennedy, lf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	Denny, 3b.....	3	0	1	0	2	1
Keefe, p.....	3	0	1	0	1	0	Radford, rf.....	3	0	0	2	0	1
Totals.....	30	0	2	24	13	1	Totals.....	31	6	5	27	13	3

Metropolitan.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
 Providence.....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 *—6

Earned runs—Providence, 3. Bases on errors—Metropolitan, 2. On balls—Providence, 2. Struck out—Providence, 8. Metropolitan, 9. Umpire, Kelly. Time, 1:55.

PROVIDENCE.						METROPOLITAN							
T.	R.	B.	O.	A.	E.	T.	R.	B.	O.	A.	E.		
Hines, cf.....	4	0	0	3	0	0	Nelson, ss.....	3	0	1	1	2	0
Carroll, lf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	Brady, rf.....	3	0	0	3	0	0
Radbourn, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	Esterbrook, 3b.....	3	0	1	1	1	0
Start, 1b.....	3	0	1	7	0	0	Roseman, cf.....	3	1	1	1	0	0
Farrell, 2b.....	3	1	2	2	1	2	Orr, 1b.....	3	0	0	7	0	0
Irwin, ss.....	3	0	0	0	3	1	Troy, 2b.....	2	0	0	1	3	0
Gilligan,.....	3	1	1	5	3	0	Holbert, c.....	2	0	0	5	1	0
Denny, b.....	3	1	1	2	2	0	Kennedy, lf.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Radford, rf.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	Keefe, p.....	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.....	29	3	5	21	9	3	Totals.....	23	1	3	21	8	0

Providence.....0 0 0 3 0 0—3
 Metropolitan.....0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned runs—Providence, 3. Bases on balls—Providence, 2. Struck out—Providence, 4; Metropolitan, 6. Umpire, Remsen. Time, 1:35.

PROVIDENCE.						METROPOLITAN.							
T.	R.	B.	O.	A.	E.	T.	R.	B.	O.	A.	E.		
Hines, cf.....	4	3	2	1	0	0	Nelson, ss.....	3	0	0	1	1	0
Carroll, lf.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	Brady, rf.....	3	1	0	2	0	0
Radbourn, p.....	4	1	1	0	2	0	Esterbrook, 3b.....	3	0	1	0	0	0
Start, 1b.....	3	0	0	6	1	1	Roseman, cf.....	3	0	2	0	0	0
Farrell, 2b.....	3	1	1	1	3	0	Orr, 1b.....	3	0	1	12	0	0
Irwin, ss.....	3	2	2	2	1	1	Foster, 2b.....	3	0	0	1	4	1
Gilligan, c.....	3	1	2	4	0	1	Reipschlager, c.....	2	1	0	1	2	0
Denny, 3b.....	3	2	2	1	0	0	Kennedy, lf.....	2	0	0	1	1	0
Radford, rf.....	3	1	2	3	0	1	Becannon, p.....	2	0	1	0	4	1
Totals.....	30	12	13	18	9	4	Totals.....	24	2	5	18	12	2

Providence.....	1	2	0	1	4	4	-12
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	1	1	-2

Earned runs—Providence, 2. Base on errors, Providence, 1; Metropolitan, 3. On balls—Providence, 2. Struck out—Providence, 1; Metropolitan, 1. Umpire, Keefe. Time, 1:10.

This interesting record includes the names of players of the old Metropolitan club team of ten years ago, who are now out of active field service in the professional clubs, the list including infielders Orr, Troy, Esterbrook and Nelson; out-fielders Kennedy, Roseman and Brady, and the battery players Holbert, Reinchlager and Becannon; Keefe being the only player of the old team still in League club service. Of the League champions of 1884 who took part in the opening series, the retired players are infielders Start, Farrell and Irwin; out-fielder Hines, and the battery players Radbourn and Gilligan; Denney, Carroll and Radford still being in active service in League teams.

In the series of 1885 the contestants for the championship of the world were the League champions of the Chicago club and American champions of St. Louis. This series of games ended in a drawn contest, the stake of \$1,000, for which the clubs competed, being divided, each club winning three games of the series of six played.

In 1886, the Chicago and St. Louis clubs again being the respective champions of the League and the Association, once more entered the lists as contestants for the championship of the base ball world, and this time the St. Louis club was successful, they winning four of the series of six games played.

In 1887 the Detroit club, having won the championship of the League and the St. Louis club that of the American Association, these two clubs entered the lists in an extended series of World's championship contests, no less than fifteen games being played in all, of which the Detroit club easily won eleven, thereby carrying off the honors.

In 1888 the St. Louis club, having become *four-time winners of the American Association championship*, found the New York club their opponents in the world's championship series for the first time, that club having been successful in winning the League pennant race in 1888. This time the series was limited to best out of ten games, and New York won with a score of six victories out of the ten games played.

In 1889 those old rival clubs, the New York and Brooklyn clubs, each won the honors of their respective organizations, the New Yorkers being second time winners of championship honors in the League arena, and the Brooklyns winning the Association championship for the first time. In the series of nine games played, the New York team won six of the series and took the world pennant again.

In 1890, the Brooklyn club having won the League pennant in their inaugural year in the League field, had to meet the American champions from Louisville in the world's championship series of that year, and as each club won three games of the series of six, constituting the full series, and it being too late in the season to play off the tie games, the series ended in a draw, Brooklyn having the best of it in total runs scored by 42 to 39. In 1891 the faction war between the League and the American Association prevented any meeting between the League and American clubs which won the championship of that year in each organization, and consequently there was no World's championship club in 1891, the honor being divided between the two clubs of Boston, representing the rival League and Association champions for 1891.

In 1892 the National League absorbed the four leading clubs of the American Association and extended its membership to twelve clubs, the reconstructed National League becoming the governing organization of the entire professional fraternity, which it still is in 1893. In 1892 the division of the championship campaign into two halves, each with its separate championship, led to the world's series of that year being played by the Boston and Cleveland clubs, the Bostons winning the championship of the first half, and the Clevelands the championship of the second half. The World's series of 1892 comprised the playing of a series of nine games, and the Bostons carried off the honors by winning five games out of six, the first game being drawn.

The last series of the World's championship contests may be regarded as the finest of the season's championship exhibitions. The opening game at Cleveland on Oct. 7th, 1892, proved to be in every respect an exceptional contest. In the first place the weather was simply perfect, a regular Indian summer day, and then, again, the attendance was the largest seen on the field since the Fourth of July games, nearly six thousand people being present; and, lastly, both sides presented what they regarded as their strongest teams, and the contest turned out to be the model game of the year, no less than eleven innings being played before darkness necessitated the calling of the game. The home team placed their faith in Young as the best man to open the pitching of the series and he did model work in the position, as he not only kept the visiting batsmen down to six hits, but he did not give a single base on balls, his thorough command of the ball in delivery being one of the features of the contest. Stivetts was depended upon to do the work for the Bostons and his pitching was in striking contrast to the give-away work he did in the last game of the regular season in Brooklyn, he allowing the home batsmen at Cleveland in this game but four hits in eleven innings of batting; he gave four bases on balls, however. The support

given both pitchers was the finest seen at Cleveland that year, not an error marking the fielding on either side, as the error charged to Zimmer was a battery error, it being a passed ball which gave only a base. Zimmer was debarred from making an easy catch owing to the dirty ball playing characteristically indulged in by Kelly, who had a heavy bet on Boston's winning the first game. This was exhibited in the ninth inning, when Stivetts popped up a fly ball which Zimmer ran to catch, he being called to take the ball. Just then Kelly called for Virtue to take the ball, and in consequence both ran for it and the result was a collision, as Kelly intended, and the catch was missed. It did not benefit the Bostons, however, as they scored a blank, despite Kelly's dirty work. He was fined \$10 for the call. The Bostons opened the game with two hits, but the side was retired for a blank. Cleveland, too, got a runner to first on a base on balls in their inning, but he was left. In the second inning Boston retired in order, but McKean got in a hit, and by Virtue's sacrifice the runner reached second, but the others could not bat him round. And so the game went on inning after inning until the ninth was reached. In the fifth, sixth and ninth innings runners got on bases, but each time were they left on each side. In the eleventh inning the visitors got in a hit, but Young's pitching obliged the runner to be left. The game was then called, as it was too dark for further play. Here is the score of this most noteworthy contest :

BOSTON.					CLEVELAND.					
	R.	1B.	P.O.	A. E.		R.	1B.	P.O.	A. E.	
Long, s. s.	0	1	2	6	0	Childs, 2b.	0	0	2	4
McCarthy, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Burkett, l. f.	0	2	0	0
Duffy, c. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Davis, 3b.	0	1	1	3
Kelly, c.	0	0	8	1	0	McKean, s. s.	0	1	2	1
Nash, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Virtue, 1b.	0	0	15	0
Lowe, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	McAleer c. f.	0	0	3	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0	O'Connor, r. f.	0	0	2	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	8	3
Stivetts, p.	0	0	1	4	0	Young, p.	0	0	0	4
Total	0	6	33	18	0	Total	0	4	33	15

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Battery errors—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Cleveland, 4. Chances for catches—Boston, 8; Cleveland, 5. Sacrifice hits—By Lowe, 1; Tucker, 1; Virtue, 1. Stolen bases—By Duffy, 1; McAleer, 1. Double plays—By Stivetts and Tucker; by Long, Quinn and Kelly. Passed ball—Zimmer, 1.

PITCHING SCORE.

Innings pitched in—By Stivetts, 11; by Young, 11. Base hits—Off Stivetts, 4; off Young, 6. Bases on balls—By Stivetts, 4. Struck out—By Stivetts, 7; by Young, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Emslie. Time of game—2 hours.

The second game, played on October 18th, resulted in a well-earned victory for the Boston team by the appended score, Staley pitching for Boston against Clarkson. Here is the score:

CLEVELAND.					BOSTON.						
R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.		
Childs, 2b.....	0	0	3	0	0	Long, s. s.....	2	1	0	3	0
Burkett, l. f.....	0	1	1	0	0	McCarthy, r. f.....	1	2	2	1	0
Davis, 3b.....	0	0	0	0	0	Duffy, c. f.....	1	3	3	1	1
Tebeau.....	0	0	2	0	1	Kelly, c.....	0	0	0	2	0
McKean, s. s.....	1	2	2	5	0	Nash, 3b.....	0	1	0	3	0
Virtue, 1b.....	0	1	6	1	1	Lowe, l. f.....	0	1	1	0	1
McAleer, c. f.....	0	1	2	0	0	Tucker, 1b.....	0	2	17	0	0
O'Connor, r. f.....	1	1	2	1	0	Quinn, 2b.....	0	0	3	2	0
Zimmer, c.....	1	3	8	0	0	Staley, p.....	0	0	1	4	0
Clarkson, p.....	0	1	0	2	0						
Total.....	3	10	*26	9	2	Total.....	4	10	27	16	2

*Kelly out for interference.

Cleveland.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Boston.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4

First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Battery errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 7. Chances for catches—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 7. Sacrifice hits—By Burkett, 1; Virtue, 1; McAleer, 1; O'Connor, 1; Clarkson, 1; Duffy, 1; McCarthy, 1. Stolen bases—By Kelly, 1. Double play—By McCarthy and Tucker.

PITCHING SCORE.

Innings pitched in—By Clarkson, 9; by Staley, 9. Base hits—Off Clarkson, 10; off Staley, 10. Runs earned—Off Clarkson, 2; off Staley, 3. Bases on balls—By Clarkson, 1; by Staley, 1. Struck out—By Clarkson, 6. Umpires—Messrs. McQuade and Gaffney. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes.

The third game of the series was played on October 19, all three taking place at Cleveland, and for the second time the Boston team came off victorious, but only, as before, by a single run. In this game Stivetts and Young were the opposing pitchers. Here is the score:

BOSTON.					CLEVELAND.						
R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.		
Long, s. s.....	0	1	4	2	1	Childs, 2b.....	1	1	3	3	0
McCarthy, r. f.....	1	2	1	0	0	Burkett, l. f.....	1	2	1	0	1
Duffy, c. f.....	0	1	2	1	0	Tebeau, 3b.....	0	0	1	0	0
Ganzel, c.....	0	2	7	1	0	McKean, s. s.....	0	2	1	5	0
Nash, 3b.....	0	0	0	3	0	Virtue, 1b.....	0	1	11	0	0
Lowe, l. f.....	1	1	2	0	0	McAleer, c. f.....	0	1	3	0	0
Tucker, 1b.....	0	0	8	0	1	O'Connor, r. f.....	0	1	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b.....	0	1	2	2	0	Zimmer, c.....	0	0	2	1	0
Stivetts, p.....	1	1	1	1	0	Young, p.....	0	0	0	1	0
						*Davis.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	3	9	27	10	2	Total.....	2	8	24	10	1

*Davis batted once for Young.

Cleveland.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

First base by errors—Cleveland, 2. Battery error—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 5; Chances for catches—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 8; Sacrifice hits—By McAleer, 1; O'Connor, 1; Zimmer, 1; Stivetts, 1; Tucker, 1; Stolen base—By McCarthy, 1.

PITCHING SCORE.

Innings pitched in—By Young, 9; by Stivetts, 9; Base hits—Off Young, 9; off Stivetts, 8. Runs earned—Off Young, 3; off Stivetts, 2. Base on balls—By Stivetts, 1. Struck out—By Stivetts, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Emsie and Snyder. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes.

The fourth game was scheduled to be played in Boston, and as the Bostons had won two out of the three on the Clevelands' own field, it was fully expected that the Bostons would now win the series without difficulty. In their fourth game Nichols pitched for Boston against Cuppy, and though the Clevelands put up a strong game the Bostons managed to shut them out, and the result virtually settled the series. Here is the score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	I	B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	I	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Childs, 2b	0	2	5	2	0	0	Long, s. s	0	1	2	2	0	0
Burkett, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0	0	McCarthy, r. f.	1	0	2	1	0	0
Virtue, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	0	Duffy, c. f.	1	3	2	0	0	0
McKean, s. s.	0	2	1	5	1	0	Nash, 3b	1	0	2	2	0	0
McAleer, c. f.	0	2	2	1	0	0	Lowe, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0	0
O'Connor, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tucker, 1b	0	0	7	2	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	1	4	1	0	Quinn, 2b	0	1	2	1	0	0
Tebeau, 3b	0	0	1	3	1	0	Bennett, c.	0	0	1	4	0	0
Cuppy, p.	0	0	2	4	0	0	Nichols, p.	0	0	9	2	0	0
Total	0	7	24	19	3	0	Total	4	6	27	14	0	0

Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
 Boston.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—4

First base by errors—Boston, 2. Battery errors—Cleveland, 6; Boston 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 4. Chances for catches—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 7. Sacrifice hits—By Tucker, 1; Quinn, 1. Stolen bases—By Duffy, 1; Nash, 1; Lowe, 1. Double plays—By Tebeau, McKean and Childs.

PITCHING SCORE.

Innings pitched in—By Cuppy, 8; by Nichols, 9. Base hits—Off Cuppy, 6; off Nichols, 7. Runs earned—Off Cuppy, 1. Bases on balls—By Cuppy, 4; by Nichols, 1. Hit batsmen—Cuppy, 2. Struck out—By Cuppy, 1; by Nichols, 6. Umpires—Messrs. McQuaid and Gaffney. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

The fifth game was played on October 22, with the result of a fourth victory for the Bostons, Stivetts this time having Clarkson for his pitching opponent. This game at first looked like a victory for the Clevelands. In the second inning, after three men should have been out, Clarkson came to the bat. There were two out and two on bases. Clarkson then surprised the crowd by hitting the ball out of the lot, three runs coming in. A base on balls, an error by Long and two hits gave the Clevelands three more runs and they felt sanguine of victory with the score at 6 to 0 in their favor. But they were disappointed, as the Bostons, com-

mencing with the fourth inning, banged Clarkson all over the field and won an easy victory, earning eight of their twelve runs. Here is the score:

BOSTON.						CLEVELAND.					
R.	I	B.	P. O.	A.	E.	R.	I	B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Long, s. s.	1	1	1	3	2	Childs, 2b.	1	4	2	2	0
McCarthy, r. f.	3	2	1	0	1	Burkett, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Duffy, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0	Virtue, 1b.	1	6	13	1	0
Nash, 3b.	1	1	3	3	0	McKean, s. s.	1	2	2	2	1
Lowe, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	McAleer, c. f.	0	0	1	0	1
Tucker, 1b.	1	3	10	0	0	O'Connor, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	2	2	2	2	0	Zimmer, c.	1	2	4	0	0
Ganzel, c.	1	2	5	0	0	Tebeau, 3b.	1	0	0	5	2
Stivetts, p.	2	2	0	1	0	Clarkson, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Total	12	14	21	9	3	Total	7	7	24	10	4

Boston.....0 0 0 3 2 4 3 0 -12
 Cleveland.....0 6 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-7

Earned runs—Boston, 8; Cleveland, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Cleveland, . Left on bases—Boston, 9; Cleveland, 6. First base on balls—Off Clarkson, 4; Stivetts, 2. Struck out—By Clarkson, 3; Stivetts, 4. Home runs—Clarkson, Tucker. Base hits—Stivetts, Childs, McCarthy, Duffy. Sacrifice hits—Duffy, 2; Quinn, 2; McAleer, Nast, McCarthy, Day. Stolen bases—Burkett, 2; Virtue, Tebeau. Wild pitches—Clarkson, 1. Passed ball—Zimmer. Umpires—Snyder and Emslie. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Attendance, 3,466.

The last game of the series was played on October 23, on which occasion the home teams won by the appended score, Nichols pitching in the game against Young. Here is the score:

CLEVELAND.						BOSTON.					
R.	I	B.	P. O.	A.	E.	R.	I	B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Childs, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0	Long, s. s.	1	1	5	4	1
Burkett, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	McCarthy, r. f.	2	1	0	0	1
Virtue, 1b.	0	1	13	1	1	Duffy, c. f.	0	2	1	0	0
McKean, s. s.	0	2	0	2	2	Nash, 3b.	1	1	1	0	1
McAleer, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Lowe, l. f.	0	0	4	0	1
O'Connor, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Tucker, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0
Tebeau, 3b.	0	0	1	4	1	Bennett, c.	2	2	7	2	1
Young, p.	1	1	0	3	1	Nichols, p.	1	2	0	1	0
Total	3	9	24	14	5	Total	8	11	27	7	5

Cleveland.....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0-3
 Boston.....0 0 2 2 1 1 1 1 -8

First base on errors—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 3. Battery errors—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Boston, 6. Chance for catches—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 6. Sacrifice hits—By McAleer, 1; O'Connor, 1; Lowe, 2; Nash, 1. Stolen bases—By Long, 2; McCarthy, 2; Duffy, 1; Nash, 1; Bennett, 1; Burkett, 2. Double plays—By Long, 1; Tebeau, Virtue and Zimmer, 1.

PITCHING SCORE.

Innings pitched in—By Young, 8; by Nichols, 9. Base hits—Off Young, 11; off Nichols, 9. Runs earned—Off Young, 5; off Nichols, 2. Bases on balls—By Young, 3; by Nichols, 3. Wild pitches—By Young, 3. Struck out—By Young, 3; by Nichols, 7. Umpires—Messrs. McQuaid and Gaffney. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

The following is a brief summary of the work done in the six games played :

CLUBS.	Runs.	Base hits.		Earned runs.	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases.	Battery errors.	Fielding errors.
		Base hits.	Errors.					
Boston.....	31	56	19	10	11	20	12	
Cleveland.....	15	46	8	10	3	14	17	

The appended table of figures shows what the two teams did on the field in the series of six games. The figures show the runs, base hits, put outs, assistances, errors, sacrifice hits and stolen bases as made by each team player in one or other of the six games:

BOSTON.	G.	R.	1 B.	P. O.	A.	E.	S. B.	S. H.
Long, s. s.....	6	4	6	14	20	4	2	0
McCarthy, r. f.....	6	8	8	5	2	1	3	0
Duffy, c. f.....	6	2	12	10	2	1	3	3
Kelly, c.....	2	0	0	10	3	0	0	0
Nash, 3b.....	6	3	4	7	13	2	1	0
Lowe, l. f.....	6	2	3	11	0	2	1	0
Quinn, 2b.....	6	2	6	13	12	0	0	3
Tucker, 1b.....	6	2	6	55	2	1	0	3
Bennett, c.....	2	2	2	16	6	1	1	0
Ganzel, c.....	2	1	4	8	1	0	0	0
Stivetts, p.....	3	3	3	6	6	0	0	1
Nichols, p.....	2	1	2	1	3	0	0	0
Staley, p.....	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Totals.....		31	56	157	74	12	11	10

CLEVELAND.	G.	R.	1 B.	P. O.	A.	E.	S. B.	S. H.
Childs, 2b.....	6	3	8	18	14	0	0	0
Burkett, l. f.....	6	3	8	5	0	0	0	0
Davis, 3b.....	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
McKean, s. s.....	6	2	11	8	20	5	0	0
Virtue, 1b.....	6	1	3	70	3	2	0	2
McAleer, c. f.....	6	0	4	11	1	1	1	4
O'Connor, r. f.....	6	1	2	8	1	0	0	2
Zimmer, c.....	6	2	6	24	12	3	1	1
Tebeau, 3b.....	3	1	0	2	12	4	0	0
Clarkson, p.....	2	1	2	3	2	1	0	1
Young, p.....	3	1	1	0	8	1	0	0
Cuppy, p.....	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
Total.....		15	46	152	80	17	2	10

The success of the Boston team in the last of the series of World's championship contests was achieved in a manner which reflected credit alike upon the victors and the vanquished. But the great feature of the contests was the fact that, though the series comprised nine games, the Boston team won the champion-

ship by five straight victories, thereby giving the lie direct to the class of detractors who are forever connecting professional base ball contests with the hippodrome tricks of the turf and prize ring. No less than twenty-one thousand people witnessed the first three games at Cleveland and over ten thousand more saw the three contests at Boston. There was every condition favoring hippodroming, but the players of the two clubs as well as the magnates knew that the life of professional ball playing in the future depended upon their games being played honestly, and they availed themselves of the opportunity to show the public at large that the national game, as carried on under the auspices of the twelve club League, was the cleanest and most honest sport now in vogue in America, only one other manly outdoor field game at all equaling it in this respect, and that is the old English game of cricket. The Boston club magnates, Messrs. Soden, Conant and Billings, were so fearful of a charge of hippodroming being made in connection with this World championship series that it was only by the urgent solicitation of the League magnates that they were induced to allow their team to enter the lists. It was therefore a source of great satisfaction to them to realize the fact that the series of games was so plainly played in their integrity as to silence the most suspicious detractor.

THE HOME AND HOME GAME RECORD OF THE SEASON OF 1892.

The record of the victories and defeats of the season wherein the home clubs of each section played against each other is as follows: the first record being that of the Eastern clubs:

EAST VS. EAST.

CLUBS.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Washington.	Baltimore.	more.	Victories.	Per cent. victories.
Boston.....	...	9	6	11	11	13		50	.735
Brooklyn.....	5	...	9	7	10	12		43	.614
Philadelphia.....	7	5	...	9	9	10		40	.580
New York.....	3	7	5	...	9	9		33	.478
Washington.....	3	4	5	4	...	7		23	.338
Baltimore.....	0	2	4	5	6	...		17	.250
Defeats.....	18	27	29	36	45	51	206		

The record of the victories and defeats of the season in which the Western teams played against each other is as follows:

WEST VS. WEST.

CLUBS	Cleve-land	Pitts-burg.	Cincin-nati.	Louis-ville.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Victories.	Per cent. vic'ties.
Cleveland	7	7	9	13	9	8	46	.687
Pittsburg	7	...	9	6	7	10	39	.557
Cincinnati	5	5	...	7	7	12	36	.529
Louisville	1	8	6	...	9	9	33	.478
Chicago	3	7	6	5	...	7	28	.431
St. Louis	5	4	2	5	5		21	.313
Defeats	21	31	32	36	37	46	203	

The record showing the victories and defeats of the series between the Eastern and Western teams is as follows:

EAST VS. WEST.

	Cleve-land.	Cincin-nati.	Chicago.	Pitts-burg.	St. Louis.	Louis-ville.	Victories.	Per cent victories.
Boston.....	8	8	10	6	7	12	51	.593
Brooklyn.....	8	6	10	10	9	9	52	.591
Philadelphia.....	4	9	9	8	7	10	47	.534
New York.....	5	6	4	4	9	10	38	.494
Washington.....	3	3	2	3	3	6	35	.393
Baltimore.....	2	4	4	5	3	6	29	.377
Defeats.....	35	36	39	41	43	53	252	

The record showing the victories and defeats in the full series of Western teams vs. Eastern is as follows:

WEST VS. EAST.

	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Phila-delphia.	New York.	Balti-more	Washing-ton.	Victories.	Per cent victories.
Cincinnati.....	5	8	5	8	10	10	46	.605
Cleveland.....	4	4	5	10	7	12	42	.600
Pittsburg.....	6	4	6	10	9	6	41	.562
Chicago.....	4	4	5	10	7	12	42	.477
St. Louis.....	7	5	7	4	6	6	35	.432
Louisville.....	2	5	4	4	7	8	30	.357
Defeats.....	28	30	32	46	46	54	236	

THE BASE HIT AVERAGES OF 1892.

In the League table of percentage of base hits scored by the batsmen of the twelve clubs of the League, who took part in fifteen games and over during the two championship campaigns of 1892, Brouthers of the Brooklyn club occupies the leading position, though Childs of the Cleveland club ties him in percentage figures. But the lead in all cases of ties scores in base hits belongs by right to the batsman who has played in the greatest number of games, and in this case Brouthers batted in 152 games to Child's 144, their percentage of hits being the same, .335 each. The supremacy of the attacking force over that of the defence in 1892, in the batting department, is shown by the fact that but a round dozen of the batsmen who played in fifteen games and over reached a percentage of base hits of .300 and over, while no less than 48 of the batsmen had percentages less than .200, two not reaching even .100. The record of the batsmen who led in sacrifice hits in each club is appended:

BATSMEN.	CLUBS.	Games.	Sacrifice Hits.	Batting Average.
Weaver	Louisville.....	136	60	.268
Davies.....	Cleveland.....	143	56	.253
Hallman.....	Philadelphia.....	136	53	.292
Latham.....	Cincinnati.....	150	51	.239
Werden.....	St. Louis.....	148	50	.209
Quinn.....	Boston.....	142	49	.219
Dowd.....	Washington..	141	48	.246
Bierbaur.....	Pittsburg.....	153	45	.240
Corcoran.....	Brooklyn.....	151	44	.237
Van Haltren.....	Baltimore.....	148	42	.296
Cannavan.....	Chicago.....	118	40	.166
Boyle.....	New York.....	116	40	.201

The record of the twelve who led in base hits is as follows:

BATSMEN.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. base hits.	Sacrifice Hits.
Brouthers.....	Brooklyn.....	152	.335	37
Childs.....	Cleveland.....	144	.335	14
Hamilton.....	Philadelphia.....	136	.330	20
Ewing.....	New York.....	97	.319	28
Duffy.....	Boston.....	146	.302	39
Van Haltren.....	Baltimore.....	148	.296	42
McPhee.....	Cincinnati.....	144	.294	18
Dahlen.....	Chicago.....	128	.292	35
Larkin.....	Washington.....	116	.282	30
Geo. Smith.....	Pittsburg.....	136	.282	34
Caruther.....	St. Louis.....	142	.277	30
Stratton.....	Louisville.....	60	.275	16

Every batsmen of the sacrifice hitters forwarded runners by their hits, but such was not the case with batsmen who made base hits. In one instance a batsman went four times to the bat, making three three baggers and an out on the fly, the latter preventing a runner from going home from third base, while not one of his three baggers forwarded a runner, and in the same game another batsman by three sacrifice hits, and a single base hit, sent in three men from third base, and yet the batsmen who did not forward a runner carried off the batting honors under the unjust scoring rules of the period.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

On the Noteworthy Events and Incidents of 1892.

It is amusing to read the newspaper reports of games in which regular old time "fungo" hitting prevails. Then it is that one reads about "the splendid batting of the Beantown team," and the "great work done at the bat by this, that or the other crack batsman of the contending teams," simply because they have either had weak pitching to face, or, if a good pitcher is in the box, they have been aided by the wretched field support given the skillful pitcher. To credit a batsman with good work in his position under such circumstances is simply to offer a premium for record batting. When the time comes for batting to have progressed in skill in the same ratio as fielding has done the batting scores which are now so highly lauded by writers, who know nothing of scientific play at the bat, will be laughed at as schoolboy hitting. When that point of skill is reached, and a batsman places a ball and is satisfied with earning a single base by a scientific hit, the game will have reached its highest point, as batting will then equal fielding. At present batting skill is almost unknown in the professional arena. Skillful batting in a match is exhibited only when a batsman, in facing first-class strategic pitching, assisted by fine fielding support, earns first base by a well place hit ball, or when a base runner has reached second or third base, and is sent round on his way home by a well-timed sacrifice hit, either in the form of a long high hit ball to the outer field, on which the runner can get home after the catch, or by a hit to right field by which the fielder is obliged to throw the runner out at first base.

One or two of the League teams excelled in this team work play at the bat in 1892, and they met their reward; but the majority went in for the old-time slugging and chance hitting.

The *Chicago Tribune* had this to say not long since about drunkenness in the ranks of the professional ball players of the period. The writer said:

"Drunkenness and bummerism are atrocious evils among players who are paid for ball playing three and four times the money they could possibly earn in ordinary avocations for which they are by education and character fitted. When a man is paid from \$300 to \$500 per month for five months of enjoyable sport—say sixty games in all—or an average of \$30 per game—with his traveling expenses borne by the club, and himself carted about the country in palace cars and fed at first-class hotels, the least he can do is to present himself on the field in fit condition to render something near an equivalent for such extravagant compensation. The club engaging his services binds him in a printed contract to refrain from drunkenness, immoral conduct and disreputable associations, to the end that he may be able to perform his agreement and give value received for his salary. When this player openly and notoriously commits excesses in the form of drunkenness and debauchery, and subjects his club to loss and chagrin by virtue of his impaired usefulness in consequence of dissipation, that player deserves the severest penalty in the power of the League to inflict—which is expulsion and disqualification from re-engagement. A year of honest reformation will suffice to restore any player so punished, but until such reformation is evident he deserves both the disgrace and the pecuniary damage inflicted. The 'black list' should be relentlessly carried out in all such cases."

One of the best paragraphs Frank Brunel has written since he left the League's fold in 1890 is the following, in which he tells the plain truth in regard to the folly of estimating a batsman's worth in a team by his batting average, made up, as they hitherto have been, on the basis of entirely erroneous data. Brunel says very truthfully:

"Superficial lovers of base ball take these statistics for base ball gospel and draw all deductions from the basis they furnish. *Never was there a falser one.* On the other hand, base ball statistics have done base ball incalculable harm. Out of them have sprung the record player. They always have injured the line of play along which base ball has best developed team work. They also breed jealousy and discord. Every employer of base ball labor knows what the effect of figures on prices has been and how a difference of thirty batting points has meant several hundred dollars on a salary. There has been more false inflation of salaries on such corners of the game than has come from organization. It has been argued in the past, and I have been among the contenders, that the batting average did give a true line on batting ability. All folly. I know a dozen men who were among the leaders in the major Leagues each year, and who are not nearly as valuable in winning games by the bat, as men forty or fifty points below them in the lists."

Mr. Charles E. Norton of *Harper's Magazine*, in commenting on the dependence health and vigor of mind has upon the proper condition of the students' physique at our colleges and institutes, says: "College games and athletic sports, properly regarded, are at once promotive of the intellectual interests of the students and subordinate to them. They are the sports of gentlemen who do not aim at professional excellence as oarsmen or players of any game. The exact limit between professional and amateur excellence in them is not easily defined; but the difference in spirit animating professional and amateur sport is obvious. The interest and the worth of sport as part of college discipline and amusement are lessened and its character is degraded in proportion as the participants strive for excellence other than that which may be obtained by a youth who does not allow it to become the chief object of his efforts, but who holds it in its right place as a pleasant and animating recreation and manly accomplishment. *Fair play, honor to opponents, cheerful acceptance of defeat, modest acceptance of victory*, are conditions essential to contests between gentlemen, and if they cannot be secured in intercollegiate contests, these contests must cease."

That strong point in strategic pitching, tempting batsmen to make "fungo" hits to the out-field, or in other words, "pitching for catches," was quite a feature of the skillful box-work accomplished in 1892. To pitch for catches requires great judgment on the part of the pitcher, as it will not do to try it on with skillful team workers at the bat, but the point can be easily made against the "fungo" sluggers who go in for "home runs or nothing." When a strategic pitcher sees that the batsman has a favorite style of hitting and is anxious to get a ball on which he can make a home run, let him place his men properly for a fly ball, and then toss the batsmen a good one to hit up. He must be careful that it is not a ball he can send along the ground, though. He should also be careful to change his field in such a way that the batsman will not notice it. Have an understanding with the three out-fielders and first and second basemen and short-stop that at a certain signal they are to get well out into the field, and when they are ready just drop in a "short one," and in nine cases out of ten the ball will go up and out into the field amid the cheers of the crowd only to drop into the hands of an expert out-fielder who was laying low for the very ball.

Ren. Mulford, in an article in the *Cincinnati Times Star*, had this to say about sentiment in base ball: "Each club stands for a city. Each city is supposed to be inhabited by a population patriotic enough to imagine its city just as good, if not a little better, than any other. The element of local pride is more or less

strong, but always sufficiently strong to hope to see a certain representative of a municipality defeat representatives of other cities or towns in honorable contests. A similar feeling of local patriotism reaches out to our colleges. Two brothers may attend different educational institutions, and while of the closest relationship become the most partisan of opponents on the field of athletic sports.

"It is this patriotism that makes all American citizens believe the United States to be a little the best of any government in the world. A crowd of spectators in Cincinnati goes to see the New York club play. The home runs, base hits, wild throws, fine catches and so on are all incidents of the exhibition, but above all that is the undying hope, until the last man is out in the last inning, that the Cincinnati club will humble the pride of those haughty New Yorkers."

It is enough to make any veteran admirer of the national game feel "awfully tired" to hear charges of hippodroming made in connection with the playing of the League championship series of games, simply because one side happens to win a game one day and lose another the next. There is a class of sporting men in the large Atlantic coast cities, especially in New York and Brooklyn, who are forever spying out for alleged rottenness in the sports they patronize, especially when they happen to lose the money they invest in bets. This class are so accustomed to "crookedness" and "hippodroming" in a majority of the sports which they patronize that they cannot imagine that anything in the way of sports, in which professional exemplars take part, can be free from some one or other phase of dishonesty. In most instances it is a case of "suspicion ever haunts the guilty mind." There is nothing that approaches base ball for the integrity of play which characterizes its professional exemplars:

One of the prominent faults in the club management of 1892 was the carrying of too numerous a corps of battery players, especially in regard to the excess of pitchers. Cincinnati carried no less than fourteen pitchers, of which but four played in ten games and over. The Baltimore tail-enders had thirteen different occupants of the pitcher's box, of which but four pitched in ten games and over. Washington was next in displaying this weakness, that club employing eleven different pitchers, of which but five pitched in ten games and over. Pittsburg, Louisville and St. Louis were burdened with ten pitchers each, six pitching for the Louisvilles, while but four of the Pittsburg and St. Louis pitchers pitched in most of the games. Philadelphia employed seven pitchers, of which but four pitched in ten games and over. Cleveland, Brooklyn and Chicago carried six pitchers each, only three in the Chicago club pitching in a majority of the games,

while but four of the Clevelands did the same. The champion Bostons contented themselves with their strong quartette in all but one game, while the New York club had but three regular pitchers. Welch pitching in a single game.

• The appended paragraph merits special attention at the hands of the club magnates of 1893. • The writer says:

“ The new era in professional base ball government is a great thing for the better class of players—the intelligent, educated and gentlemanly fellows of the fraternity—for it means money in their purses and constant employment. But the new condition of things is a severe blow to the roughs and toughs, the drunkards, the kickers, the contract-breakers and the would-be stars of the saloon class. It means prompt reformation from bad habits and dishonest methods for them, and the reform movement is timely and much needed. But for the better class it means pleasant days and greater opportunities for the employment of headwork in their positions, with greater surety for merited reward for valuable service.”

In the early eighties the League's code of rules had this special clause in it.

“ Any player who shall be in any way interested in any bet or wager on the game in which he takes part, either as a player, umpire or scorer, shall be suspended from legal service as a member of any professional association club for the season during which he shall have violated this rule.”

Why was this rule taken from the code? No ball player can play his game as he should do who is personally interested in any bet on the contest he is engaged in ; that is a fact too well-known to be contradicted. Independent of this, too, experience has plainly shown that the step is but a short one from making bets on a game one plays in, to accepting bribes to lose a game. The rule ought to be replaced in the code.

It is a fact not generally realized that the batsman, as he stands in the box waiting for balls to cross the plate, occupies a position which renders it impossible for him to judge balls or strikes correctly. His view of the ball is an angular one, and, in nine cases out of ten, balls which “ cut the corners ” look to him as going clear of the plate. Pitchers, too, are equally situated in regards to their means for judging of balls correctly. In fact, the catcher, when close to the bat, can alone judge balls and strikes as correctly as the umpire, and every catcher's judgment is necessarily biased.

The Philadelphia club entered the League in 1883, and closed the season in the tail-end position in the pennant race. In 1884 they ended sixth in the race, and in 1885 were third. In 1886

they fell back to fourth place, but in 1887 ended a close second. In 1888 they finished again third, but in 1889 had to be content with fourth place, and in 1890, after touching second position, they had to end third. Last year they finished fourth. So it will be seen that since 1884 the Phillies have always been close up among the leaders, and twice came near carrying off the pennant, they ending a close second in 1887.

The *Chicago Post* had this to say about the whipping the St. Louis Browns gave the champions at Boston in 1892. The *Post* says:

"Defeat is tough at any stage, but when the tail-enders come along and smash the leaders, then the agony of the moment is exquisite." Imagine the feelings of the Boston champions the day the St. Louis Browns took them into camp with Getzein in the box against Staley, it being the champions' second consecutive defeat by the Browns?

Batsmen, in order to excel in the art of handling the bat scientifically, must get out of the old rut of fungo hitting, and apply themselves to the study of the art, the aim and intent of which is to forward runners around the bases by place hitting, thereby making base hits by the least expenditure of strength, and in a manner which yields the most attractive features of the game in handsome displays of fielding and base running.

How many players are there in the League teams this season who realize the fact that when they play poor ball they cut down the gate receipts hundreds of dollars at a time? All they seem to realize is that whether they play well or badly, they draw their salaries each pay day regularly, and for this are they ball players, or rather, they think that is what they are solely in the club for.

The old left-fielder, Gillespie, of the New York team of the eighties, who kicked at playing for \$1,500 for seven months' easy work, occupying about three hours a day, now has to work at hard labor for ten hours a day for \$1 a day. It would be well for some ball players who could not earn \$10 a week at any ordinary avocation to bear this fact in mind.

In reading over certain base ball papers of the period one would naturally suppose that club managers composed a majority of base ball writers for the press, from the way the scribes advise that this, that and the other should be done in running the home professional team. As a rule the custom is one which would be far "more honored in the breach than in the observance."

Talking of poor managers of club teams and incompetent captains, the class of scribe-manager-captains beats them all. They know all about it, how a club should be run, and how the team

should be managed, and the result of their amateur work is a fearful state of demoralization in the ranks of the club teams they undertake to manage and run with their pens. They nearly killed the New York Club in 1892.

Under the existing code of scoring rules, the quiet team worker at the bat gets little or no credit, while the sluggers, whose chance hits make a big show before the "groundlings," carry off all the honors. How long shall we have to wait before the scoring rules give due credit to team-workers at the bat, and cease to offer premiums for record batting as they now do?

In 1890 the Players' League team of New York included Pitchers Keefe, John Ewing, O'Day and Crane, Catchers "Buck" Ewing, Brown and Vaughn, Infielders Connor, Dan Richardson, Whitney and Hatfield, and Outfielders O'Rourke, Gore and Slattery. Of these fourteen players, Ewing, O'Rourke and Crane were the only men who played in the team during the second half of the season of 1892.

The *Pittsburg Press* had this paragraph not long since. "Pitcher McGinnis, once a phenomenon is now blowing glass at Aurora, Ind." There are a good many pitchers engaged in glass blowing, but it is in blowing the froth off of beer glasses, and practice makes them perfect in the art. But it don't pay any longer.

During the first twelve playing days of the Boston Club's first pennant race, this season, the team won ten out of the eleven games they played. During the first twelve days of play in the second race the team won but six games out of the twelve—a very important difference.

The papers still harp on the old mistaken idea that because a swift pitcher intimidates young batsmen into striking out, that consequently he is a great pitcher. This an exploded idea.

The future life of professional ball playing on a paying basis depends on the permanent existence of the Twelve Club League.

The *Philadelphia Sporting Item* had this to say in its columns on the lessons the experience of 1892 had taught: "Each year since 1890 has only the more conclusively shown the blind folly of the Players' League movement. Never was there a more striking instance of letting go the substance for the shadow than was exhibited in 1889. The players are reaping the folly of it now. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the twelve-club League, one thing is certain, and that is, that never again will there be two clubs of different organizations to represent one city, as there was under the old League and Association regime. The necessity, too, for one controlling governmental power over the fraternity at

large was never made more apparent than it was by the past season's experience. What possible improvement could be made in the existing League circuit, which includes the clubs of Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington? In the West, too, no advantageous change could be made in the Western circuits as far as Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg and St. Louis are concerned. Whether Louisville could be satisfactorily replaced is also questionable. *Let well enough alone.* By the close of 1893 the twelve-club League will be more firmly established with the magnates than it is now even. The experiment of a shorter season for 1893 bids fair to work well—from May 1st to October 1st is quite long enough."

The World's series of games ended in 1892, as in 1893 there will be no rival championship team to compete for it, as the League winners will be world champions without further effort. Should the series be renewed by the League's adoption of the rule making the Eastern and Western clubs two separate branches of the League, for the purpose of adding interest to the season by a World's series, it would be well to make out an official code of rules for its playing, both as regards the number of games comprising the series and the players to take part in it, and the latter should be none other than those of the teams which won the championships of the Eastern and Western branches of the League, in order to prevent the making up of specially picked teams for the World's series.

The system of publishing monthly averages of the batting done by the League team players is a bad one. Its tendency is to make record players of them. Such records, as published by the papers, are not official and half the time are incorrect in many details. It is simply wasting space on a mass of figures that very few read or study except the players, and it has a tendency to make them pay altogether too much attention to their records.

The New York *Press*, in commenting on a game at the Polo Grounds, said: "The umpire's decision on the ball that Childs hit in the last inning was correct, although McKean made a horrible kick over it. It was a critical stage of the game and McKean, as captain of his team, *had a right to argue the point with the umpire*, but he should not have lengthened the argument quite so long." This was written by a base ball player, too.

No player, captain or subordinate, has a right, under the rules, to argue with the umpire on any decision in which an error of judgment only, and not one of misinterpretation of the rules, is concerned. He not only has not the right to so argue, but it is a piece of stupid blundering to do it, as he thereby uselessly prejudices the umpire against him.

"It is now plainly evident that the efforts of the Spalding Brothers to introduce our American national game in England and to popularize it as one of England's future field games, to rank side by side with cricket, lacrosse and foot ball, is likely to be successful in the near future. The visit made to England by the Spalding base ball tourists in the spring of 1889, and the efforts to give the game a footing in the English counties, which followed, have borne good fruit. Read Mr. Crane's interesting English story on another page of the GUIDE.

Here is a sample of the noisy coaching which was tolerated last season at the South End grounds, Boston, because it was indulged in by the local team, whereas, when it was confined to Association clubs, they pitched into it as "rowdy ball playing." I take the following from the Boston Herald:

The feature of the game yesterday above and beyond all others was the loud, bullying bulldozing coaching of both sides, particularly that of Long's on the part of the Boston club, who out-Kelied Kelly and out-Longed Long in the zeal and persistency with which he gave his orders and made himself generally known to the public.

" 'Git er long thar.'

" 'Hustle yerself liv'ly.'

" 'Don't stick tew the base.'

" 'Git a move enter yerself.'

" 'What yer glued thar fur?'

" 'Only one out—and git along.'

" 'Look-a-thar and see what I told you. Git now.'

" 'Holy Moses, go.'

" 'Git back to yer base, ye lunkhead.'

" 'Dig up the dust and fly.'

" 'Don't stick there like death to a dead nigger, but git up and go.'

" 'Make a bee line fur home, and don't let the beans parboil under yer feet.'

" 'Do yer think yer are on a vacation, that yer stand there when so many good chances are going by?'"

Consistency is a jewel.

Anson, who is, all things considered, in base ball batting what Grace is to cricket batsmen, briefly summarized his views on the art and practice of batting as follows:

"I've given the subject a good deal of attention, and I've come to the conclusion that batting is a natural gift, although practice, of course, has much to do with it. I don't know whether the way a man holds his stick has any effect upon his batting or not; I suppose every batter goes at it in the way that is most natural to him.

Now that you speak of it, though, I don't know but that the heaviest hitters are those who hold their bats up and ready to strike the ball when it comes along. I don't like those fellows that are always wiggling their bats, any way. It looks bad, and, as you say, they may often miss chances to hit the ball because they have the wrong wiggle on when it is time to strike."

NOTEWORTHY CONTESTS.

Among the most noteworthy contests seen on the grounds of the Philadelphia club during the season of 1892 were the two games played there on May 30th—Decoration Day—between the "Phillies" and the visiting Louisville team. Twelve innings had to be played before the question of victory was settled in the morning game, and then the home team only won by 7 to 6 in runs, 13 to 13 in base hits and 7 to 2 in fielding errors, Viau pitching for the visiting Louisvilles, and Carsey and Keefe for the "Phillies," Keefe taking Carsey's place in the box after the score stood 6 to 2 in favor of the Louisvilles. But this game was surpassed by the afternoon contest, which required no less than fourteen innings to decide it, and then the Phillies won by 3 to 2 in runs, 8 to 7 in base hits, and 2 to 3 in fielding errors, Jones pitching for the visitors against Esper and Weyhing. The following is the score:

LOUISVILLE.	A. B.	R.	B. H.	P. O.	A.	E.	S. B.	S. O.	B. B.	B. E.	L. B.
Brown, c. f.	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, 1b.	5	0	0	20	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Weaver, l. f.	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	6	0	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
Jennings, s. s.	4	1	2	2	7	0	1	0	2	0	2
Seery, r. f.	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Kuehne, 3b.	6	0	0	4	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Grim, c.	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jones, p.	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	1
Totals.	48	2	7	*39	19	3	1	6	4	1	8

PHILADELPHIA.	A. B.	R.	B. H.	P. O.	A.	E.	S. B.	S. O.	B. B.	B. E.	L. B.
Hamilton, l. f.	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Connor, 1b.	6	0	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hallman, 2b.	6	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson, r. f.	6	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Delehanty, c. f.	5	1	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Clements, c.	6	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Allen s. s.	5	0	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cross, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Esper, p.	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Weyhing, p.	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	47	3	8	42	12	2	2	2	2	1	9

*Winning run made with no one out.

Louisville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Base hits.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Base hits.....	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1

Philadelphia, May 30, P. M., 1892. Attendance—7,082. Earned runs—Louisville, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Jennings, Seery (3), Kuehne (2), Hamilton, Connor, Thompson, Clements, Weyhing. Double plays—Connor (alone), Pfeffer and Taylor. Passed ball—Grim, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Cross, Delehanty. Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes. Umpire—Hurst.

The longest League championship game on record was that played at Cincinnati on June 30th, 1892, the competing teams being the nines of the Cincinnati and Chicago clubs, no less than *twenty innings* on each side being played, and then the Umpire had to call the game on account of darkness, with the result of a drawn game, the score being 7 to 7. A remarkable feature of the contest was the fact that all the runs on each side were scored in lively style in the first five innings of the game. The contest opened with blanks on each side, then the home team got in four runs in their second inning, and disposed of their opponents for three runs; but in the third inning the Chicago nine added three runs to their score to the Cincinnati's two, which made the score equal, 6 to 6. Cincinnati led by 7 to 6 at the end of the fourth inning, but the visitors got even, 7 to 7, in the fifth. Then came the tug of war, and for *fifteen consecutive innings* neither side could add a single run to their score. It was a battle royal between Tony Mullane and Ad. Gumbert after the fifth inning, and both pitchers were admirably supported in the field, but ten fielding errors marking the *forty innings* of the contest. Chicago excelled in base hits by 14 to 12, and had the fewest fielding errors by 4 to 6, the battery errors being even, 4 to 4.

The game was bristling with magnificent playing throughout. Several times runners on both sides were shut off at the plate. Comiskey at first base accepted all of twenty-nine chances, Anson took in twenty-four, Dahlen fourteen out of fifteen at third base, Smith fifteen out of sixteen, Cooney all of thirteen and Canavan the same. Wilmot captured nine fly balls in left field. Cincinnati went 75 times to bat and Chicago 72. Here is the score:

CINCINNATI.						CHICAGO.						
A.	B.	1 B.	P.O.	A.	E.	A.	B.	1 B.	P.O.	A.	E.	
McPhee, 2b ...	8	1	2	4	7	2	Wilmot, l. f. ...	9	0	0	9	0
Latham, 3b ...	9	0	1	1	5	1	Dahlen, 3b.	8	1	1	5	9
O'Neill, l. f. ...	7	0	1	4	1	1	Schrifer, c.	7	1	1	5	3
Holliday, r. f. ...	9	1	0	4	0	0	Anson, lb.	8	2	4	23	1
Browning, c. f. ...	7	0	2	4	1	0	Dungan, r. f. ...	8	0	3	3	0
Comiskey, lb. ...	9	2	1	27	2	0	Canavan, 2b. ...	9	1	0	6	7
Smith, s. s.	9	1	2	7	7	1	Cooney, s. s. ...	7	1	2	7	6
Vaughn, c.	9	0	1	8	2	0	Gumbert, p. ...	8	1	2	0	6
Mullane, p.	8	2	2	1	6	1	Luby, c. f.	8	0	1	2	0
Totals.....	75	7	12	60	31	6	Totals.....	72	7	14	60	32

Cincinnati....0 4 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7
Chicago.....0 3 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 4. Two-base hits—Mullane, Dungan, Gumbert and O'Neill. Three-base hits—Dahlen and Dungan. Stolen bases—McPhee, Comiskey, Wilmot and Canavan. Double plays—Smith, McPhee, Comiskey; Mullane, McPhee, Comiskey, Smith. First on balls—By Mullane, 3; by Gumbert, 3. Struck out—By Mullane, 5; by Gumbert, 2. Passed ball—Schriver. Wild pitch—Mullane. Time—3 hours and 20 minutes. Umpire—Gaffney. Attendance—1,300.

Another notable battle of the season of 1892 was the sixth-inning drawn game at St. Louis, which took place on June 24, between the St. Louis Browns and the visiting Cleveland team. St. Louis opened with a lead of 1 to 0 at the end of the second inning, and they held the lead at the end of the fourth by 2 to 1. In the ninth inning the visitors tied the score, 2 to 2, and in the fifteenth inning each side added a single run to their scores. At the end of the *sixteenth inning* it became too dark for further play and the game was called, with the score at 3 to 3. A St. Louis writer in his account of the game said:

"Both Breitenstein and Young pitched splendidly throughout the game, not a run being earned off either of them, and the few hits made were well scattered. The fielding of both teams was up to a high standard, with a few exceptions. The star catch of the day was that of Brodie in the fifteenth, by which he pulled down a three-bagger for Burkett, on which O'Connor, who was on third, scored, but Young was held at second. Carroll's catch of a difficult foul and throw to first, making a great double, was loudly applauded. The Spiders' work was brilliant at times, and they outbatted the Browns."

Here is the score:

ST. LOUIS.						CLEVELAND.					
R.	I.	B.	P. O.	A.	E.	R.	I.	B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Crooks, 2b.....	0	0	5	3	0	Childs, 2b.....	0	2	6	4	2
Carroll 1.f.....	0	0	5	1	0	Burkett, l. f.....	1	2	2	0	0
Werden 1b.....	0	0	15	2	1	Davis, r. f.....	0	0	2	0	0
Glasscock, s. s. . .	1	0	2	3	0	McKean, s. s.....	1	0	2	8	1
Brodie, c. f.....	2	0	3	0	0	Tebeau, 3b.....	0	0	2	4	1
Caruthers, r. f.....	0	3	1	0	0	Virtue, 1b.....	0	1	24	0	0
Pinkney, 3b.....	0	1	2	4	1	McAleer, c. f.....	0	1	3	0	0
Buckley, c.....	0	0	13	2	0	O'Connor, c.....	1	2	6	4	0
Breitenstein, p.....	0	1	2	4	1	Young, p.....	0	1	0	8	0
Totals.....	3	5	48	19	3	Totals.....	3	9	*47	28	4

*Caruthers out for not touching base.

St. Louis.....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
Cleveland.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Two-base hits—McAleer, O'Connor. Three-base hit—Burkett. Stolen base—Davis. Double plays—Carroll and Werden; Young, Tebeau, Virtue. First base on balls—Off Young, 3; off Breitenstein, 2. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 8. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time—3 hours and 18 minutes. Umpire—Hurst.

The day of this contest was in another respect an exceptional one in the history of League championship contests, as the appended record of six of the eight games played on June 24th, 1892, shows:

DATE.	CLUBS.	PLAYED AT	SCORE
June 24	St. Louis vs. Cleveland.....	St. Louis (16 inn'gs)	3 to 3
June 24	Brooklyn vs. Washington.....	Washington (a.m.)	13 to 0
June 24	Pittsburg vs. Cincinnati.....	Pittsburg.....	2 to 0
June 24	Boston vs. Baltimore.....	Baltimore.....	2 to 0
June 24	Washington vs. Brooklyn.....	Washington (p. m.)	2 to 0
June 24	Louisville vs. Chicago.....	Chicago.....	1 to 0

On September 14, 1892, in a game played at Hackensack, N. J., between the nines of the Staten Island Athletic Club and the Oritani Field Club, not a player of the latter nine reached first at any stage of the game, the pitching of young Carter of Yale being too effective for his amateur adversaries. Here is the score of their exceptional contest in full:

STAT'N	ISL.	A. C.	A. B.	R.	I	B.	P. O.	A	E.	ORATANI	F. C.	A. B.	R.	I	B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Van Zant, 1b...	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	Ellis, s.s.....	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	
Brill, s.s.....	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Livingstone, p..	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	
Brush, 2b.....	5	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	Williams, 3b...	3	0	0	0	2	7	1	
Johnson, cf....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	Kinsler, c.....	3	0	0	0	5	2	0	
Stanhope, 3b...	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Dawson, 2b....	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	
Clark, lf.....	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	Banta, cf,rf....	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Haywood, rf...	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	Van Buskirk, 1b	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	
Kraus, c.....	3	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	Storm, l.f.....	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	
Carter, p.....	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Atwood, rf, cf..	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Totals.	32	2	7	27	4	0	0	0	0	Totals.....	27	0	0	0	27	16	2	

Staten Island Athletic Club.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
Oratani Field Club.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Staten Island, A. C., 1; Oritani, F. F., 0. First base on errors, Staten Island, 2; Oritani, 0. Left on bases—Staten Island, 10; Oritani 0. Bases on balls—off Livingstone, 7. Struck out—By Livingstone, 3; by Carter, 15. Two base hits—Carter. Sacrifice hits—Brush. Double plays—Dawson, Ellis and Van Buskirk; Ellis, Dawson and Van Buskirk; Stolen bases—Dippler and Clark. Passed balls—Kinsler. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Gus Hart.

There was a noteworthy contest at Providence on June 2, 1892, between the Providence and New Haven teams of the Eastern League, which the visiting team won by 1 to 0, after a twelve inning game, the score by innings being as follows:

Providence.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New Haven.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

It will be seen that not a run was scored on either side up to the end of the *eleventh* *innings*. Sullivan pitched for Providence against Fouriner of the New Havens, the base hits favoring New Haven by 8 to 5, while the errors were against the visitors by 3 to 0.

One of the finest exhibitions of skillful play seen at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, in 1892, was that shown in the Cleveland-Brooklyn game of June 7th, on the occasion of their last game together in the first division series. It was a combination of strategic skill in the box, of masterly fielding, and of regular scientific team work at the bat, such as we have never before seen equaled. To look at the innings score, one would naturally suppose that it was one of those tedious "pitchers' games," in which all the work is thrown upon the battery players of each team, and wild, swift, intimidating pitching results in wearisome strike-outs, and the brunt of the play is thrown on a minority of the fielders. But this game was in striking and most superior contrast to the pitchers' games. The opposing team gave a better exhibition of its strength in all the departments of the game than was ever before seen in Brooklyn at the hands of a visiting team, either from Cleveland or any other city, and they "played ball," too, in every sense of the term, in the two previous games of the week. Davies pitched so effectively that our strong batsmen found it difficult to score even five base hits in eight innings' play, and he was admirably supported, alike behind the bat as in the field. Indeed, playing up to the very highest mark, as the home club team did on this exceptional occasion, they found it a decidedly difficult task to win by the small margin of a score of 2 to 1 in runs, 5 to 8 in base hits, 1 to 0 in earned runs, 1 to 2 in fielding errors and 5 to 2 in battery errors, these figures plainly indicating the close character of the contest.

In a game at Cleveland in which the Brooklyn team took part, Tebeau and Ward, the respective captains, undertook to play the same point, but with strikingly unexpected results. It sometimes happens to be a good point for a captain, to play to have his pitcher purposely give a certain batsman his base on balls, with a view of obtaining a chance for an effective double play. But to make the point effective, the batsman's peculiar methods, who is to be given his base, must be well known to the field captain, or the point aimed at is apt to be lost. At one time in the Cleveland game Ward directed Carruthers to give the batsman his base on balls, thereby filling the bases with but one man out. It was a risky business, but Ward thought he knew his batting opponent who was to follow; but apparently he did not, for instead of hitting the ball to an infielder, as expected, thereby giving the desired chance for a double play, and ending the innings, the batsman made a safe hit and cleared the bases, thus won the game. Tebeau, in the same game, thought he would follow Ward's example, and he did, but the result was the desired double play, which broke up what promised to be a costly rally by the visitors. Two things are essential in play-

ing this point. First, to be sure your pitcher has the requisite command of the ball, and the next is to be sure that you know the batsman on whom the point is to be played.

Anson tells the following good story of the actor Dixey's experience on a ball field as a surprised spectator. "Dixey," said the old man, "is the only actor who has not gone back on the base ball boys. All last summer he was a constant visitor at all games, but he had transferred his allegiance from the New Yorks to the Bostons, probably because he had a summer season there. One day while we were in the latter city Dixey drove out as usual in his buckboard with his pet bull terrier 'Dago' on the seat by his side. He had a habit of never leaving his turnout, and always got right up back of left field. Dixey had been on the ground about twenty minutes when Dahlen came to the bat and swiped the first ball for three bags.

It was one of those long, low, hard drives and sailed about ten feet over the left fielder's head in a direct line for Dixey. He couldn't get out of the way. In fact, he said he didn't even see it until he heard a sharp yelp at his side and poor Dago tumbled off his seat between the wheels. When the dog was picked up he was dead. The ball had broken his neck. What with the yellow buckboard, the frightened horses and Dixey's excitement, the whole field was in an uproar and it was fully ten minutes before we could get down to ball playing again, but Dahlen, the only man who didn't see the affair and was consequently not very much rattled, scored on the death of Dago."

On January 3rd, 1892, in a match at San Francisco between the Portland and San Jose teams, Parrott, of the former, by a splendid jumping one-handed catch, was enabled to make a fine triple play.

On May 7th and 9th the Columbus and Kansas City teams played two successive games of 13 innings each, each winning a game, score 2 to 1 and 7 to 5.

On July 22nd the Galveston and Houston teams of the Texas League played a game by electric light, first time in Texas.

THE BASE RUNNING OF 1892.

That very attractive feature of base ball games, the stealing of bases, was materially interfered with during the campaign of 1892, owing to the very lax observance of the balk rule by the umpires. But one base runner, during the entire season, was enabled to steal an average of a single base to a game in consequence, and that one was Fields, of the New York team; while no less than eighty odd of the League players failed to steal a total of ten

bases during the full season of six months' play. Ward, of the Brooklyn team, led the base-stealing record of 1892, with a record of 94 stolen bases out of 148 games he played in; Brown, of the Louisvilles, having 74 stolen bases to his credit out of 153 games played in, while Doyle, of the Cleveland and New York teams, had a credit of 70 stolen bases in 108 games; Latham, of the Cincinnati, being next with 64 out of 150 games; Duffy, of the Bostons, 61 out of 146; Hay, of Washington, 61 out of 140; Dahlen, of Chicago, having 60 out of 143; Donovan, of Pittsburg, 59 out of 128, and Burke, of New York, 59 out of 97, these being the nine leaders in stolen bases for the whole season of 1892. The record is as follows:

Rank.	PLAYERS.	CLUB.	Games.	Stolen bases.
1	Ward.....	Brooklyn.....	148	94
2	Brown.....	Louisville.....	153	75
3	Doyle.....	Cleveland.....	108	70
4	Latham.....	Cincinnati.....	150	64
5	Duffy.....	Boston.....	146	61
6	Hoy.....	Washington.....	149	60
7	Dahlen.....	Chicago.....	143	60
8	Donavan.....	Pittsburg.....	128	59
9	Burke.....	New York.....	97	59
10	Van Haltren.....	Baltimore.....	148	57
11	Hamilton.....	Philadelphia.....	136	56
12	Carroll.....	St. Louis.....	100	31

The record showing the nine players of each club who took the lead in base stealing in their respective clubs is appended, the name of the clubs being given in the order of total stolen bases, and those of the players the same. The Brooklyn club led both in total stolen bases, and in highest individual record, with a total of 408 stolen bases by its nine best base stealers; and a total of 94 bases stolen by Manager Ward of the team, the really most successful base stealer of the League in 1892, as his record was made in the face of difficulties occasioned by the failure to enforce the balk rule strictly. Here is the full record:

THE BROOKLYN CLUB RECORD.

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Ward.....	148	94	Corcoran.....	151	47	Joyce.....	97	32
O'Brien.....	121	64	Daly.....	120	35	Daily.....	78	22
Griffin.....	129	64	Burns.....	139	35	Foutz.....	53	15

Total stolen bases, 408.

THE BOSTON CLUB RECORD.

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Duffy	146	62	Lowe	39		Kelly	72	21
Long	151	62	Nash	29		Quinn	142	21
McCarthy	152	59	Tucker	25		Bennett	32	7

Total stolen bases, 337.

THE CLEVELAND CLUB RECORD:

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Doyle	108	70	Burkett	145	36	McKean	128	19
McAlear	150	41	Childs	144	31	O'Connor	139	18
Davis	143	36	Virtue	147	22	Zimmer	111	15

Total stolen bases, 288.

THE NEW YORK CLUB RECORD.

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Burke	97	59	H. Lyons	96	36	O'Rourke	112	25
Ewing	97	53	Tiernan	114	34	D. Lyons	108	18
Fuller	138	51	Gore	73	25	Fields	17	17

Total stolen bases, 281.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB RECORD.

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Hoy	149	60	Duffee	129	31	Robinson	64	10
David	141	48	D. Richardson	142	21	McQuire	87	9
Radford	134	44	Larkin	116	19	Twitchell	51	8

Total stolen bases, 250.

THE CINCINNATI CLUB RECORD.

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Latham	150	64	Comiskey	140	28	Vaughan	85	13
McPhee	144	43	Smith	138	21	Kuehne	89	11
Holliday	149	39	O'Neil	107	15	Murphy	42	7

Total stolen bases, 241.

THE LOUISVILLE CLUB RECORD.

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Brown.....	153	75	Weaver.....	136	28	Bassett... ..	112	17
Pfeffer.....	124	30	Jennings.....	152	24	Stratton.....	60	10
Taylor.....	123	28	Grim.....	95	18	Seery.....	42	8

Total stolen bases, 228.

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB RECORD.

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Hamilton.....	133	56	Hallman.....	136	27	Cross.....	134	17
Delehanty....	120	35	Connor.....	153	20	Reilly.....	81	10
Thompson....	151	30	Allen.....	148	18	Weyhing.....	51	3

Total stolen bases, 217.

THE CHICAGO CLUB RECORD.

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Dahlen.....	...	60	Ryan.....	...	31	Decker.....	...	9
Cenavan.....	...	37	Anson.....	...	15	Parrott.....	...	7
Wilmot.....	...	36	Dungan.....	...	14	Hutchison..	...	7

Total stolen bases 216.

THE PITTSBURG CLUB RECORD.

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Donavan.....	...	59	Miller.....	...	27	Mack.....	...	11
Beckley.....	...	40	Bierbaur....	...	18	Kelley.....	...	7
Shugart.....	...	28	Farrell.....	...	17	Corkhill....	...	4

Total stolen bases, 211.

THE BALTIMORE CLUB RECORD.

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Van Haltren...	148	57	Staley.....	...	20	McGraw.....	76	14
Whistler.....	...	28	Sutcliffe....	...	15	Ward.....	53	11
Shindle.....	...	27	Shade.....	75	14	O'Rourke....	62	11

Total stolen bases, 197.

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB RECORD.

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Carrell	31	Crooks . . . . .	...	22	Werden . . . . .	...	...
Brodie	28	Carruthers . . . . .	...	21	Camp . . . . .	...	...
Glasscock	27	Stricker . . . . .	...	20	Pinckney . . . . .	...	...

Total stolen bases, 184.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD FROM 1876 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

The annual records of the winning clubs in the pennant races of the National League, from the year of its organization in 1876 to 1892, will be found to be interesting for reference purposes in the future. The table is as follows:

Year.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Year.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788	1885	Chicago	87	25	.776
1877	Boston	31	17	.648	1886	Chicago	90	34	.725
1878	Boston	41	19	.707	1887	Detroit	79	45	.637
1879	Providence	55	23	.705	1888	New York	84	47	.641
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798	1889	New York	83	43	.659
1881	Chicago	56	28	.667	1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655	1891	Boston	87	51	.630
1883	Boston	63	35	.643	1892	Boston	102	43	.680
1884	Providence	84	28	.750					

It will be seen that the Chicagos were victorious in winning the pennant in six years out of the seventeen campaigns, the Boston club winning the championship five years; the Providence and New York clubs twice each, and the Detroit and Brooklyn clubs once each.

The question is, will a new candidate for League honors go on the record at the end of the season of 1893? The clubs which have as yet to win League championship races—not counting the half-season championship of 1892—are the Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, St. Louis and Baltimore clubs. Cleveland won the second half race in 1892 and is therefore to that extent in the record.

THE LEAGUE VICTORIES EACH SEASON FROM 1876 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

The appended record presents the respective scores of total victories won by each of the clubs belonging to the National League from the time of its organization in 1876 to the close of the seventeenth year of the League's career, in 1892:

CLUBS.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	Season's played.
Chicago.	52	18	30	44	67	56	55	59	62	87	90	71	77	63	83	82	70	17
Boston..	39	31	41	49	40	38	45	63	73	46	56	61	70	83	76	87	102	17
Provid'.	...	...	38	55	52	47	52	58	84	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Detroit..	...	...	...	...	41	42	40	28	41	87	79	68	...	...	...	...	...	8
Buffalo..	...	...	...	44	24	45	45	52	64	38	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Clevel'd	...	...	...	24	47	36	42	55	35	...	...	...	...	61	44	65	93	10
New Y..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	62	85	75	68	84	83	63	71	71	10
Phila....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	56	71	75	69	63	78	68	87	10
St Louis	45	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cincin'ti	9	...	37	38	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	56	82	7
Troy....	...	...	...	19	41	39	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Worces'r	...	...	...	...	40	32	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wash. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	46	48	41	...	...	58	5
Indian's	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	59	59	...	...	...	4
Hartfo'd	47	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Louisv'e	30	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	3
Pittsb'g.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	66	61	23	55	80	6
Athletic.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mutual.	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syracuse	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mil'ukee	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
K. City..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brook'n.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	61	95	3
Totals ..	257	120	185	288	332	334	334	390	447	444	448	521	541	518	530	545	857	

It will be seen that the Boston and Chicago clubs are the only two clubs which have taken part in all the League championship campaigns to date. Cleveland, New York and Philadelphia each playing in ten seasons; Providence, Troy and Buffalo each in eight; St. Louis in seven; Pittsburg in six; St. Louis and Washington in five each; Troy and Indianapolis in four each; Worcester, Louisville and Brooklyn in three each; Hartford in two each; and Athletic, Mutual, Syracuse, Milwaukee and Kansas City in one each, making twenty-three clubs in all. In the new twelve-Club League of 1892 the only club which had not previously played in the league campaigns was the Baltimore.

THE LEAGUE CLUB MANAGERS OF CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS FOR THE SEVENTEEN YEARS PAST.

The appended table shows the winning club of each year since professional ball playing was established under the auspices of the old National Association of Professional Ball Players in 1871, as also the manager of each championship club each year:

Year.	WINNING CLUB.	MANAGER.	Victories.	Defeats.	Games Played.
1871	Athletic, National Association.....	Hayhurst.....	22	7	29
1872	Boston, " ".....	H. Wright.....	39	8	47
1873	Boston, " ".....	H. Wright.....	43	16	59
1874	Boston, " ".....	H. Wright.....	52	18	70
1875	Boston, " ".....	H. Wright.....	71	8	79
1876	Chicago, " League.....	A. G. Spalding....	52	14	66
1877	Boston, " ".....	H. Wright.....	31	17	48
1878	Boston, " ".....	H. Wright.....	41	19	60
1879	Providence, " ".....	G. Wright.....	55	23	78
1880	Chicago, " ".....	Anson.....	67	18	84
1881	Chicago, " ".....	Anson.....	56	28	84
1882	Chicago, " ".....	Anson.....	55	29	84
1883	Boston, " ".....	Morrill.....	63	35	98
1884	Providence, " ".....	Bancroft.....	84	28	112
1885	Chicago, " ".....	Anson.....	87	25	112
1886	Chicago, " ".....	Anson.....	90	34	124
1887	Detroit, " ".....	Watkins.....	79	45	124
1888	New York, " ".....	Mutrie.....	84	47	131
1889	New York, " ".....	Mutrie.....	83	43	136
1890	Brooklyn " ".....	McGunsiegle.....	86	43	129
1891	Boston, " ".....	Selee.....	93	42	135
1892	Boston, " ".....	Selee.....	102	76	178

It will be seen that Harry Wright is the veteran manager of the professional arena, as he was the manager of the Boston club from 1871 to 1882 inclusive, and of the Philadelphia club from 1884 to 1893. Anson is next in order.

LEAGUE VS. OLD ASSOCIATION CLUBS.

In making out an analysis of the work done on the field in 1892 by the eight clubs of the old National League against the four old Association clubs now in the National League, I found a very interesting record, as the appended tables will show. In the first half of the season, which began April 12th and ended July 13th, in 1892, the victories recorded by the eight clubs in question over the old Association four were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—APRIL TO JULY.	CLUBS.					Victories.	Per cent. Victories.
	Wash- ington.	St. Louis.	Louis- ville.	Balti- more.			
Boston.....	6	3	6	7	22	.786	
Brooklyn.....	5	3	5	7	20	.714	
Philadelphia.....	4	3	7	5	19	.679	
Cincinnati.....	5	6	5	5	24	.750	
Cleveland.....	2	3	6	6	21	.630	
Pittsburg.....	2	4	3	6	17	.536	
Chicago.....	6	3	2	3	15	.583	
New York.....	2	4	5	4	14	.577	
Defeats.....	32	29	39	43	142		

The names of the eight clubs are given in the order of their relative position at the end of the first race. But the order in which the eight stood in per cent. of victories over the four was as follows:

CLUBS.	RESULTS.		
	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston.....	22	6	.786
Cincinnati.....	21	7	.714
Brooklyn.....	20	8	.714
Philadelphia.....	19	6	.679
Cleveland.....	17	10	.630
Chicago.....	14	10	.583
New York.....	15	11	.577
Pittsburg.....	15	13	.536
Totals.....	142	74	

The record of victories of the four old Association Clubs in the first race, with the summary, is as follows:

FIRST RACE. APRIL TO JULY.	CLUBS.								Victories.	Per cent of Victories.
	Boston.	Brooklyn	Philadel- phia.	Cincin- nati.	Cleve- land.	Pittsburg	Chicago.	New York		
Washington.....	1	2	3	2	5	5	1	2	23	.418
St. Louis.....	4	4	4	1	3	3	2	2	23	.412
Louisville.....	1	2	0	2	1	4	5	2	17	.304
Baltimore.....	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	3	11	.204
Defeats.....	6	8	9	7	10	13	10	11	74	

SUMMARY—FIRST RACE.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
St Louis.....	23	29	.442
Washington.....	23	32	.418
Louisville.....	17	39	.304
Baltimore.....	11	43	.204
Total.....	74	142	

It will be seen that while the Boston led the League clubs against the Association, St. Louis led the latter against the League, Pittsburg and Baltimore being the two tail-enders.

The record of victories and the summary—League vs. Association—in the second race is as follows:

SECOND RACE. JULY TO OCTOBER.	Louis-ville.	Baltimore	St Louis	Washing-ton	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
Cleveland.....	7	5	5	4	21	.778
Boston.....	6	6	4	5	21	.778
Brooklyn.....	4	5	6	5	20	.714
Pittsburg.....	3	3	6	4	16	.571
Philadelphia.....	3	5	4	5	17	.607
New York.....	5	5	5	7	22	.786
Chicago.....	3	4	4	6	17	.630
Cincinnati.....	2	5	6	5	18	.692
Defeats.....	33	38	40	41	152	

SUMMARY—SECOND RACE.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
New York.....	22	6	.786
Boston.....	21	6	.778
Cleveland.....	21	6	.776
Brooklyn.....	20	8	.714
Cincinnati.....	18	8	.692
Chicago.....	17	10	.630
Philadelphia.....	17	11	.607
Pittsburg.....	16	12	.571
Total.....	152	67	

The record—Association vs. League—in the second race is as follows:

SECOND RACE. JULY TO OCTOBER.	Cleve-land.	Boston.	Brooklyn	Pittsburg	Philadel-phia.	New York	Chicago.	Cincin-nati.	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
Louisville.....	0	1	3	4	4	2	4	4	22	.400
Baltimore.....	1	0	2	4	2	2	2	2	15	.283
St. Louis.....	2	3	1	1	3	2	3	1	16	.286
Washington.....	3	2	2	3	2	0	1	1	14	.255
Defeats.....	6	6	8	12	11	6	10	8	67	

SUMMARY—SECOND RACE.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Louisville.....	22	33	.400
St. Louis.....	16	40	.286
Baltimore.....	15	38	.283
Washington.....	14	41	.255
Total.....	67	152	

A close study of the above table will lead to some very interesting facts in regard to the difference in results between the two campaign races.

THE BATTING AVERAGES.

For many years past columns of space in papers making base ball a specialty have been occupied with long arrays of figures giving the averages of the players in the batting and fielding departments of the game. To such an extent has this feature of the annual statistics of the game been carried that the records based upon these averages have come to be regarded by the players as the primary object in view during each season's work in the field. As a result of this system those club directors and managers who have never fully examined into the merits of the subject, and who are not, therefore, aware of the fact that, as criterions of the most skillful play in each department, these averages are comparatively useless, have been led into the costly error of making their selections for their teams each season upon the basis of the figures of the players averages, and hence the customary announcement made at the beginning of each season that "our team has the best batting average of the season." It is about time that the fallacy of this average business should be shown up in its true light and that the existing system of making out averages should be so changed as to make it some sort of a test of a player's skill in his home position, which it certainly is not now. The worst of this average business as it prevails now is that it is a powerful incentive for every player to make "playing for a record" his principal object in his season's work, and that all-important duty, "playing for the side," a matter of secondary consideration.

Under the existing code of scoring rules, in making out the batting averages each year, the poorest batsman, in doing team work at the bat, really gets the best position in the record of the averages. Managers of teams, in selecting batsmen for their nines, will find that the most valuable men are those who by their batting skill are instrumental in sending runners round the diamond, and that, too, with the least expenditure of physical strength. The batsman who goes through the ordeal of making

a 120 yard spurt yielding a home run secures that one run at the cost of a loss of considerable strength, while the batsman who, by a single safe hit, sends a runner home from third benefits the side just as much as the batsman did with the showy hit, but at one-fourth the cost of the fatigue sustained in the home run hit.

REMARKABLE ATTENDANCE FIGURES FOR 1892:

The single day's attendance record of the League games of April, from the opening day on April 12th to April 30th inclusive, presents some surprising totals, as will be seen from the appended table, giving the days of the largest attendance above 10,000.

DATE.	No. of Games.	Total Attendance.	DATE.	No. of Games.	Total Attendance.
April 23.....	10	40,926	April 19.....	6	15,998
April 12.....	6	38,394	April 24*.....	1	15,948
April 30.....	6	19,285	April 25.....	6	15,890
April 27.....	7	17,991	April 17*.....	1	13,300
April 16.....	6	17,387	April 15.....	4	13,303
April 29.....	6	16,425	April 21.....	8	11,367
April 26.....	6	16,370	April 22.....	3	10,092

*Sunday games.

The days of largest attendance in May present the following large aggregates, that of Memorial Day beating the record since 1889. Here is the May record:

DATE.	No. of Games.	Total Attendance.	DATE.	No. of Games.	Total Attendance.
May 30.....	12	67,842	May 4.....	6	13,392
May 1*.....	3	25,301	May 26.....	4	11,133
May 16.....	8	21,920	May 5.....	5	11,117
May 28.....	7	21,794	May 14.....	2	10,920
May 7.....	7	19,428	May 12.....	7	10,704
May 8*.....	3	15,815	May 27.....	7	10,634
May 17.....	5	13,802			

*Sunday games.

The aggregate attendance from April 12th, opening day, to May 31st exclusive, was 624,033 people, divided up as follows:

During April, 17 days, 76 games, attendance 270,849.

During May, 31 days, 145 games, attendance 353,184.

Total days, 48; total games, 221; total attendance, 624,033.

The average daily attendance at all of the games in April was 15,932, and the average at each game was 3,565.

This beats all previous records for spring campaigns, and yet the pessimists of the press harped on "the decadence of base ball in public favor in 1892."

It is a matter of notoriety that the batsmen consider themselves the best judges of what is a strike and what is not, while the pitchers, as a rule, regard themselves as the best judges of called balls, and so both kick when the umpire's views differ from their own in both respects. The folly of kicking against the judgment of the umpire on called balls and strikes lies in the fact that no possible advantage can be gained by it. Be he ever so "off on strikes and balls," kick as you may, you cannot change a single decision, and the more you kick the worse he is likely to become in judging such plays. Moreover, kicking sets the roughs in the crowd against the umpire, and then ensues the cowardly work of hundreds being down upon a defenseless man, a pitiable sight to see on a ball-field. It is bad enough to have the contesting eighteen on the field against one man, without inducing the partisan crowd to join with the players against an individual who has not a friend in the assemblage.

THE NECROLOGY OF 1892.

On January 2 the veteran catcher, Frank Flint, of the Chicago club, died of consumption after a severe illness.

On February 10, Edward C. Glenn, the noted outfielder, died at Richmond, Va.

On Washington's birthday Edward Rowen, a veteran catcher of the old Athletic Club team of 1883, died at his home at Bridgeport, Conn.

On March 7 the veteran Canadian catcher, Fred J. O'Neil, died of consumption at London, Can.

On March 11 John F. O'Brien, who was one of the pitchers of the American Boston team in 1891, died at Troy, N. Y.

On March 18 the short stop of the Louisville team of 1890, Fred Towney, died at Reading, Pa.

On March 29, Adam Racap, an old Athletic and Philadelphia club catcher and out fielder died, at Philadelphia.

On April 6 the Princeton club met with a loss in the death of W. E. Durell, who played in the Princeton nine for several years. His death was sudden, and was occasioned by congestion of the brain.

On April 18, Edwin F. Bligh, a well-known catcher of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was one of the Louisville champion team of 1890, died at his home in Brooklyn.

On August 9 the veteran amateur pitcher of the old National Club of Washington, died at Washington. He was the pitcher of the tourist team which went west from Washington in 1867 and defeated the clubs of Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago, only one defeat being sustained on the team, and that was at the hands of the Forest City Club of Rockford, of which A. G. Spalding was the young pitcher.

On September 22 the veteran pitcher, Joseph Blong of the old St. Louis club teams of 1876-77, died at St. Louis.

On September 30, Fred Van Wormer, the Williams College Club pitcher of 1887, died at Albany, N. Y. On November 19, George Fays, the veteran superintendent of Oriole Base Ball Park, Baltimore, died. He was in the clubs service for ten years.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

On April 14. George Brown, a well-known amateur player of Troy, Ala., died of injuries sustained in the field from a collision with a base runner, concussion of the brain being the result.

On May 7, J. Ricker, while sliding in at the home plate, in a game at Dover, N. H., was so seriously injured that he died the same day of the accident.

On May 12, John Webb, a Canadian amateur player, died from the effects of being struck by a ball the year previous.

On May 21, Hulbert Collins, of the Brooklyn team, died at his residence in Brooklyn after a severe attack of typhoid fever. He never recovered from the effects of the collision in the outfield with Tom Burns in 1891. He was an esteemed member of the professional fraternity. At a benefit gotten up by Mr. Byrne, of the Brooklyn Club, on May 29th, to aid his widow, \$3,000 was raised and sent to Mrs. Collins at Louisville.

On June 18, John Cary, a Cleveland amateur player, was hit in the neck by a swiftly pitched ball and died before he could be taken from the field.

On March 30, 1892, Thomas Zacharias, a well-known umpire, was accidentally run over by a freight train at Homestead, Pa., while crossing the track, and instantly killed. At the time he was an employe in the Carnegie armor plate mill at Homestead.

On July 3, Wm. Nelson, one of the Southern League umpires, fell under the wheels of a train and had one of his legs cut off and died shortly afterwards.

On August 15, at a game played at Carrollton, near New Orleans, a decision rendered by the umpire angered a betting man in the crowd, and a disturbance was created, during which Manager Gabe Jones pulled out his revolver, and firing indiscriminately into the crowd, he killed one Robert Jones and seriously wounded L. Foster and R. Williams, all three spectators. Manager Brook, of the Wilson Base Ball Club, fired at Jones, but failed to hit him. A general fight ensued, but no others were injured.

On June 18, in a game at Columbus, O., between amateur nines, a boy who was watching the game too close to the fielders, was hit on the neck by a wildly thrown ball and instantly killed.

On July 29, Geo. H. Starrett died at Jersey City from the effects of being hit on the head by a pitched ball in a game, played the week before.

On August 27, Thomas Donnelly, an amateur player of Lansford, Pa., was hit on the head by a swiftly pitched ball and instantly killed.

On October 5, the veteran Athletic Club player of the 70's, dropped dead from heart disease in Philadelphia.

PITCHING AGAINST THE LEADERS.

The record showing the leading pitchers of each of the twelve clubs who had the best percentage of victories scored against the six leading teams in the race of the full season is as follows. The names are given in the order of best percentage of victories pitched in:

PITCHER.	CLUB.	Victories.	Defeats.	Games pitched in	Per cent victories.
Young.....	Cleveland.....	16	9	25	.640
Stivetts.....	Boston.....	13	8	21	.619
Dwyer.....	Cincinnati.....	8	6	14	.571
Haddock.....	Brooklyn.....	10	8	18	.556
Baldwin.....	Pittsburg.....	11	11	22	.500
A. Gumbert.....	Chicago.....	12	13	25	.480
Weyhing.....	Philadelphia.....	11	12	23	.478
Killen.....	Washington.....	16	18	34	.471
Stratton.....	Louisville.....	8	11	19	.421
Rusic.....	New York.....	13	18	31	.419
Gleason.....	St. Louis.....	9	14	23	.391
McMahon.....	Baltimore.....	8	21	29	.276

The best club pitching record of 1891 was that of the Boston quartette, of that year, which is appended as a matter of reference, and to show the contrast to that of 1892:

NAME.	Chicago.		New York		Philadel- phia.		Cleve- land.		Brooklyn.		Cincin- nati.		Pittsburg.		Total.		Per Cent. Victories. O.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	
Staley.....	3	2	4	0	3	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	1	19	8	.704
Clarkson...	2	7	4	4	6	1	8	2	4	2	3	3	7	0	34	19	.642
Nichols.....	1	4	6	0	3	3	1	4	6	2	6	3	7	1	30	19	.638
Getzein.....	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	6	.450
Total.....	7	13	15	4	12	7	11	9	14	5	11	9	16	3	87	52	.680

The record for 1892 is as follows:

PITCHERS.	WON.	LOST.	P. C.
Stivetts.....	33	14	.702
Nichols.....	35	16	.686
Staley.....	24	11	.686
Clarkson.....	8	7	.533

Clarkson's record in the Clevelands was 17 victories to 10 defeats, giving a percentage of victories of .630.

The number of pitchers employed by each of the twelve League clubs in 1892 was as follows. The names of the clubs are given in the order of the fewest pitchers employed by each:

CLUBS.	Pitchers.	CLUBS.	Pitchers.	CLUBS.	Pitchers.
New York.....	4	Chicago.....	6	St. Louis.....	10
Boston.....	5	Philadelphia.....	7	Washington.....	11
Cleveland.....	6	Pittsburg.....	10	Baltimore.....	13
Brooklyn.....	6	Louisville.....	10	Cincinnati.....	14

Total pitchers, 102. Average to a club, eight and over.

THE PITCHING STATISTICS OF SECRETARY YOUNG.

The appended record of the work done in the box by the pitchers of the Western League clubs who took part as pitchers in fifteen games and over in 1892 is that of Secretary N. E. Young, who made up the record from the figures sent him by the official scorers of each club. It contains no reliable criterion of the ability displayed in the box except that of the percentage of victories pitched in, as the record of runs earned off the pitching

is that on stolen bases as well as base hits. Here is the table in full. The names are given in alphabetical order only:

Pitchers' Record, 1892.

NAME.	CLUBS.	Games played.		Runs scored, av. per game.	Runs earned, av. per game.	Per cent. base hits off pitcher.	Bases given on called balls.	Number struck out.	Wild pitches.	Per cent. fld'g. chances ac'p'd.
		Games	Runs							
Abbey.....	Washington.....	23	5	5.30	2.35	.262	68	70	10	.756
Baldwin.....	Pittsburg.....	46	23	5.91	2.24	.252	172	155	13	.822
Breitenstein.....	St. Louis.....	32	9	5.87	2.15	.254	231	121	7	.885
Carsey.....	Philadelphia.....	31	17	4.64	1.90	.247	87	66	10	.815
Chamberlain.....	Cincinnati.....	47	19	4.34	1.85	.231	258	155	16	.781
Clarkson.....	Bos. & Cleve.....	42	24	4.95	1.88	.237	125	136	11	.817
Clausen.....	Louisville.....	23	8	5.30	1.78	.249	83	88	5	.862
Cobb.....	Baltimore.....	47	10	7.25	3.36	.289	133	162	16	.794
Crane.....	New York.....	39	16	6.71	2.64	.248	155	175	36	.656
Cuppy.....	Cleveland.....	42	29	4.40	1.95	.226	117	98	9	.888
Davies.....	Cleveland.....	24	9	4.37	1.33	.239	59	91	3	.876
Duryea.....	Cin. & Wash.....	21	5	4.62	1.66	.214	69	58	8	.817
Dwyer.....	C.n. & St. Louis..	36	21	3.91	2.30	.257	64	55	6	.901
Ehret.....	Pittsburg.....	37	17	4.78	1.92	.232	82	92	11	.747
Esper.....	Phila. & Pitts....	17	12	5.29	2.64	.269	60	40	8	.830
Foutz.....	Brooklyn.....	19	14	5.31	2.73	.255	53	53	4	.853
Galvin.....	Pitts. & St. Louis	0	10	4.15	2.20	.262	52	51	2	.829
Gleason.....	St. Louis.....	44	20	5.43	2.18	.249	141	135	9	.878
Gumbert.....	Chicago.....	42	25	5.02	2.85	.262	100	114	10	.854
Haddock.....	Brooklyn.....	40	28	4.45	1.95	.226	127	131	18	.815
Hart.....	Brooklyn.....	25	10	4.20	1.84	.247	88	46	7	.857
Hawley.....	St. Louis.....	20	7	5.20	1.85	.233	55	55	6	.756
Hutchison.....	Chicago.....	70	36	4.25	1.84	.234	180	300	25	.824
Jones.....	Louis. & Wash....	17	6	6.70	2.76	.248	62	54	4	.876
Keefe.....	Philadelphia.....	34	18	4.03	1.38	.232	91	123	7	.789
Kennedy.....	Brooklyn.....	21	14	4.66	2.36	.246	64	96	8	.838
Killen.....	Washington.....	53	27	5.26	2.07	.247	174	140	23	.751
King.....	New York.....	45	22	5.24	2.06	.250	161	158	22	.781
Knell.....	Wash. & Phila....	26	13	5.30	2.04	.245	97	110	17	.695
Luby.....	Chicago.....	28	11	4.89	2.03	.253	81	56	4	.881
McMahon.....	Baltimore.....	45	19	5.66	2.53	.264	134	103	10	.818
Meekin.....	Louis. & Wash....	31	10	6.45	2.13	.264	120	134	19	.750
Mullane.....	Cincinnati.....	31	21	4.22	1.42	.197	125	112	12	.870
Nichols.....	Boston.....	53	35	3.83	2.02	.234	111	211	25	.780
Rusie.....	New York.....	61	32	4.29	1.42	.202	261	303	28	.760
Sanders.....	Louisville.....	29	10	4.76	2.27	.263	56	70	3	.894
Staley.....	Boston.....	33	24	3.94	1.63	.230	84	86	8	.835
Stein.....	Brooklyn.....	43	24	4.23	1.72	.223	131	177	14	.861
Stivetts.....	Boston.....	47	31	4.57	1.74	.222	160	166	24	.771
Stratton.....	Louisville.....	41	22	5.05	2.00	.250	74	104	7	.853
Sullivan.....	Cincinnati.....	20	13	5.55	2.20	.290	67	50	10	.720
Terry.....	Pittsburg.....	27	17	3.59	1.29	.198	87	91	6	.887
Viau.....	Louisville.....	15	6	5.27	2.41	.270	44	30	5	.862
Vickery.....	Baltimore.....	19	7	7.35	2.16	.267	75	47	11	.722
Weyhing.....	Philadelphia.....	53	32	4.04	1.75	.230	158	185	12	.721
Young.....	Cleveland.....	52	37	2.88	1.15	.216	109	166	13	.879

THE LEAGUE CLUB MANAGERS OF 1892.

When the twelve League clubs started in the first pennant race of 1892 their team managers and captains comprised the following players:

EASTERN CLUBS.

CLUB.	MANAGER.	CAPTAIN.	POSITION.
Philadelphia.....	Harry Wright....	Clements.....	Catcher.....
Brooklyn.....	Ward.....	Ward.....	Second base.....
New York.....	Powers.....	Ewing.....	First base.....
Boston.....	Sales.....	Nash.....	Third base.....
Washington.....	Pierson.....	D. Richardson...	Second base.....
Baltimore..	Van Haltren.....	Van Haltren.....	Outfield.....

WESTERN CLUBS.

CLUB.	MANAGER.	CAPTAIN.	POSITION.
Chicago.....	Anson.....	Anson.....	First base.....
Cincinnati.....	Comiskey.....	Comiskey.....	First base.....
Cleveland.....	Tebeau.....	Tebeau.....	Third base.....
Louisville.....	Chapman.....	Taylor.....	First base.....
Pittsburg.....	Beckenberger....	Hanlon.....	Center field.....
St. Louis.....	Vanderdike.....	Glasscock.....	Short stop.....

Before the close of the season the Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Louisville and St. Louis clubs made changes, and all but one of these were among the tailenders.

NEW YORK VS BROOKLYN.

The contest between the League clubs of the metropolis—New York and Brooklyn—for 1892 for the championship of their district, which stands second in local interest only to their battles for supremacy in the League arena, did not end as satisfactorily as desired, as their League record left them a tie in victories and defeats, 7 to 7. Brooklyn won four games to New York's three in the first half, and New York won four games to Brooklyn's three in the second half.

The batting and fielding record of the players who took part in not less than fifteen games in the two club teams in 1892 is as follows:

NEW YORK CLUB.

NAME.	Rank.	Games played.	Position.	BATTING.					FIELDING.					
				Times at Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Per cent.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Pas'd bils. Wild'p'ch.	Fielding Per cent.
Ewing.....	1	29	C.	394	58	126	.319	28	53	181	48	11	19	.848
		68	1B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	674	48	19	.....	.978
Tiernan.....	2	114	F.	451	80	134	.297	24	34	156	15	18	.....	.904
O'Rourke.....		112	F.	447	63	133	.297	31	23	146	12	14	.....	.918
		33	C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	52	23	22	.817
*Doyle.....	3	25	F.	449	97	133	.296	34	70	43	4	6	.....	.887
		29	2B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	73	20	.....	.865
Fields.....	4	17	.....	67	8	18	.268	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. Lyons.....	5	108	3B.	391	71	102	.260	25	18	150	203	55	.....	.885
		59	2B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	176	47	.....	.878
*Burke.....	6	.....	.....	405	86	103	.254	21	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		38	F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	8	7	.....	.904
H. V. Lyons....	7	96	F.	412	67	101	.245	27	36	189	17	17	.....	.923
Crane.....	8	36	P.	161	19	39	.242	4	5	27	76	13	36	.656
McMahon.....		36	1B.	146	21	35	.238	13	2	322	13	6	.....	.982
*Gore.....	9	73	F.	263	50	63	.239	6	25	136	9	14	.....	.911
Fuller.....	10	138	S.S.	511	74	122	.236	32	51	291	430	86	.....	.893
King.....	11	45	P.	162	26	38	.334	16	2	21	83	7	22	.781
Rusie.....	12	65	P.	257	19	55	.214	10	2	27	129	21	28	.760
		22	F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1	4	.....	.902
*Richardson..	13	.....	.....	282	38	59	.209	20	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		31	2B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	102	13	.....	.938
		76	3B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	182	44	.....	.849
Bassett.....	14	.....	.....	438	44	90	.205	36	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		36	2B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	125	16	.....	.928
		37	1B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	23	11	.....	.972
Boyle.....	15	.....	.....	433	53	88	.201	40	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		77	C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431	132	47	71	.826
Knowles.....	16	15	3B.	59	9	10	.168	2	3	14	25	9	.....	.812

BROOKLYN CLUB.

Brouthers.....	1	152	1B	588	121	197	.335	37	26	1485	99	37	.....	.971
Burns.....	2	139	F.	545	94	168	.310	24	35	155	14	10	.....	.944
Kinslow.....	3	63	C.	242	37	75	.309	17	5	360	86	33	27	.881
Collins.....	4	20	F.	86	16	26	.302	6	4	37	0	3	.....	.925
Griffin.....	5	129	F.	459	103	127	.276	23	64	260	26	9	.....	.969
Ward.....	6	148	2B.	610	109	167	.273	35	94	373	480	70	.....	.924
		23	C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	24	5	10	.888
Daly.....	7	30	F.	435	73	111	.255	25	35	59	4	6	.....	.913
		58	3B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	111	21	.....	.900
Joyce.....	8	97	3B.	373	89	93	.249	20	32	142	166	52	.....	.855
O'Brien.....	9	121	F.	493	72	121	.245	41	64	219	15	10	.....	.959
Dailey.....	10	78	C.	284	42	69	.243	22	22	351	83	24	24	.900
Corcoran.....	11	151	S.S.	615	77	146	.237	44	47	204	494	63	.....	.917
Stein.....	12	41	P.	142	18	31	.218	12	4	35	77	4	4	.861
Foutz.....	13	26	F.	221	33	44	.199	22	15	25	7	7	.....	.820
		20	P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	56	7	4	.853
Kennedy.....	14	20	P.	85	12	16	.188	5	4	16	36	2	8	.838
Hart.....	15	29	P.	128	14	24	.187	7	7	14	52	4	7	.857
Haddock.....	16	41	P.	156	23	27	.173	8	7	24	95	9	18	.851

An analysis of the figures of the averages of the clubs of Brooklyn and New York show the following interesting tables, giving the names of the leaders in each club:

BROOKLYN.

Name.	Stolen Bases.	Name	Stolen Bases.
Ward.....	94	Daly.....	35
Griffin.....	64	Burns.....	35
O'Brien.....	64	Joyce.....	32
Corcoran.....	47		

NEW YORK.

Name.	Stolen Bases.	Name.	Stolen Bases.
Doyle.....	70	Fuller.....	51
Burke.....	59	H. Lyons.....	36
Ewing.....	53	Tiernan.....	34

BROOKLYN.

Name.	Sacrifice Hits.	Name.	Sacrifice Hits.
Corcoran.....	44	Burns.....	24
O'Brien.....	41	Daly.....	23
Brothers.....	37	Daile.....	22
Ward.....	35	Foutz.....	22
Daly.....	25	Joyce.....	20

NEW YORK.

Name.	Sacrifice Hits.	Name.	Sacrifice Hits.
Boyle.....	40	Ewing.....	28
Bassett.....	36	H. Lyons.....	27
Doyle.....	34	D Lyons.....	25
Fuller.....	32	Tiernan.....	24
O'Rourke.....	31	Burke.....	21

BROOKLYN.

Name.	Per cent of Base Hits.	Name.	Per cent of Base Hits.
Brothers.....	.335	Griffin.....	.276
Burns.....	.310	Ward.....	.273
Kinslow.....	.309	Daly.....	.255
Collins.....	.302		

For pitching records of the two clubs see the chapter on League Pitching for 1892.

NEW YORK.

Name	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Name	Per cent. of Base Hits.
Ewinz.....	.319	Fields.....	.268
Tiernan.....	.297	D. Lyons.....	.260
O'Rourke.....	.297	Burke.....	.254
Doyle.....	.296		

INFIELDERS AND OUTFIELDERS—BROOKLYN.

Name.	Average.	Name.	Average.
Brothers, 1b.....	.971	Daly, c.....	.888
Ward, 2b.....	.924	Kinslow, c.....	.881
Daly, 3b.....	.900	Stein, p.....	.861
Corcoran, ss.....	.917	Hart, p.....	.857
O'Brien, lf.....	.959	Foutz, p.....	.853
Griffin, cf.....	.969	Kennedy, p.....	.838
Burns, rf.....	.944	Haddock, p.....	.815
Dailey, c.....	.900		

NEW YORK.

Name.	Average.	Name.	Average.
McMahon.....	.982	Boyle.....	.826
H. Richardson.....	.938	Doyle.....	.817
D. Lyons.....	.885	Ewing.....	.887
Fuller.....	.883	Rusie.....	.902
O'Rourke.....	.918	King.....	.804
H. Lyons.....	.923	Crane.....	.656
Tiernan.....	.904		

The three leading players in run getting of each club were as follows:

BROOKLYN.

Name.	Runs.	Name.	Runs.
Brouthers.....	121	Griffin.....	108
Ward.....	109		

NEW YORK.

Name.	Runs.	Name.	Runs.
Doyle.....	94	Tiernan.....	80
Burke.....	86		

BASE BALL IN ENGLAND.

The base ball season of 1892 in England was one of exceptional interest and success. The fact that the game is established in Great Britain beyond any shadow of a doubt was made manifest in a variety of ways. It has been taken up by amateurs and is being run on amateur lines. In a majority of instances the clubs have large membership, a "swell" list of officers, and none may play in the team except bona fide members of the club who have paid their dues and are in good standing. Thus a rivalry has been engendered which is of the healthiest possible character and which will have a material influence in advancing the game in popularity. The feeling among players and club members is closely akin to that which prevailed in the United States thirty years ago, before the era of professionalism. How long this will last in England cannot be foretold—perhaps only until the rivalry between clubs of neighboring towns becomes too hot and a favorite local team needs strengthening to meet another favorite local team. Just now, however, the feeling is so strong that the members of the Preston North End team have asked to be reinstated as amateurs in order that they may get into the competition for the Spalding English cup, which is open only to amateurs. If the National Association grants this favor (which there is no doubt of its doing) this will leave only one professional club in England—the Derby team.

The most notable incident of the year was a meeting between a picked team of "rounders" players and the Derby club. The Rounders Association has about thirty clubs in Liverpool, which play a game not unlike base ball, but still differing from it in certain essentials. They have become expert in fielding, but with a ball not much larger than a Spalding Junior League ball, and thought they could down any base ball team in England. The English base ball people shared the general contempt for rounders which most people have, and considered the Liverpoolians would be an easy prey. The first game was played at Liverpool and resulted as follows:

Liverpool.....	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0-6
Derby	3	4	2	0	5	0	1	7	5-27

The return game was played at Derby, and although the rounders players were again defeated they showed some fine work particularly in the battery and at second and third bases. It is not unlikely that with more practice and a greater familiarity with the rules of base ball the Derby club would have had the worst of it. The score by innings was as follows:

Derby.....	2	2	2	2	1	5	1	2	1-18
Liverpool.....	0	0	0	5	1	3	1	0	0-10

As a gratifying result of the interchange of games a large majority of the rounders players were converted to base ball, and it is not improbable that the association will abandon rounders and take up base ball. This could very easily be done, as the Rounders Association now calls itself the "English Baseball Association," and its members might as well take the game as the name.

The contests for the Spalding cups were prominent features of the season. For the English cup eleven clubs entered, and many more would have had a try for it but for the traveling and hotel expenses it involved. The "gates" as yet are not large, although the interest is keen and the spectators show a noisy enthusisam. The admission to a good many of the best league foot ball matches is the magnificent sum of three pence, six cents in American money. It takes 1,000 people to make \$62.50 or say an audience of nearly 3,000 to yield \$150. If the clubs were always sure of fine weather a team might possibly journey two or three hundred miles to play a cup match for such a gate, but the chances of rain are appalling and as the young amateur clubs have but little cash in the treasury the venture is not to be thought of. However the St. Thomas club, starting from Derby at half past two in the morning journeyed third-class to Middlesborough, played in the final match for the cup and by returning the same night got home at one o'clock the next

morning, and were thus able to keep their expenses within the "gate," which, though it rained so that the grounds were flooded till nearly an hour after time for the game to begin, realized over £12. The Middlesborough Club, in defeating the St. Thomas Club on this occasion and thus winning the Spalding English cup, established a record. They played through the season without losing a single game, winning not only the English cup, but the Cleveland district cup and the Newcastle Temperance Festival tournament medals. In the latest named event they met and defeated the Edinburgh University team, which is composed almost entirely of Americans. Their victories were in two or three instances in three inning games, owing to the large number of clubs engaged in a tournament, but this does not detract from the merit of the performance. The scores are as follows :

1892.

May 14.—Middlesborough.....	5	2	3	9	7	1	1	2	*—30
May 14.—Elswick.....	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0—9
May 21.—St. Augustines (Darlington).....	1	3	5	2	10	2	10	—21	
May 21.—Middlesborough.....	1	10	1	14	7	—33			
June 1.—Middlesborough.....	3	0	7	16	3	10	8	*—49	
June 1.—Eston.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2—4	
June 22.—Middlesborough.....						0	4	*—4	
June 22.—Edinburgh University.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

ENGLISH CUP TIE. (1ST ROUND).

July 9.—St. Augustines.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2
July 9.—Middlesborough.....	5	5	0	1	6	2	—19
July 15.—Middlesborough.....	0	7	3	9	4	—23	
July 15.—St. Augustines.....	1	0	0	2	4	—7	

ENGLISH CUP TIE (2ND ROUND).

July 16.—Eston.....	0	2	0	4	1	0	4	0	0—11
July 16.—Middlesborough.....	4	4	2	1	6	2	8	4	*—31
July 23.—Middlesborough.....	8	2	1	5	6	5	1	0	*—28
July 23.—St. Augustines.....	3	3	6	0	2	0	1	2	1—19

ENGLISH CUP TIE (SKRIES FINAL).

July 30.—Middlesborough.....	3	2	4	2	6	0	9	1	*—27
July 30.—Wallsend.....	0	0	1	3	3	3	2	0	0—12

CLEVELAND CUP (FINAL TIE).

Aug. 20.—Middlesborough.....	0	2	0	2	0	11	2	2	*—10
Aug. 20.—St. Augustines.....	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—9
Aug. 24.—Middlesborough.....	6	2	1	6	6	—21			
Aug. 24.—District team.....	0	1	0	1	7	—9			

ENGLISH CUP TIE (FINAL).

Aug. 27.—Middlesborough.....	2	10	3	0	0	10	*—25
Aug. 37.—St. Thomas (Derby.).....	3	2	0	4	2	1	4—16
Aug. 31.—Middlesborough.....	1	2	1	5	0	—9	
Aug. 31.—Cricketers (Middlesborough).....	0	0	1	0	0	—1	
Sept. 3.—Elswick.....	1	1	0	—2			
Sept. 3.—Middlesborough.....	3	0	1	—4			

The team made, altogether 321 runs with an average of .229 per game, to 122 for their opponents. It may naturally be inferred that the hitting was very free, which is the case, but none too much to please the spectators, who, in this country, like to see plenty of batting, and are disappointed if the score does not show double figures. Few if any of the pitchers can curve the ball, and it is to be hoped that they will not acquire the art until the game is better known and more thoroughly appreciated, as nothing so worries an English audience as "strike out." The following are the batting and fielding averages of the Middlesborough players.

PLAYERS.	Matches played in.		Ts. at bat.		1st base.	Put outs.	Assists.		Earned.	Batting average.	Fielding average.
R. C. Harrison, p	13	57	38	37	6	121	10		.650	.927	
S. H. Hewitson, s. s.	11	50	31	30	12	22	8		.600	.809	
W. Mc. Reddie, c.	13	67	34	35	85	13	8		.522	.924	
S. Hawman, l. f.	11	52	32	27	2	5	2		.519	.777	
O. L. Roundtree, lb.	11	52	31	27	7	15	4		.519	.846	
N. C. Harrison, c. f.	13	63	36	27	17	6	2		.429	.920	
E. A. Wright, lb.	13	68	29	25	123	4	12		.367	.913	
W. H. Griffiths, r. f.	5	25	10	9	8	2	1		.360	.909	
T. Prest, r. f.	6	25	10	9	2	1	1		.360	.750	
R. F. Brownbridge, 3b.	13	62	29	21	10	4	6		.338	.700	
A. Euston, r. f.	13	65	33	20	3	1	8		.307	.333	
W. S. Smith, r. f.	2	10	2	3	0	0	0		.300	1.000	
O. Wharton, r. f.	1	7	2	2	0	1	0		.285	1.000	

The prospects for the season of 1893 are still more encouraging. Wherever the game was played in 1892 new clubs are being formed. In addition to this there is manifest a feeling of sympathy and welcome on the part of the public which before was hostility.

The scores of the best of the games played in England in 1893 will appear in full in our edition of 1894.

BASE BALL IN AUSTRALIA.

The American national game of base ball is having a struggle in Australia in the efforts made by its votaries to promote its popularity, as it is in England; but the game is nevertheless gaining in popular favor, notably so in South Australia, where the boys of the country are beginning to take a liking to it. No field sport in which a ball is used, as in cricket, base ball, lacrosse, football and tennis, can flourish unless the juniors are led to become interested in it. It has been the main drawback to the progress of cricket in America, that the clubs of a ma-

majority of the large cities have failed to make efforts to get the boys interested in it. In but one city, in fact, viz., Philadelphia, has this ever been attempted, and the result of getting the juniors to play the game from boyhood up has led to that city's being "the home of cricket in America."

It should be remembered that base ball was first introduced into England by American exemplars of our national game as long ago as 1874, nearly twenty years, while in Australia its advent there occurred as late as 1888, and yet the game in four years has made more progress in public favor in Australia than it has in twenty years in England. We hope for more rapid progress each year there now, as the base ball has now got a good foothold in England, and that of course will help it in Australia.

The fourth base ball season in South Australia, since the game was inaugurated there, was begun in the fall of 1892, and it was finished in 1893. The clubs there yet labor under the difficulty of not having good grounds to play on as a rule. The baseball editor of the *South Australian Advertiser*, in commending on this obstacle to the success of the game, says:

"I have seen the great American game played in Adelaide on all sorts of grounds, where a pile of stones or a kerosene tin did duty for the bases, right up to Checkett's beautifully marked diamond on the Adelaide Oval, but commend me to that part of Goodwood known as the Hyde Park's ground. A considerable amount of work has been done to clear the infield, but even now it is nothing but a mass of stones and thistles. A player touching ground will never forget it. In the outfield the thistles are knee deep and running is nearly impossible. To obtain a home run it is only necessary to tap the ball into the thistles; by the time it is kicked out the plate will be reached. However, the ground is just as unfair for one team as it is for the other."

The splendidly prepared fields which the cricket clubs are favored with are in striking contrast to most of the base ball fields in Australia.

Among the clubs of the South Australia Base Ball League are the Adelaide, Goodwood, Port Adelaide, Norwood, Medindie and Kent Town.

The Association clubs are the Hyde Park, Adelaide Junior, Goodwood Second and Rover.

Those of the Arena are as follows: Goodwood Junior, Austral, Our Boys' Institute and Excelsior.

In Australia, Melbourne won the pennant in 1890.

East Melbourne vs. Adelaide Formen won in 1891.

In 1892 Melbourne led up to September, East Melbourne 2d, Metropole 3d, Malvern 4th, Beduce 5th, South Melbourne 6th and Fitzroy 7th.

On June 11th at New South Wales the West Sydney club after playing a tie game 11 to 11 with the Sydney beat the latter by 8 to 7. McNally pitching for West Sydney against Gleason of the Sydney.

We should be glad to publish the record of the junior clubs of Australia if their secretaries will send them to us so that they can reach Chicago by February 15th of each year, Send them to Henry Chadwick Editor of SPALDING'S LEAGUE GUIDE. Nothing has reached us in time for this year's GUIDE in the way of records of the season of 1892-'93.

THE COLLEGE BASE BALL ARENA.

Never before in the history of base ball in the colleges of the country did the national game flourish in the college arena as it did during the past season of 1892. The college clubs benefited largely by the professional players' revolt of 1890; and the civil war in the professional arena which followed it, and which culminated in the organizing of the twelve club National League at the close of the season of 1891, still further advanced the financial interests of the leading college clubs, the attendance at the annual championship games of the University nines of Harvard, Yale and Princeton from 1890 to 1892 being unprecedented in the number of spectators gathered at Boston, Springfield and New York during the brief college championship period each year; in fact, the large increase in the college club patronage during the past three years led the leading clubs to "go in for the gate" in the college series to such an extent as to introduce into the ranks certain semi-professional methods in the make-up of their respective college nines, greatly to the injury of legitimate amateur ball playing among the college clubs of the period, and one result was an effort on the part of the faculties of Harvard, Yale and Princeton to check the growing evil of professionalism in the college ranks, and to relegate the University ball games back to the period when the college nines fought only for the honor of their respective colleges, and were not in the habit of organizing teams for the college championship arena solely with a view to attract "great gates" at the annual contests.

The great want of the day in the college base ball arena is a strong representative National Association of College Clubs, based upon State College Club associations, something college base ball has never yet benefited by. When the American College Base Ball Association was organized in 1879 it practically became a sectional organization representing only the leading colleges of the Eastern States, the Intercollegiate Association being the first title given it.

THE FIRST COLLEGE BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.

The first association of college clubs known in the history of college base ball was the Intercollegiate Base Ball Association, which was organized on December 6th, 1879, the clubs composing the association being those of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, together with the clubs of Amherst, Brown University and Dartmouth colleges. A championship series of games was arranged, from which Yale withdrew on account of a difference of opinion in regard to the classifying of students who took part in the games, and who were paid for their services, sub rosa, as professionals. But the Yales practically played in the tourney by arranging outside games with all the clubs except the Brown University, and Yale won the majority.

In 1883 Dartmouth withdrew from the association, but in 1884 resumed its membership. No change took place in the membership until 1887, when the clubs of Harvard, Yale and Princeton withdrew from the Intercollegiate Association altogether and organized themselves as the "Eastern College League." The Intercollegiate Association then became a four-club organization under the changed title of the American College Association, having the clubs of Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth and Williams as its members.

In 1888 the Intercollegiate Association clubs included Amherst, Dartmouth, Trinity and Williams, Brown University having withdrawn its club. In 1889 the same four clubs again entered the association's pennant race.

The Eastern League of College Clubs, which included Harvard, Yale and Princeton, kept intact until 1891 when there was a row in the college camp. In the meantime the Intercollegiate Association membership was reduced to three clubs, viz.: Amherst, Dartmouth and Williams, and these three have since competed in the association's pennant race.

THE TRI-COLLEGE CONTEST.

The record of the contests which took place in 1892 between the nines of Harvard, Yale and Princeton is as follows:

DATE.	CONTESTING CLUBS.	CITIES.	PITCHERS.	Score.
May 7	Harvard vs. Princeton.	Princeton..	Highlands..... Young	11-5
May 23	Yale vs. Princeton.....	New Haven	Bowers Young	1-0
May 30	Harvard vs. Princeton.	Cambridge.	Highlands..... Young	9-4
June 11	Yale vs. Princeton.....	Princeton..	Bowers..... Young	3-1
June 23	Harvard vs. Yale.....	Cambridge.	Highlands..... Bowers	5-0
June 28	Yale vs. Harvard.....	New Haven	Bowers..... Highlands	4-3

An exhibition game—for gate money—was played at the Polo grounds on June 18th, between the Princeton and Yale teams, which was won by the Princetons by 12 to 2, Young pitching against Bowers and. CaseIt did not draw the “big gate” expected, however. The summary of the above series is as follows:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent victories.	Tot'l runs scored.
Harvard	3	1	4	.750	28
Yale	3	1	4	.750	8
Princeton	0	4	4	.000	10

At the close of the last contest of the series at New Haven on June 28th, the following correspondence passed between the captains of the rival nines relative to completing the race for the pennant, then a tie between Harvard and Yale.

W. H. MURPHY, Captain Yale U. B. B. C.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in behalf of the Harvard B. B. C. in challenging the Yale University B. B. C. to play a game of base ball at such time during the present week and at such place outside of New Haven as Yale may elect. Very respectfully,

LOUIS FROTHINGHAM, Captain H. U. B. B. C.

To this challenge Yale replied as follows:

LOUIS FROTHINGHAM, Captain Harvard U. B. B. C.

Dear Sir:—In view of the fact that Harvard declined to arrange for a series of games in any way which seemed to Yale to be expedient for both nines, we are constrained to decline Harvard's challenge to play any third game during the present college year.

While we realize that the arrangement of only two games was an unfortunate one, we must insist upon abiding by the agreement made by the arrangement of the series between the Harvard and Yale Base Ball Association. Yours very sincerely,

W. B. FRANKLIN, President Y. U. B. B. C.

The Harvard captain very properly declined to play the opening game of the series on neutral grounds, but he was willing to play the third game of the series on such a field. This reasonable request, however, the Yale captain declined to accede to, and therefore Harvard was left in possession of the honors.

THE CLUB AVERAGES FOR 1892.

The batting and fielding averages of the three clubs in the championship series of twelve games is appended:

BATTING AVERAGES

NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	Times at bat.	Runs.	Base hits.	Average.
Mason, Harvard	3	13	6	7	.538
Hallowell, Harvard	4	14	5	6	.429
Murphy, Yale	4	15	2	5	.333
Harvey, Yale	3	8	2	2	.333
Hovey, Harvard	4	16	4	5	.313
Highlands, Harvard	4	11	1	4	.303
Frothingham, Harvard	4	17	2	5	.294
Beall, Yale	4	15	1	4	.267
Corbett, Harvard	4	15	2	4	.267
Brown, Princeton	4	12	1	3	.250
McKenzie, Princeton	4	12	3	3	.250
Cook, Harvard	4	16	3	4	.250
Bliss, Yale	4	13	1	3	.231
Ramsdell, Princeton	4	11	2	2	.182
Norton, Yale	4	14	1	2	.143
Case, Yale	4	15	1	2	.133
Dickinson, Harvard	4	16	2	2	.125
Trenchard, Princeton	4	11	0	1	.091
Guild, Princeton	4	11	0	1	.091
Jackson, Yale	4	12	0	1	.083
Trafford, Harvard	3	12	1	1	.083
King, Princeton	4	14	2	1	.071
Young, Princeton	4	14	2	1	.071
Wright, Princeton	4	15	0	1	.067
Bowers, Yale	4	13	0	0	.000
Carter, Yale	3	7	0	0	.000
Woodcock, Princeton	3	9	0	0	.000
Kedzie, Yale	2	6	0	0	.000

FIELDING AVERAGES.

NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Average.
Young, Princeton, p	4	6	28	0	.1000
Trenchard, Princeton, r. f.	4	2	1	0	.1000
McKenzie, Princeton, l. f.	4	2	1	0	.1000
Beall, Yale, c. f.	4	7	2	0	.1000
Bowers, Yale, p	4	10	15	0	.1000
Case, Yale, l. f., p.	4	6	0	0	.1000
Carter, Yale, c.	3	13	3	0	.1000
Bliss, Yale, r. f.	4	5	1	0	.1000
Jackson, Yale, 1b.	4	43	2	0	.1000
Mason, Harvard, c.	3	36	3	0	.1000
Hallowell, Harvard, c.	4	4	0	0	.1000
Frothingham, Harvard, 2b	4	1	9	0	.1000
Corbett, Harvard, r. f.	4	6	0	0	.1000
Dickinson, Harvard, 1b.	4	40	0	1	.976

NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	Put out.	Assists.	Errors.	Averages.
Highlands, Harvard, p.....	4	2	36	3	.973
King, Princeton, 2b.....	4	10	17	1	.964
Norton, Yale, 2b.....	4	5	21	1	.963
Guild, Princeton, 1b.....	4	45	3	3	.941
Murphy Yale, s. s., 3b.....	4	8	6	1	.933
Hovey, Harvard, s. s.....	4	8	5	1	.9
Kedzie, Yale, 3b., c.....	2	8	1	1	.900
Brown, Princeton, c.....	4	21	7	5	.848
Cook, Harvard, 3b.....	4	3	7	2	.833
Harvey, Yale, s. s.....	3	7	7	4	.778
Woodcock, Princeton, 3b.....	3	3	4	3	.700
Ramsdell, Princeton, 2b., s. s.....	5	4	12	7	.696
Wright, Princeton, c. f.....	4	2	0	1	.676
Trafford, Harvard, l. f.....	3	0	0	0	.000

TEAM BATTING AVERAGES.

CLUBS.	Times at bat.	Runs.	Base hits.	Average.
Harvard.....	139	28	39	.281
Yale.....	121	8	19	.157
Princeton.....	113	10	13	.115

TEAM FIELDING AVERAGES.

CLUBS.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Averages
Harvard.....	105	61	7	960
Yale.....	105	58	7	959
Princeton.....	99	79	22	890

GENERAL AVERAGES.

The averages of the Harvard University nine for 1892 in all the games the club played during the base ball campaign, nearly forty games, according to the figures of the *Boston Herald*, were as follows :

BATTING RECORD.

PLAYERS.						PLAYERS.					
	Games.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Home Runs.	Batting Average.		Games.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Home Runs.	Batting Average.
Mason.....	33	43	49	2	.368	Corbett.....	37	30	40	2	.263
Highlands.....	27	21	28	1	.359	Trafford...	18	15	18	2	.261
Hallowell.....	37	45	51	1	.323	Upton.....	11	11	9	1	.250
Cook.....	39	47	45	2	.306	Paine.....	8	5	6	0	.231
Cobb.....	17	12	17	0	.293	Dickinson..	39	35	36	1	.229
Hovey.....	31	36	38	3	.275	Wiggin.....	8	1	4	0	.190
Frothingham...	39	39	44	1	.265	Bates.....	12	8	2	0	.083

FIELDING RECORD.

PLAYERS.					PLAYERS.				
	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding Average.		Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding Average.
Hallowell, cf.....	40	7	0	1.000	Corbett { rf.....	35	7	2	.955
Paine, rf, lf, cf...	2	0	0	1.000	Corbett { c.....	10	4	4	.852
Wiggin, p.....	1	78	2	.975	Dickinson, 1b...	373	9	10	.948
Mason { c.....	142	22	5	.970	Highlands, p.....	9	161	10	.944
Mason { lf.....	6	2	3	.727	Trafford, lf.....	21	3	2	.923
Bates, p.....	0	85	3	.966	Frothingham, 2b...	58	77	14	.906
Cobb, c.....	130	33	6	.964	Cook, 3b.....	36	74	18	.859
Upton, c.....	85	26	5	.956	Hovey, ss.....	62	53	22	.839

The following table of averages, showing Yale's figures in thirty odd games the team played in, is far superior to that of the *Herald*.

POSITION.								
	Games Played.	Times at Bat.	Base Hits.	Batting Average.	Chances Offered.	Chances Accepted.	Fielding Average.	
Beall, cf.....	34	132	41	.311	62	56	.901	
Bowers, p.....	20	64	17	.266	145	139	.959	
Case, lf, p.....	28	102	27	.265	47	45	.957	
Norton, 2b.....	33	127	26	.204	253	248	.855	
Bliss, rf.....	25	94	20	.202	40	37	.925	
Murphy, ss, 2b.....	29	112	21	.195	150	135	.900	
Carter, c, 1b.....	27	103	19	.184	253	248	.980	
Rustin, 3b, rf.....	18	62	12	.182	37	32	.865	
Jackson, 1b, c.....	28	100	18	.180	303	294	.970	
Kedzie, c, 3b.....	28	100	17	.170	143	121	.846	
Harvey, 3b, ss.....	14	43	3	.070	53	43	.811	

Above played in ten games or over.

Below played in less than ten games.

Hewlitt, 2b.....	1	3	1	.333	2	1	.500
T. Jackson, p.....	2	7	2	.285	8	8	1,000
Davis, p, rf.....	3	9	2	.222	7	6	.875
Speer, lf.....	6	19	4	.211	8	8	1,000
Sheffield, 3b.....	1	5	1	.200	2	1	.500
Dwight, ss.....	3	9	1	.111	10	7	.700
Ridgeway, p.....	6	12	1	.083	21	18	.857
Cole c.....	7	25	2	.080	47	45	.957
Wyckoff, p.....	6	11	0	.000	18	18	1,000

A brief resume of the college championship season of the past ten years is appended :

In the pennant race of 1883, Yale was first, Princeton second, and Harvard fourth. In 1883 Yale was first, Harvard second and Princeton fifth. In 1885 Harvard was first, Yale second and Princeton third. In 1886 Yale was first, Harvard second and Princeton third. In 1887 and 1888 the three clubs occupied the same relative positions; but in 1889, while Yale was first, Princeton came in second and Harvard third. In 1890 the last harmonious college season of the Eastern College League ended, the campaign of 1890 proving to be an exceptional one in the large attendance of spectators at the games, the games of the June series being marked by an attendance of an aggregate of 20,000. At the Harvard and Yale games of that month Yale was first, Harvard second and Princeton third.

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY AND HARVARD, YALE AND PRINCETON.

A feature of the College Club season of 1892 among the Eastern colleges was the series of games between the Pennsylvania University nine, and the nines of Harvard, Yale and Princeton. The well-known professional, Arthur Irwin, took charge of the Pennsylvania University nine early in the spring of 1892, and he worked them up to winning form, and by the aid of their swift pitcher, Bayne, they gave all three of the great University nines of Harvard, Yale and Princeton noteworthy surprise parties. Beginning with Harvard on April 11th they took that nine into camp to the tune of 13 to 9, Bayne pitching against the college "cyclone" pitcher Highlands. Of course the victory put Pennsylvania University stock way up in the market, and the match with Yale was looked forward to with the deepest interest, a great crowd being gathered at Philadelphia on April 16th to witness the match. To the delight of all Philadelphia the home team won by 6 to 2, Bayne pitching against Bowers. This second triumph, however, was offset by the defeat of the Penn-

sylvanias at Philadelphia by Yale on April 18th, Bowers pitching against Bayne, the Yales winning by 6 to 4. On April 27th the Pennsylvanias met the Princetown nine at Princeton and the visitors shut the home team out in fine style, Bayne pitching against Young. The Philadelphia College stock was now at a premium. The return match was played at Philadelphia on May 16th, on which occasion Princeton won by 8 to 1, Young pitching against Bayne. On June 8th the Pennsylvanias visited Cambridge to play their return game with the Harvard nine and there the visitors were taken into camp to the tune of 7 to 2, Bates pitching against Bayne. This left things even and the Pennsylvanias closed their spring campaign well satisfied with their victories over their college opponents, especially in the case of the nines of the three great universities. The Pennsylvania University nine had one surprise party given them on April 15th at Philadelphia, on which occasion they were shut out by the visiting Dartmouth nine by 8 to 0, O'Connor pitching against Bergen. Here is the record of the games with Harward, Yale and Princeton.

DATE.	CLUBS.	PLAYED AT	PITCHERS.	Score
April 11	Pa. Univ'ty vs. Harvard	Philadelphia.	Bayne.....Highlands	13-9
April 16	Pa. University vs. Yale.	Philadelphia.	Bayne.....Bowers	6-2
April 27	Pa. Univ'ty vs. Princ't'n	Princeton....	Bayne.....Young	6-0
May 16	Princ't'n vs. Pa. Univ'ty	Philadelphia.	Young.....Bayne	8-1
June 6	Yale vs. Pa. University.	New Haven..	Bowers.....Bayne	6-1
June 8	Harvard vs. Pa. Univ'ty	Cambridge.	Bates.....Bayne	7-2

The most noteworthy contest the Pennsylvania University nine was engaged in in 1892 outside of their contest with the nines of Harvard, Yale and Princeton was that played at Baltimore on April 5th, in which their opponents were the nine of the Johns Hopkins University. Both teams put up a strong game almost all the errors being due to the wet, soggy condition of the grounds. After the third inning, in which each scored a run, no more runs were made until the twelfth, when Davis and Griffiss scored for the Hopkins. After Brown had struck out in the beginning of the inning, Davis secured a base on balls, stole second and reached home on a hit by Griffiss. The latter advanced as far as third on an error of McFadden, who threw home wild to head off Davis. Coogan's error behind the bat enabled Griffiss to score the third and last Hopkins run. Wood's delivery was remarkably regular and he succeeded in so scattering the hits as to prevent any scoring after the third inning.

Here is the score:

JOHNS HOPKINS.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	UNIV. OF PA.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Brown, 3b,	0	1	3	1	1	Mackey, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Thomson, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Griffiss, 2b.	1	1	11	1	2	Vail, s. s.	0	0	1	2	2
McCulloch, c.	0	0	6	5	1	Bayne, p.	0	0	0	20	1
Landes, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Moran, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1
Wood, p.	0	1	0	11	0	Coogan, c.	0	1	14	2	1
Purnell, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	McFadden, c. f.	1	1	1	0	1
Parker, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Devlin, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Taylor, s. s.	1	0	0	4	1	Higgins, 1b.	0	1	15	2	1
Totals.....	3	4	36	22	5	Totals.....	1	4	36	31	7

Johns Hopkins	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
University of Pennsylvania.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Stolen bases—McFadden, Higgins; Griffiss, Brown. Double play—Griffiss, Brown. Left on bases—Johns Hopkins, 2; University of Pennsylvania, 7. Struck out—By Wood, 4; Bayne, 16. Hit by pitcher—Moran, 3. Passed ball—Coogan. Umpire—Edwin Holmes. Time—2 hours and 10 minutes.

The editor of the GUIDE will hereafter make a specialty of college statistics, and the secretaries of all the colleges of note North, East, South and West will materially assist in making the chapter on College Clubs interesting by sending in their club records to Heury Chadwick, care of Spalding Brothers, 241 Broadway at the close of their summer season in July.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE RECORD.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Secretary C. T. Ennis, of the American College Association, who is also the able manager of the Williams College Base Ball Association, for the record of the championship games of the Association for 1892. The pennant of the American College Association was won by the Amherst College nine in 1890 and 1891, but in 1892 the Dartmouth nine bore off the honors, they winning six of the twelve games played.

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD, 1892.

DATE.	CLUBS.	PLAYED AT	PITCHERS.	Score
May 6	Williams vs. Dartmouth	Williamstown	J. Hollister. O'Connor	3-0
May 7	Williams vs. Dartmouth	Williamstown	J. Hollister. Shurtleff	5-4
May 16	Dartmouth vs. Amherst	Northampton	O'Connor..... Colby	4-2
May 19	Dartmouth vs. Amherst	Northampton	O'Connor.... Sullivan	6-1
June 3	Dartmouth vs. Williams	Hanover.	O'Connor, J. Hollister	9-0
June 4	Dartmouth vs. Williams	Hanover.....	.....	4-0
June 5	Williams vs. Amherst..	Amherst	Roberts Colby	11-6
June 10	Dartmouth vs. Amherst	Hanover.....	.....	6-0
June 11	Dartmouth vs. Amherst	Hanover.....	O'Connor.... Sullivan	8-1
June 15	Amherst vs. Williams..	Williamstown	Colby.... J. Hollister	6-3
June 18	Amherst vs. Williams..	Amherst.....	Colby.... J. Hollister	4-1
June 21	Williams vs. Amherst..	Williamstown	J. Hollister.... Colby	4-2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

CLUBS.	Games.	Dartm'th.	Williams.	Amherst.	Won.	Average.
Dartmouth.....	8		2	4	6	.750
Williams..	8	2		1	3	.375
Amherst.....	8	0	3		3	.375

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE AVERAGES.

Below is the official record of averages of the American College Base Ball Association for 1892, as prepared by Henry C. Ide, secretary of the Association:

Batting Average.

PLAYERS.	College.	Games.	Position.	At Bat.	Runs.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per cent. of Base Hits.
Stearns.....	A.	8	2b	33	6	0	2	.330
Ranney.....	D.	8	c	34	3	3	0	.324
O'Connor.....	D.	8	p	30	3	3	6	.300
Ferguson.....	D.	4	ss	17	3	0	1	.292
Sullivan.....	A.	8	3b	28	3	3	3	.286
Colby.....	A.	8	p	19	0	2	1	.263
Howard.....	W.	8	2b	33	2	2	3	.242
Taylor.....	A.	7	ss	21	2	1	0	.233
Allen.....	A.	8	c	30	7	0	8	.233
Hunt.....	A.	8	1b	31	2	2	1	.226
Griffin.....	D.	6	2b	24	5	1	2	.208
Joyce.....	D.	8	1f	29	2	1	9	.207
J. Hollister.....	W.	7	p	21	2	1	2	.190
Tuxbury.....	D.	8	1b	32	9	0	9	.188
O. Hollister.....	W.	8	cf	32	3	1	6	.188
Burdette.....	D.	4	3b	16	2	0	3	.188
Beach.....	W.	8	1b	27	3	1	2	.185
Street.....	W.	7	1f	27	2	1	3	.185
Eaton.....	D.	8	rf	30	3	1	1	.166
Clagett.....	D.	8	3b	32	3	0	5	.156
Lynch.....	W.	8	3b	26	4	0	2	.154
Brown.....	D.	4	ss	13	0	0	1	.154
Mapes.....	W.	8	rf	33	2	0	2	.152
Ide.....	W.	8	ss	25	3	0	3	.120
Brown.....	A.	8	rf	30	4	0	2	.100
Landis.....	A.	6	ss	22	3	0	3	.091
Draper.....	W.	7	c	24	1	1	4	.083
Roberts.....	W.	4	p	13	0	1	1	.077
Cheney.....	A.	4	1f	23	0	0	0	.043
Gould.....	A.	8	cf	29	1	1	2	.034

Fielding Average.

FIRST BASEMEN.

PLAYERS.	College.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Average.
Beach.....	W.	8	93	1	3	.984
Tuxbury.....	D.	8	72	3	5	.988
Hunt.....	A.	8	60	5	5	.929

SECOND BASEMEN.

Griffin.....	D.	6	15	14	0	1.000
Stearns.....	A.	7	18	18	2	.947
Howard.....	W.	8	22	27	5	.907

THIRD BASEMEN.

Clagett.....	D.	4	7	8	2	.882
Burdette.....	D.	4	5	7	2	.857
Lynch.....	W.	8	5	17	4	.846
Sullivan.....	A.	7	15	10	5	.833

SHORT STOPS.

Ferguson.....	D.	4	3	7	0	1.000
Brown.....	D.	4	5	5	1	.909
Ide.....	W.	8	10	13	6	.793
Landis.....	A.	6	4	9	11	.541

LEFT FIELDERS.

Joyce.....	D.	8	6	0	0	1.000
Gould.....	A.	4	4	0	0	1.000
Cheney.....	A.	4	7	1	1	.838
Street.....	W.	7	5	1	2	.750

CENTER FIELDERS.

Gould.....	A.	4	9	0	2	.818
C. Hollister.....	W.	6	8	1	3	.750
Leach.....	A.	2	2	1	0	1.000
Clagett.....	D.	2	1	0	0	1.000
Colby.....	A.	2	2	0	0	1.000
Shurtleff.....	D.	2	1	0	0	1.000
Hall.....	D.	2	0	1	0	1.000
Taylor.....	A.	2	3	1	1	.800
Roberts.....	W.	2	2	0	2	.500
Bell.....	D.	2	0	0	0	.000

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Eaton.....	D.	6	7	3	1	.909
Mapes.....	W.	8	4	2	1	.87
Brown.....	A.	8	12	4	4	.800

PITCHERS.

Colby	A.	6	5	8	0	1,000
O'Connor	D.	8	17	2	2	.906
J. Hollister	W.	7	3	20	4	.852
Sullivan	A.	3	4	4	2	.800
Roberts	W.	2	2	3	0	1,000

CATCHERS.

PLAYERS.	College.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Passed Balls.	Average
Allen	A.	8	54	17	3	8	.964
Ranney	D.	8	79	13	5	3	.948
Draper	W.	7	48	17	6	12	.915

THE PITCHING.

In the following table the fourth column gives the earned runs; the fifth, the number of base hits made from the pitchers, the sixth, strike outs; the seventh, wild pitches.

PITCHERS' RECORD.

PLAYERS.	College.	Games.	Runs.	Earned Runs.	Base Hits.	Struck Out.	Wild Pitches.
O'Connor	D.	8	10	2	25	73	2
Colby	A.	6	20	2	21	18	6
J. Hollister	W.	7	31	3	43	43	4
Sullivan	A.	3	12	2	25	13	0

The Intercollegiate Association's pennant races from 1883 to 1891 ended in the success of the Yales in 1883 and 1884; the Harvards in 1885; the Yales in 1886 and 1887. In 1888 the Harvard, Yale and Princeton clubs withdrew from the Association, and in that year, as also in 1889, the Williams club won the Intercollegiate Association pennant,

The demoralization in the ranks of the professional clubs in 1890, due to the players' revolt of that year, got into the college arena to a considerable extent, and the only regular championship contests under College Association rules were those of the American College Association, comprising Amherst, Dartmouth and Williams, the Amherst club winning the pennant of 1891.

COLLEGE CLUB MEETINGS OF 1892.

The annual meeting of the New York State Intercollegiate Base Ball Association was held at the Globe Hotel, Syracuse, January 29, 1893, on which occasion delegates appeared from all the colleges of the league, including Union College, which did not participate in the campaign of 1892. The Association pennant was awarded to the Hamilton College club, and the following list of officers of the Association were elected: President, Adna W. Risley, Colgate; vice president, M. J. Whiteside, Syracuse; secretary and treasurer, G. W. Cobb, Colgate. The pennant for 1892 was awarded to Hamilton. The following schedule of games for the year was adopted:

DATE.	CONTESTING CLUBS.	CITIES.
April 26	Hamilton vs. Union	Schenectady.
April 29	Colgate vs. Union	Schenectady.
May 4	Union vs. Hobart	Geneva.
May 5	Union vs. Rochester	Rochester.
May 6	Union vs. Syracuse	Syracuse.
May 6	Colgate vs. Hamilton	Hamilton.
May 10	Syracuse vs. Union	Schenectady.
May 11	Hamilton vs. Hobart	Geneva.
May 12	Hamilton vs. Rochester	Rochester.
May 13	Hamilton vs. Syracuse	Syracuse.
May 16	Syracuse vs. Hamilton	Clinton.
May 17	Syracuse vs. Colgate	Hamilton.
May 19	Hobart vs. Hamilton	Clinton.
May 20	Hobart vs. Colgate	Hamilton.
May 22	Hobart vs. Union	Schenectady.
May 23	Colgate vs. Syracuse	Syracuse.
May 24	Colgate vs. Rochester	Rochester.
May 25	Colgate vs. Hobart	Geneva.
May 30	Rochester vs. Colgate	Utica.
May 31	Rochester vs. Hamilton	Clinton.
May 31	Hobart vs. Syracuse	Syracuse.
June 1	Rochester vs. Union	Schenectady.
June 2	Syracuse vs. Hobart	Geneva.
June 3	Syracuse vs. Rochester	Rochester.
June 3	Hamilton vs. Colgate	Clinton.
June 6	Hobart vs. Rochester	Rochester.
June 8	Rochester vs. Syracuse	Syracuse.
June 9	Rochester vs. Hobart	Geneva.
June 9	Union vs. Colgate	Hamilton.
June 10	Union vs. Hamilton	Clinton.

The delegates were Fred. C. Fabel and John Knight, Rochester University; W. B. Smith, F. R. Morris and J. E. Broadhead, of Colgate; Frank Cooper, of Union; J. R. Baker, of Hamilton; and C. A. Metz and J. L. Brewer, of Syracuse.

On February 1, 1893, the Chicago Athletic Club organized its

base ball club at a meeting held at the office of Spalding Bros. in Chicago. The club is composed exclusively of college players, mostly graduates. The base ball team of the Chicago Athletic Club for 1893 will contain the following list of players:

PLAYERS.	COLLEGE.	POSITION.
Jos. A. Murphy	St. Louis University....	Pitcher.
Arthur Fields.....	Cornell University.....	Catcher
Fred Poole.....	Yale.....	First Base and Catcher.
G. Calhoun.....	Yale.....	Second Base.
L. MacMillan	University of Michigan.	Third Base
Dudley Dean.....	Harvard.....	Short Stop.
Bert Aylward.....	Harvard.....	Left Field.
Fred Tilden.....	Harvard.....	Center Field.
Knowlton Ames.....	Princeton ..	Right Field.

Captain of the team, J. A. Murphy. The team will visit the east in April and May, playing the Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania University and Cornell University teams.

The annual meeting of the base ball club of the Toronto University was held the last week in January, 1893, on which occasion the manager of the club presented a very favorable report showing what the club had done in 1892, and what its prospects were for 1893. The club's nine played in twelve games, of which they won seven and lost five, their victories including one of eleven innings with the Michigan University nine; one with the Duke's team—the champions of the Toronto League—and a ten innings contest with the Alerts, of London, being noteworthy.

The following officers were elected:—Honored president, W. J. Loudon, Esq.; president, J. F. Snetsinger, B. A.; first vice-president, Harry Moore; second vice-president, H. F. Sampson; manager, A. N. Garrett; captain, T. P. Fitzgerald; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Pease. The club record sent is appended:

DATE.	CLUBS.	Score
April 6	Toronto vs. Wycliffe	37— 3
May 3	Toronto vs. Park Hill.....	9— 2
May 24	Detroit A. C. vs. Toronto (A. M.).....	9— 2
May 24	Detroit A. C. vs. Toronto (P. M.).....	5— 1
May 31	Cornell University vs Toronto.....	8— 0
June 2	Alerts of London vs. Toronto (10 innings).....	4— 3
June 4	Toronto vs. Michigan University (11 innings)	5— 4
June 11	Toronto vs. Ottawa A. C.	5— 4
June 25	Toronto vs. Galt	13—10
July 1	Toronto vs. Dukes (A. M.).....	11— 3
July 1	Dukes vs. Toronto (P. M.).....	0— 2
Aug 27	Toronto vs. Excelsiors.....	7— 1

The club averages in the twelve games played were as follows:

PLAYERS.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Batting Average	Fielding Average.
Moore, lf.....	9	39	5	11	20	4	1	.282	.960
Garrett, 2b.....	10	41	13	13	22	21	9	.317	.827
Fitzgerald, c.....	10	41	4	5	57	14	7	.122	.910
McIntosh, cf.....	10	38	4	5	13	1	0	.132	.1000
Driscoll, rf, lb.....	9	88	4	11	48	3	5	.289	.911
Wardell, 3b.....	9	38	3	5	14	23	8	.132	.822
Sinkler, 1b, ss.....	9	38	4	7	35	16	10	.185	.836
Coty, p, lf.....	7	36	3	3	4	30	1	.116	.971
Simpson, rf, p.....	7	30	4	4	8	18	1	.113	.963

The Toronto nine, which made a grand record in 1892 — one of the victories being that over the Michigan University nine — is to have a fine ball field of its own this year. The Toronto nine comprised Coty and Fitzgerald as its battery players, Driscoll, Garrett, Wardell and Senkler as its infielders, and Moore, McIntosh and Simpson as the outfielders.

McIntosh led the outfielding with a percentage of 1,000 in center field playing in ten games played, Garrett's second base play being the infield feature. Fitzgerald's percentage as catcher being .910. Garrett led the nine's battery with a percentage of base hits of .317, Driscoll being second with .289 and Moore third with .282. Coty pitched through the seven games he took part in with telling effect, no opposing nine making more than four safe hits off his pitching in any one game. Of the twelve games played seven were won and five lost. They defeated the champion team of the Toronto League, and they claim the amateur championship, not only of Toronto, but of Canada.

On February 4, 1893, the delegates from Amherst, Dartmouth and Williams met at the United States Hotel at Boston, and elected officers and made out their schedule for 1893. The officers chosen for 1893 were as follows: H. C. Ide, Dartmouth, president; C. T. Ennis Williams, secretary-treasurer; George L. Hamilton, Amherst, first vice-president; R. L. Burnope, second vice-president. The rules of last year were adopted, and Brady, of Hartford, was chosen as official umpire. The following schedule was drawn up: May 5 and 6, Dartmouth vs. Williams, at Williamstown; May 10, Williams vs. Amherst, at Amherst; May 26 and May 27, Amherst vs. Dartmouth at Amherst; May 30, Williams vs. Amherst, at Williamstown; June 2 and 3, Dartmouth vs. Williams, at Hanover; June 9 and 10, Amherst vs. Dartmouth at Hanover; June 17, Amherst vs. Williams, at Amherst; June 20, Williams vs. Amherst, at Williamstown.

The series of contests between the university nines of Harvard, Yale and Princeton in 1892 were confined to seven games, of which Harvard and Yale won three each, and Princeton but one. The record of these games is as follows:

RECORD FOR 1892.

DATE.	CONTESTING CLUBS.	PLAYED AT.	PITCHERS.	SCORE.
May 7	Harvard vs. Princeton.	Princeton..	Highlands... Young	1-15
May 23	Yale vs. Princeton	New Haven	Bowers..... Young	1- 0
May 30	Harvard vs. Princeton.	Cambridge.	Highlands... Young	9- 4
June 11	Yale vs. Princeton.....	Princeton..	Bowers..... Young	3- 1
June 18	Princeton vs. Yale.....	Polo Gr'nds	Young..... Bowers	12- 2
June 23	Harvard vs. Yale.....	Cambridge	Highlands... Bowers	5- 0
June 28	Yale vs. Harvard....	New Haven	Bowers.. Highlands	4- 3

The game won by Princeton was a mere gate money exhibition game and no account in the regular series. After Yale and Harvard had tied in even games—three each—Harvard tried to induce the Yale team to play off the tie, but they refused the challenge, and then, of course, gave the honors to Harvard, what little there was. The Princeton team was "not in it" with Harvard and Yale. The attendance of all these games was far in excess of the crowd of spectators gathered to see the League clubs play the same year.

The record of the games ten of the college teams of the Eastern Colleges played together up to July 9, 1892, is as follows:

CLUBS.	Harvard.	Brown Univ'ty	Yale.	Dartmouth.	Princeton.	Amherst.	Penna. Univ'ty	Lehigh.	Holy Cross.	Williams.	Victories.	Per cent. of vict'es.
Harvard.....	....	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	15	.789
Brown University..	1	....	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	7	.700
Yale	1	1	....	0	2	1	2	1	0	2	10	.588
Dartmouth.....	1	0	0	....	0	4	1	0	0	2	8	.571
Princeton.....	0	0	1	1	....	0	1	1	0	0	4	.400
Amherst	0	0	1	0	0	..	0	0	0	3	4	.400
Pa. University.....	1	0	1	0	1	1	....	1	0	0	5	.385
Lehigh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	....	0	0	2	.333
Holy Cross.....	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	.	0	3	.333
Williams.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		2	.182
Defeats	4	3	7	6	6	8	8	4	6	9	60	..

It will be seen that the Harvards had the best of it, with Brown University second, and Yale third.

EASTERN LEAGUE PITCHING RECORD.

The pitching record of the Eastern League for 1892 shows the following players as having the best record in percentage of victories pitched in of those who took part in ten games and over:

PITCHERS.	CLUB.	Games.			Per cent. Victories.
		Games.	Won.	Lost.	
Meekin.....	Rochester.....	32	23	9	.719
Inks.....	Binghamton.....	31	21	10	.677
Sheilerman.....	Buffalo.....	33	21	12	.636
Fricke.....	Troy.....	44	24	15	.605
Dolan.....	Albany.....	43	26	17	.605
Doran.....	Albany.....	24	14	10	.588
A. Clarkson.....	Troy.....	44	25	19	.568
Fournier.....	Buffalo.....	54	30	24	.556
Taylor.....	Albany.....	29	16	13	.552
Welch.....	Troy.....	31	17	14	.548
Coughlin.....	Binghamton.....	36	19	17	.528
Murphy.....	Albany.....	21	11	10	.524
Callahan.....	Rochester.....	27	14	13	.519
Devlin.....	Albany.....	45	23	22	.511
Burnett.....	Binghamton.....	22	11	11	.500

All the others lost more games than they won.

EASTERN LEAGUE BATTING RECORD.

The nine most successful batsmen in scoring base hits in the Eastern League in 1892, who played in ninety games or over, were as follows:

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	
		Games.	Per cent. base hits.
Keeler.....	Binghamton.....	93	.373
Knight.....	Binghamton.....	114	.358
Wise.....	Binghamton.....	124	.327
Lynch.....	Binghamton.....	105	.323
Griffen.....	Buffalo.....	95	.317
Kennedy.....	Buffalo.....	94	.316
Swartwood.....	Providence.....	100	.306
Pettet.....	Providence.....	113	.293
Slattery.....	Binghamton.....	112	.291

The leading player in each position in fielding average was as follows:

PLAYERS.	CLUB.	POSITION.	Games.	Average.
Leham	Binghamton.....	First base.....	116	.977
Bartram	Binghamton	Second base	100	.942
Sales	Albany	Third base.....	104	.900
Smith	Providence	Short stop.....	122	.905
Daly.....	Buffalo.....	Fielder.....	105	.945
Slattery.....	Binghamton	Fielder.....	112	.942
Swartwood	Providence.....	Fielder.....	100	.939
A. Clarkson.....	Troy.....	Pitcher.....	44	.967
Gray.....	Providence	Catcher	73	.960

COLLEGE NOTES.

The worst defeat recorded in the college arena in 1892 was that sustained by the Tuft's College nine at Cambridge, near Boston, on April 14, at the hands of the Harvard nine. In this game the "cyclone" pitcher, Highlands, shut out the visiting nine by a score of 24 to 0.

In the game between the Harvard nine and that of Brown's University, at Worcester, on April 16, the captain of the Browns acted like a school-boy of ten years of age, inasmuch as he withdrew his team from the field before the game was over, because a decision by the umpire didn't suit him. This is child's play of the silliest kind, and no competent captain would be guilty of it. Especially is it out of place in the college arena.

The Yale nine defeated the crack team of the Staten Island Athletic Club, at Staten Island, on April 20th, by a score of 6 to 5 only, Ridgeway pitching against Clare and Van Zandt. On the 23d of April the Yales tackled the nine of the New Jersey Athletic club, at New Haven, and still whipped the visitors by 17 to 4, Bowers pitching against Westervelt and Fountain.

On April 23d the Brown University nine took the Harvard nine into camp at Providence after a ten innings contest, the score being 4 to 3, Woodcock pitching against Highlands.

The Staten Island Cricket Club nine scored a triumph on April 25th by whipping the Yale nine at New Haven by 6 to 3, the Harvard veteran, Tyng, pitching for the cricketers against young Ridgeway.

The Harvard College Base Ball Club's receipts for 1892 aggregated \$20,539. This fund will materially aid Harvard athletics for 1893, there being a good balance at command despite an expense account of over \$18,000. The question is, what made the expenditures so large? Cyclone pitchers and their hard-worked catchers doubtless came high in the college arena in 1892.

Amherst secured a triumph over Yale on May 7th at New Haven, when they defeated the blues by 12 to 8, Colby pitching against Bowers.

The Holy Cross team captured the Yale nine at New Haven on May 9th, by 7 to 6, Stafford (professional) pitching against Wyckoff.

The Lehigh nine exulted in a victory over the Pennsylvania University nine at Philadelphia on May 11th, by a score of 4 to 3, Reese pitching against Bayne.

The Dartmouth nine were very proud of the victory they achieved at Hanover, May 13th, over the Harvards, especially as Highlands pitched for the victors. But O'Connor's delivery puzzled the Harvards. The home team won by 4 to 3. The next day the Harvards took their revenge by whipping the home team by 5 to 0, Bates pitching against Shurtleff.

The Yale Freshmen's nine took the Harvard Freshmen into camp at Cambridge on May 14, by a score of 13 to 2, Davis pitching against Gilmore and Reed.

The Yale nine visited Staten Island on May 18th, and putting in Davis to pitch against Clare they had to succumb to the Island amateurs by 13 to 8.

The Yale Freshmen nine visited Princeton May 25th, and there won a victory over the Princeton Freshmen by 2 to 1, Davis pitching against Van Ortwick.

One of the Michigan University nine's triumphs in their May tour in the East was their victory over the Yale nine at New Haven on May 26th, when they won by 3 to 2, Codd pitching against Bowers. At Cambridge the next day the Michiganders had to submit to defeat by 4 to 2, Highlands pitching against Codd.

On May 28th the Harvard Freshmen's nine visited New Haven, where they made a strong fight against the Yale Freshmen's nine, the former winning by 10 to 9 in a ten innings game, Reed pitching against Davis.

On June 9th the Pennsylvania nine, after losing their game with the Harvards the day before at Cambridge, visited Provi-

dence, where they encountered the Brown University nine, the latter winning by 1 to 0 only, Saxten pitching against Bergen. The day after the Providence professional team defeated the Browns by 10 to 0.

On June 16th the Harvard nine, with Highlands in the box' tested their strength against the Boston professionals on Holmes Field at Cambridge, the latter winning by 7 to 5 only. Nichols pitched for the professionals.

In Yale's game with the Bostons on April 7th at Boston, the professionals had work to do to win by 3 to 2, Bowers pitching for Yale against Nichols, Clarkson and Staley, Yale making their runs off Nichols.

A noteworthy contest took place at the Orange Athletic Club oval on May 30th, on which occasion the visiting Wesleyan University nine played an eleven innings game ending with a score of 4 to 4. The Orange team's pitcher, Gilroy, was opposed by Frost of the Wesleyans, who kept the home team down to 5 hits. After the third innings but one run was scored.

The contest for the Geo. W. Childs medal between the Sophomores and the Juniors of Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia, ended on June 9th with a victory for the Juniors by a score of 2 to 0, the Juniors winning the medal for 1892.

On April 25th the Harvard nine had the Trinity College nine as visitors at Cambridge, and they polished off their guests to the tune of 25 to 1. The Trinitarians could do nothing against Bates' strategic pitching.

The most interesting contest of the series played at the Military Academy at West Point in 1892 was the game which took place on April 30th, when the West Point Cadet nine found it difficult to win against the Rutgers' College nine by 8 to 7 in a ten innings game. Peterson pitched for the home team against Dashton.

The Cornell University nine tested their strength against the noted colored champion team known as the "Cuban Giants," at Ithaca, on April 30th, the collegians winning by 12 to 4. There was a large crowd gathered on the college ground to see the unique contest.

On May 2d the Yale nine shut out the visiting nine from Brown University by 2 to 0, Bowers pitching against Woodcock.

The Hamilton College nine won the championship of the New York Intercollegiate Association for 1892. The opposing nines were those of the Rochester University and Syracuse, Union, Hobart and Colgate Colleges.

The schedule of championship games of the New York State Intercollegiate Base Ball Association for 1893 begins at Schenectady on April 26, and ends at Clinton on June 10. Thirty games will be played during the intervening period at Schenectady, Geneva, Rochester, Syracuse, Hamilton and Clinton.

On April 18th the Michigan University nine visited Kiocksen and there played the Wisconsin University nine, the visitors winning by 7 to 4. On the 20th they went to Champaign and there won another victory, this time over the Illinois University nine by 18 to 0.

The Inter Colleeiate League at South Dakota in 1892 included the clubs of Yankton College, Vermillion University and Mitchell University.

The Michigan University nine of Ann Arbor won the championship of the Western colleges in 1892 by defeating the nines of the University of Wisconsin, Beloit College, University of Illinois, North Western University, Olivet College and Albion College; and they made a fine record against the eastern colleges from May 21st to Decoration Day.

The Toronto University team may justly be regarded as the amateur champion of Canada for 1892.

THE NEW YORK AMATEUR LEAGUE.

The four club Amateur League of New York had an exciting season of it in 1892, the competing clubs being the Staten Island Athletic Club, the New Jersey Athletic Association, the Staten Island Cricket Club and the Englewood Field Club. The battle between the two former clubs was close and exciting, but the Islanders finally came in victors, as will be seen by the appended record:

CLUBS.	Staten Isl. A. C.	N. Jersey A. C.	Staten Isl. C. C.	Englew'd F. C.	Victories.	Per cent victories.
Staten Island A. C	3	3	6	6	15	.803
New Jersey A. C	3	...	4	6	13	.706
Staten Island C. C	0	2	...	2	4	.222
Englewood F. C	0	0	4	...	4	.222
Defeats	3	5	14	14	36	....

The leading players in each position in fielding averages were as follows:

PLAYERS	Position.	CLUB.	Fielding average.	Games.
Hotchkiss	1B.	Staten Island C. C .....	.988	7
Brush	2B.	Staten Island A. C .....	.906	13
Van Zandt	3B.	Staten Island A. C .....	.976	17
Brill	S. S.	Staten Island A. C .....	.899	18
Van Orden	L. F.	Englewood F. C	1,000	12
Carey	C. F.	New Jersey A. C .....	.947	17
Mack	R. F.	New Jersey A. C .....	.917	15
Murphy	C.	Staten Island C. C .....	.969	16
Tyng	P.	Staten Island C. C .....	.939	17

The names of those playing in less than seven games are not given.

The three batsmen who led their respective clubs in percentage of base hits were as follows:

PLAYERS.	Games.	CLUBS,	Per cent. of base hit.
W. Currin	13	New Jersey A. C .....	.327
S. De Garmandia	12	New Jersey A. C .....	.286
Mack	16	New Jersey A. C .....	.259
Brush	18	Staten Island A. C .....	.308
Brill	18	Staten Island A. C .....	.269
McDonald	13	Staten Island A. C .....	.286
Tyng	17	Staten Island C. C .....	.290
Fauss	13	Staten Island C. C .....	.271
Murphy	15	Staten Island C. C .....	.262
Cuming	10	Englewood, F. C .....	.211
Van Orden	12		.195
Prosser	13		.179

The pitching records of the Amateur League show that Clare of the Staten Island Athletic club, and Westervelt of the New Jersey Athletic Club each had a percentage of victories pitched in of .786, each pitching in 14 games. Tyng did the pitching of the Staten Island Cricket Club in 16 games, with a percentage of victories of .313. The Englewood Field Club employed Pitchers Corwin, Lawson, Watson, Smith, Brown, Fisher and Cobb, Lawson having the best percentage, .333. The college pitcher, Bayne, pitched in three games for the Staten Island Athletic Club, with a percentage of .667.

The Amateur League rules permit the employment of professional battery players for their club teams.

THE CHICAGO AMATEUR LEAGUE.

The record of the City League of Chicago for 1892 gives the appended statistics. The relative standing of the clubs for the entire season is as follows:

CLUBS.	Rivals.	Franklins	West Ends	Crystals.	Brands.	Gardens.	Whittings.	Lake V's.	Won.	Per cent.
Rivals.....		2	3	2	2	3	3	2	17	.773
Franklins.....	1		2	2	2	1	2	3	13	.619
West Ends.....	1	1		1	3	3	2	3	14	.609
Crystals.....	1	1	2		2	1	1	2	10	.476
Brands.....	1	1	0	1		2	3	0	8	.380
Gardens.....	0	2	0	2	1		1	2	8	.380
Whittings.....	0	1	1	2	0	2		2	8	.380
Lake Views.....	1	0	1	1	3	1	1		8	.64
Lost.....	5	8	9	11	13	13	13	14	86	

The batting record of the clubs for the entire season is as follows:

	A.B.	R.	B.H	S.H.	S.B.	AV.
Crystals.....	759	167	206	38	107	.271
Rivals.....	804	175	194	43	106	.241
West Ends.....	807	204	195	59	124	.241
Franklins.....	731	161	174	43	79	.238
Whittings.....	790	169	188	47	87	.238
Lake Views.....	849	161	196	60	101	.231
Brands.....	757	134	168	32	69	.222
Garden Citys.....	722	137	149	44	85	.206

In the fielding record the Rivals led with .890. The Franklins' percentage is .889; Lake Views, .888; West Ends, .884; Garden Citys, .881; Whittings, .878; Brands, .876; Crystals, .856.

HEAVY BATTING GAME.

Here is a record of the results of one side on a match batting against an elastic ball sent in by poor pitchers and of good pitching and sharp fielding against muffin batsmen on the other side. The contrast shown was presented on the occasion of the game played on May 17, 1870, between the Forest City and Atlantic clubs of Cleveland. At the end of the fifth inning the game stood at the unprecedented score of 132 to 1 in favor of the Forest Citys—101 first base hits and 180 total. In the first and third innings the Forest Citys made 52 and 53 respectively. The batting was the heaviest ever made on the grounds. Second and

third base hits were too numerous to mention, there also being seven home runs. The fielding of the Forest Citys was first class, and virtually the score should have been, if all chances had been taken, 132 to 0. All in all, the game was too one sided to be interesting. The following is the score:

Forest City.....	52	16	53	1	10—132
Atlantic.....	0	1	0	0	0—1

This was but one of dozens of such tedious contests which followed the introduction of a very lively ball in the sixties, one game being marked by a score of 241 runs. And yet we find in the year 1893 players advocating the use of an elastic ball to "improve the batting."

THE MINOR LEAGUE SEASON OF 1892.

The minor league clubs of 1892, like the clubs of the major organization, did not find the season as profitable a one as anticipated. One cause of this was that, in a majority of instances, the general management of this class of leagues was not good, one drawback being the absence of harmonious action among the clubs, and a condition of things generally in the several minor league campaigns unfavorable for public patronage. The various sectional leagues—notably so in the case of the Western League, which for several years previous had been run with great success—nearly all failed to go through their respective seasons financially successful, the disbanding of individual clubs in their ranks being frequent, and, as usual, damaging to the welfare of the leagues. Most of the club contracts were badly arranged, and in very many instances their club salary lists were out of proportion to their chances for a successful financial issue of their league season. The organizers of minor leagues, sectional or state, should bear in mind the important fact, as Mr. White said in his timely circular last year on the organization of minor leagues—that the salary lists of their clubs should be based on the probable returns from the gate of their respective cities. As a rule the club salary list of any minor league—except, perhaps, some one or two of those of the larger class of sectional leagues—should not exceed \$2,000 a month, and this should be made a rule applicable especially to all individual state leagues. As Mr. White says:

"One of the most essential things for minor leagues to do is to place themselves on a co-operative or partnership basis; that is, have equal divisions of gate receipts on a basis of 45 per cent. to visiting clubs, 45 per cent. to the home club, and 10 per cent. to the main or central organization.

"The small cities are essential for the formation of leagues, as minor leagues cannot arrange their circuits so as to include any large cities, and in order that the league shall remain intact the adoption of the above mentioned plans, viz.: Signing and allotting of players by the secretary of the league, insuring that no club shall pay higher salaries than the other clubs; the double champion seasons; the equal division of gate receipts with a percentage going to the league for ordinary and extraordinary expenses, and the pooling of holiday receipts, will make minor leagues a success.

"Another important thing for minor league club organizations is to perfect their organization on as broad a basis as possible. There should be as many people interested as it is possible to obtain.

"Make your capital stock from \$3,000 to \$5,000, divided into shares of \$10 each, and allow no one person to hold over twenty shares, and endeavor to obtain as many stockholders as is possible.

"Collect the entire capital stock; elect a board of directors with full power to act, select a manager of reputation and your success is assured and a stability of the league is established."

There should be no middle class of minor leagues between the large sectional organizations—such as the Eastern, Western, Southern, New England, Northwestern and Pacific Coast leagues—and the state leagues, and there should be no minor leagues with more than eight clubs in their circuit, nor less than four, the happy medium being a well selected *circuit of six clubs*, that being the limit of any individual state league desiring financial success in its circuit.

The first state league to begin business was the Florida League, which had but a short season, as it began January 10th and ended March 1st. It was only organized to give practice to the teams of the visiting League clubs, which were temporarily at Jacksonville and St. Augustine in March.

A championship series of nineteen games was decided on the Pacific coast on January 10th, during the remarkably mild winter of 1892, in which the champions of the California League—the San Jose—competed with the champions of the Pacific Northwest League, the Portlands, the San Jose team winning the series.

The Western League, which was organized with eight clubs on January 21st, had an unsuccessful campaign of it in 1892. They began with the clubs of Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Milwaukee, Toledo, Indianapolis and Columbus. St. Paul dropped out in May, Fort Wayne taking its place, and at the end of the first half of its double season, the championship of which the Columbus club won, the Fort Wayne and

Milwaukee clubs retired, and on July 11th the League disbanded.

On February 9th the Eastern League was organized with eight clubs, and it began its campaign on April 30th with the Providence, New Haven, Athletics of Philadelphia, Troy, Albany, Elmira, Binghamton and Buffalo, and afterward Rochester and Syracuse were added. On June 17th the Athletics and New Haven clubs retired from the League, and on July 22 the League's first half of its season ended, the Providence club winning the first championship. The League finished the season with eight clubs, the second half ending in favor of the Binghamton club on September 17th. From that date to September 27th the Binghamton and Providence clubs played, the former winning a majority of the games, and with it the League's championship for 1892. The disbanded clubs of the League were the Utica and Elmira clubs. It was a mistake to make the League one of ten clubs in the beginning. Eight clubs should be the limit of all sectional leagues, and six clubs that of state leagues.

On July 24th the California League ended its first half of the season, the San Jose club winning the championship, and on November 24th the same club won the second half season's championship thereby becoming the champions of the California league for 1892. Here is the record of the deciding half of the season:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
Los Angeles.....	51	35	86	.593
Oakland.....	48	39	87	.552
San Francisco.....	37	49	86	.430
San Jose.....	36	49	85	.424

CLUBS.	Los Angeles.	Oaklands.	San Francisco	San Jose.	Victories.	Played.	Per Cent. Victories.
Los Angeles.....	..	18	17	16	51	86	.593
Oaklands.....	12	..	16	20	48	87	.552
San Francisco.....	13	11	..	13	37	86	.430
San Jose.....	10	10	16	..	36	85	.424
Defeats.....	35	39	49	49	172	172	..

Singularly enough, one of the most successful of the minor leagues in 1892 was that of the Southern League. Better management, for one thing, marked the government of this league, and the individual clubs were run nearer to the point of business principles than before, and the outcome was quite satisfactory, so much so, indeed, that the League entered upon a new lease of life in 1893 with every prospect of having the most successful season known in Southern League history.

On Feb. 20th, 1892, the Southern League was organized with six clubs in the circuit, viz.: Columbus, Atlanta, Macon, Memphis, Mobile and New Orleans. Afterward Birmingham and Chattanooga were added, and on April 16th its season was commenced with games at New Orleans, Chattanooga, Montgomery and Macon. On July 23rd the League ended the first half of its double season, the Chattanooga club with the championship. On Sept. 20th the second season ended with the Birmingham team the champions. Then the two champion teams played a series together for the championship of the League at large, which ended in a draw; but on Oct 31st, at the last meeting of the League for the season, it was shown that the Birmingham team had the best record in general statistics, and accordingly that club was awarded the pennant.

The state leagues for 1892 included the Ohio, organized Jan. 7th; the Nebraska, organized March 19th; The Pennsylvania State League, organized April 25th.

THE SECTIONAL LEAGUES.

The Sectional Minor Leagues of 1892 included the Western League, with eight clubs; the Northern League, with eight clubs; the New England League, with eight clubs; the Eastern League, with ten clubs; the California League, with four clubs and the Pacific Northwestern League, with four clubs. There were two duo-State Leagues, viz.: the Illinois-Iowa, and the Michigan-Wisconsin. The State Leagues included the Pennsylvania, Texas, Nebraska.

THE OPENING GAMES—SECTIONAL LEAGUE OF 1892.

The opening games of the season of the several Minor Sectional Leagues were as follows:

The Eastern League championship campaign began on May 30th, with the appended record of games:

CONTESTING CLUBS.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	SCORE
Albany vs. Athletic.....	Doran.....Maul	2-0
Troy vs. Syracuse.....	A. Clarkson....Coughlin	7-2
Elmira vs. Binghamton...	Fricken.....Duke	8-6
New Haven vs. Rochester	Fournier.....Goodall	12-8
Providence vs. Buffalo...	Kilroy.....Hodson	13-4

The New England League season began on May 4th, with the following championship contests:

CONTESTING CLUBS.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	SCORE.
Manchester vs. Lowell...	Manchester ...	Morse.....Rudderman	3-2
Brocton vs. Salem	Salem.....	Doe.....Killeen	7-6
Woonsocket vs. Lewiston	Woonsocket...	Feen.....Welch	17-0
Portland vs. Pawtucket ..	.....	Keobedanz.....Lynch	18-8

The Southern League championship season began on April 14th, with the following games:

CONTESTING CLUBS.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	SCORE.
Chattanooga vs. B'ingham	Chattanooga ..	Baker.....Mauck	3-1
Memphis vs. New Orleans	New Orleans ..	Gafney.....Lamagne	8-7
Atlanta vs. Macon.....	Macon	Gagen.....Turner	23-4
Montgomery vs. Mobile..	Montgomery..	Behne.....Mace	28-8

The Western League's first season began on April 16th, with the following games:

CONTESTING CLUBS.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	SCORE.
Milwaukee vs. Indianap's	Indianapolis..	Fesson.....Madden	5-1
Kan. City vs. Minneapolis	Kansas City...	Eitelgeorge.....France	5-2
Columbus vs. Toledo.....	Columbus.....	Stephens.....Pears	8-5
Omaha vs. St. Paul.....	Omaha.....	Vickery.....Wadsworth	12-2

The California League's first season began on March 26th, when the appended list of games was played:

CONTESTING CLUBS.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	SCORE.
San Jose vs Oakland	San Francisco.	.....	4-1
Los Ang'ls vs. S. Fran'co.	Los Angeles...	Roach.....Hoffman	10 5

The Pacific Northwestern League's championship games began on April 13th, with the following contests:

CONTESTING CLUBS.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	SCORE.
Tacoma vs. Seattle.....	Tacoma.....	Borchers.....Gilliland	11-6
Spokane vs. Portland ...	Spokane.....	Reccius.....Huston	14-4

SECTIONAL LEAGUE.

LEAGUES.	CHAMPION CLUB.	NO. OF CLUBS.
Eastern League.....	Binghamton	10
Western League.....	Columbus.....	8
Southern League	Birmingham.	8
New England League.....	Woonsocket.....	8
California League.....	Los Angeles.....	4
Pacific North West.....	Portland.....	4

THE DUO-STATE LEAGUES.

The championship season of the Illinois-Iowa League began on April 28th, with the appended contests:

CONTESTING CLUBS.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	SCORE.
Joliet vs. Rockford.....	Joliet..	Jones.....Nicol	5-1
*Evansv'l vs. Terre Haute	Evansville	Calligan.....Brown	†5-4
Jacksonville vs. Quincy..	Jacksonville ..	Connor.....Whitrock	11-8
*Peoria vs. Rock Island..	Moline....	Glagg.....Brown	17-5

* Played April 28th. † 10 innings.

The Michigan-Wisconsin League began its season on May 28th, the clubs taking part in the contests including Oshkosh, Marquette, Menominee, Ishpeming, Marinette and Green Bay

The South Atlantic League, composed of clubs of the two Carolinas, began its inaugural season on May 1st, and the following clubs took part in the contest: Winston, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Charleston, S. C., and Columbia, S. C. The victors in the opening games were the Charleston and Columbia teams. On May 16 Winston led.

Up to May 21st, the Joliet club of the II League had lost but one game out of twenty-two.

DUO-STATE LEAGUES.

Illinois-Iowa.....	Joliet.....	8
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	Green Bay.....	6
South Atlantic.....	Charleston.....	4

THE STATE LEAGUES.

The Pennsylvania State League began its games on May 21st, when the appended list of clubs took part in the opening contest: Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Lebanon, Altoona, Allentown, Reading, Johnstown and Danville. Afterward Wilkesbarre was admitted in place of a retired club.

The Texas League began its season on May 7th, when the following clubs took the field: Houston, Galveston, Dallas and Ft. Worth. On May 17th Dallas led.

The Montana State League included the clubs of Butte, Helena, Bozeman, Missoula, Great Falls and Phillipsburg. They began play May 17th.

The Nebraska League's season opened on May 16th with the Hastings, Fremont, Plattsmouth, Lincoln, Beatrice and Kearney.

STATE LEAGUES.

Pennsylvania.....	Wilkesbarre.....	8
Nebraska.....	Hastings.....	5
Texas.....	Houston.....	6
New Jersey.....	Plattsmouth.....	4

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The most difficult problem the assignment committee of the League had to solve in the spring of 1892, in selecting surplus players for the twelve clubs, was that of arranging matters so as to make the individual teams harmonize well together. It was not difficult to decide as to which club should have this, that or the other battery player, infielder or outfielder to equalize the team up to the proper standpoint, but it was a puzzler to find players who were calculated to work together in harmony. The important question was not whether Jones, Brown or Robinson would fill up the gaps in the team, but whether Jones would harmonize with Brown or Robinson in the same team. That mistakes were made in some instances experience has plainly shown, but as a rule, the selections were very good.

Every club has hitherto each year been handicapped to a more or less extent by having too many vets in its team. It is a good thing to have a nucleus of old-timers in a club team, just to steady up the youngsters in critical emergencies; but in the way of attracting patronage new blood and changes in the make-up of a team each season is a potent factor. Don't change your manager or captain when you are lucky enough to get hold of a good one; but in regard to the make-up of the team itself new blood tells each season.

A statistician has found that the total attendance in the twelve cities was 1,812,239, of which 1,097,049 saw the games in the first half and 715,190 in the second half. In every city the attendance was less in the second half than in the first. The smallest disparity was in New York, where 36,520 less people saw the games in the second half than in the first. The largest attendance for the season was in Cincinnati, 196,473; St. Louis, 192,442; Brooklyn, 183,727; Philadelphia, 187,733; Pittsburg, 177,205; Boston, 146,221; Cleveland, 139,928; Louisville, 131,159; New York, 130,560; Washington, 128,279; Chicago, 105,067; Baltimore, 93,589.

The St. Louis club's batsmen, which club stood next to the tail-end club in the pennant race, made 45 home runs in the pennant race games in 1892, while the Boston champions made but 20, and the Clevelands but 28. The six *leading* teams made a total of 177 home runs, while the six tail-enders made 195. These figures tell a story.

The number of teams disposed of by swift pitching for a single hit in an entire game in 1892 were quadruple the number of any previous year in the history of the League. So much advantage did the pitching of 1892 have over the batting.

The year opened in 1892 with weather mild enough to play ball in, two teams taking the field for a game on January 1st at Pittsburg.

President Young of the National League had a narrow escape from death while *en route* to attend the Chicago meeting in December, his train being wrecked at Grafton, W. Va. Mr. Young was accompanied by his wife, and their escape from death or injury was miraculous. The train was derailed on a curve and on an embankment, and the track was torn up for 600 feet. "Some of the rails," said Mr. Young, "were twisted up into the air ten feet or more. The car containing the most passengers struck a telegraph pole and snapped it off in the middle. The car lodged on the part that was left standing and was thus prevented from being completely wrecked. Not a person on the train received even so much as a bruise. Old railroad men declare it was a marvelous escape."

The appended table, prepared by President Young, shows the club payments made in 1892 to the League guarantee fund.

Pittsburg	\$8,580 05	Chicago	4,820 79
Philadelphia	7,931 14	St. Louis	4,808 67
Boston	7,918 89	Washington	4,689 30
Brooklyn	7,169 80	Baltimore	4,389 69
Cleveland	7,165 72	Louisville	4,196 88
Cincinnati	7,158 28		
New York	5,327 87	Total	\$74,160 09

As each payment was made on the basis of the relative gate receipts of each club for the season it will be seen that the Pittsburg club did the best business.

BASE BALL IN CANADA.

A dispatch dated from Toronto (Canada), March 7th, 1893, states that "there promises to be a big boom in the game of base ball in Canada the coming season. Of their own accord clubs all over the country have shown unusual activity, and they will have an additional stimulus in the shape of trophies that will be given by the big firm of A. G. Spalding & Bros., of New York and Chicago.

"Mr. Spalding announces that he will award the champion club in any regular organized league in Canada a flag which will be as handsome as possible and will have the name of the winning club on it. The pennant can be unfurled on their grounds or kept as a souvenir.

"All the requirements asked are that each league be composed of four clubs or more, and that each nine play not less than twelve games. Mr. Spalding does not even demand that the balls or bats of his own make be used in the championship contests, but these implements of base ball warfare are in such general use that this clause was scarcely necessary.

"So here is the chance for wholesale houses, printing offices, old clubs in any districts, or in fact any four clubs that know how to

handle a bat from Halifax to Vancouver to organize and play ball for the prizes. The Messrs. Spalding have left the distribution of these pennants to the direction of A. N. Garrett, of the *Toronto World*, who will furnish prospective leaguers with copies of constitutions for amateur leagues and any other information necessary."

THE LEAGUE RULES THE STANDARD CODE OF RULES OF THE GAME.

At the meeting of the New England Base Ball League, held at Boston on Jan. 18, 1893, the rules committee of that league decided to increase the distance between the home base and the pitcher's box eight feet, and also decided to abolish the flat bat.

Reference is made to this fact only to inform all minor league organizations that the National League is the only professional base ball league that can change the rules at all. The National League, and that only, governs every minor league in the country, and every such league must play under the code of playing rules adopted March 7, 1893, by the National League, and under no other rules. It is therefore useless for minor leagues at their spring meetings to make changes in the playing rules, as such rules cannot be enforced, as all the professional clubs of the country inside the National Agreement fold are bound to play the game under the code of rules of the National League, and none other. It would be a "pretty state of things" if every minor league were to adopt its own code of playing rules. The college associations alone can play under a code of rules differing from that of the National League; certainly no minor professional club league affiliated in any way with the National Agreement can do it.

THE OFFICIAL AVERAGES FOR 1892.

BATTING RECORD

Of Players who have taken part in Fifteen or more Championship Games.
SEASON OF 1892.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games Played.	Times at Bat.	Runs Scored.	1st Base Hits.	Per cent.	Total Bases.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.
Childs	Cleveland.....	144	552	135	185	.335	233	14	31
Brothers.....	Brooklyn.....	152	588	121	197	.335	272	37	36
Hamilton.....	Philadelphia.....	136	539	131	178	.330	217	20	56
Ewing.....	New York.....	97	394	58	126	.319	190	28	53
O'Rourke.....	Baltimore.....	62	240	40	76	.317	92	11	11
Delehanty.....	Philadelphia.....	120	470	78	147	.312	236	30	35
Burns.....	Brooklyn.....	139	545	94	168	.310	285	24	35
Kinslow.....	Brooklyn.....	63	242	37	75	.309	102	17	8
Thompson.....	Philadelphia.....	151	602	109	183	.303	258	50	30
Collins.....	Brooklyn.....	20	86	16	26	.302	35	6	4
Duffy.....	Boston.....	146	609	125	184	.302	251	39	61
Stivetts.....	Boston.....	65	239	40	72	.300	101	7	8
Tiernan.....	New York.....	114	451	80	134	.297	182	24	34
O'Rourke.....	New York.....	112	447	63	133	.297	176	31	23
Van Haltren.....	Balt. & Pittsburg.....	148	604	116	179	.296	243	42	57
Doyle.....	N. Y. & Cleveland.....	108	449	97	133	.296	181	34	70
McPhee.....	Cincinnati.....	144	573	110	169	.294	224	18	43
Dahlen.....	Chicago.....	143	587	116	173	.294	245	32	60
Donovan.....	Wash. & Pittsburg.....	128	543	108	159	.292	199	35	59
Hallman.....	Philadelphia.....	136	577	105	169	.292	229	53	27
Dungan.....	Chicago.....	113	432	46	126	.291	160	23	14
Browning.....	Cincin. & Louisville.....	102	387	58	113	.291	150	24	8
Ryan.....	Chicago.....	127	508	102	147	.289	218	25	31
Holliday.....	Cincinnati.....	149	600	114	172	.286	271	30	39
Long.....	Boston.....	151	647	114	185	.286	250	33	62
Connor.....	Philadelphia.....	153	558	122	159	.285	257	34	20
Ward.....	Baltimore.....	53	188	28	53	.282	73	7	11
Larkin.....	Washington.....	116	450	73	127	.282	180	30	19
Smith.....	Pittsburg.....	136	495	86	140	.282	197	34	23
Virtue.....	Cleveland.....	147	555	99	157	.282	212	44	22
Tucker.....	Boston.....	148	540	95	152	.281	186	37	25
Shoet.....	Baltimore.....	75	304	43	85	.279	108	27	14
Hoy.....	Washington.....	149	583	107	163	.279	212	45	60
Caruthers.....	St. Louis.....	142	508	75	141	.277	176	30	21
Milligan.....	Washington.....	76	317	41	88	.277	140	17	1
Burkett.....	Cleveland.....	145	605	117	168	.277	227	52	36
Griffin.....	Brooklyn.....	129	459	103	127	.276	171	23	64
Shngart.....	Pittsburg.....	137	546	95	151	.276	197	36	28
Sutcliffe.....	Baltimore.....	66	272	41	75	.275	97	11	15
Halligan.....	Cincin. & Baltimore.....	70	276	52	76	.275	109	13	8
Stratton.....	Louisville.....	60	218	23	60	.275	81	16	10
Anson.....	Chicago.....	147	561	62	154	.274	201	30	15
Taylor.....	Louisville.....	123	489	67	134	.274	144	47	28
Ward.....	Brooklyn.....	148	610	109	167	.273	188	35	94
Carroll.....	St. Louis.....	100	406	82	112	.273	147	24	31
Glasscock.....	St. Louis.....	139	564	84	154	.273	199	33	27
Ehret.....	Pittsburg.....	55	128	11	35	.273	38	6	2

BATTING RECORD—Continued.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games Played.	Times at Bat.	Runs Scored.	1st Base Hits.	Per cent.	Total Bases.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.
Robinson.....	Baltimore.....	83	329	36	89	.270	112	22	12
Clements.....	Philadelphia.....	102	396	50	107	.270	168	32	5
Ganzell.....	Boston.....	51	200	24	54	.270	69	16	7
McKean.....	Cleveland.....	128	523	75	141	.269	174	51	19
Stovey.....	Baltimore & Boston	112	285	58	77	.268	123	7	20
Weaver.....	Louisville.....	136	551	55	148	.268	174	60	28
Miller.....	Pittsburg.....	147	606	103	163	.268	202	24	27
Zimmer.....	Cleveland.....	111	409	63	110	.268	167	26	15
Fields.....	New York.....	17	67	8	18	.268	26	5	3
McGraw.....	Baltimore.....	76	288	41	77	.267	93	16	14
Sanders.....	Louisville.....	53	198	30	53	.267	78	11	3
Nash.....	Boston.....	135	524	95	139	.265	183	31	29
Cross.....	Philadelphia.....	134	530	85	139	.262	187	33	17
Pfeffer.....	Louisville.....	124	466	79	122	.261	163	41	30
D. Lyons.....	New York.....	108	391	71	102	.260	155	25	18
Vaughn.....	Cincinnati.....	85	345	45	89	.257	113	16	13
Stricker.....	Balt. & St. Louis..	100	362	56	93	.257	115	28	20
Mack.....	Pittsburg.....	86	338	39	87	.257	107	27	11
Brodie.....	St. Louis.....	154	600	86	154	.256	193	33	28
Daly.....	Brooklyn.....	120	435	73	111	.255	150	25	35
Werden.....	St. Louis.....	148	599	73	153	.255	209	50	20
Grimm.....	Louisville.....	95	369	39	94	.254	121	15	18
Radford.....	Washington.....	134	506	92	129	.254	162	27	44
Burke.....	Cincin. & New York	97	405	86	103	.254	145	21	39
Shindle.....	Baltimore.....	143	612	100	155	.253	216	24	27
Davis.....	Cleveland.....	143	595	96	151	.253	213	56	36
O'Connor.....	Cleveland.....	139	598	71	144	.253	179	40	18
Duffee.....	Washington.....	129	488	64	123	.252	173	39	31
O'Neil.....	Cincinnati.....	107	420	63	105	.250	138	37	15
Beckley.....	Pittsburg.....	152	603	102	151	.250	235	44	40
Esper.....	Philadelphia.....	18	76	8	19	.250	24	11	0
Joyce.....	Brooklyn.....	97	373	89	93	.249	145	20	32
Smith.....	Cincinnati.....	138	500	58	124	.248	169	25	21
Gumbert.....	Chicago.....	48	182	18	45	.247	54	6	3
Vickery.....	Baltimore.....	18	73	6	18	.246	22	7	2
Dowd.....	Washington.....	141	576	93	142	.246	173	48	48
Tebeau.....	Cleveland.....	84	337	47	83	.246	109	19	7
O'Brien.....	Brooklyn.....	121	493	72	121	.245	152	41	64
Kelly.....	Pittsburg & Balt...	66	232	30	57	.245	75	15	7
H. P. Lyons.....	New York.....	96	412	67	10	.245	110	27	36
Low.....	Boston.....	124	474	83	111	.244	151	24	39
McCarthy.....	Boston.....	152	602	116	147	.244	187	38	59
Daily.....	Brooklyn.....	78	284	42	69	.243	82	22	22
Crane.....	New York.....	36	161	19	39	.242	42	4	5
Whistler.....	Balt. & Louisville..	132	485	74	117	.241	175	23	28
McGuire.....	Washington.....	87	311	46	75	.241	109	16	9
McAleer.....	Cleveland.....	150	572	92	138	.241	196	43	41
Richardson.....	Washington.....	142	544	47	131	.240	161	30	21
Bierbauer.....	Pittsburg.....	153	640	82	154	.240	216	45	18
Lathain.....	Cincinnati.....	150	617	111	148	.239	176	50	64
Gore.....	N. Y. & St. Louis..	73	263	56	63	.239	72	6	25
McMahon.....	New York.....	36	146	21	35	.239	57	13	2

BATTING RECORD—Continued.

NAME.	CLUB	Games Played.	Times at Ba.	Runs Scored	1st Base Hits.	Per cent.	Total Bases.	Sacrifice Hits	Stolen Bases.
Corcoran.....	Brooklyn.....	151	615	77	146	.237	170	44	47
Fuller.....	New York.....	138	511	74	122	.236	149	32	51
King.....	New York.....	45	162	26	38	.234	55	16	2
Brown.....	Louisville.....	153	658	106	153	.232	187	36	75
Jennings.....	Louisville.....	152	584	66	137	.232	171	48	24
Decker.....	Chicago.....	79	294	32	68	.231	91	7	9
Chamberlain...	Cincinnati...	44	156	13	36	.230	47	6	1
Farrell.....	Pittsburg.....	152	590	96	136	.230	195	36	17
Allen.....	Philadelphia.....	148	557	74	128	.229	182	42	18
Welch.....	Cincin. & Baltimore.	87	331	56	76	.226	93	23	23
Hutchison.....	Chicago.....	70	258	23	58	.225	81	9	7
Gunson.....	Baltimore.....	85	313	34	70	.223	91	9	3
Comisky.....	Cincinnati.....	140	554	60	124	.223	158	45	28
Schriver.....	Chicago.....	89	324	39	72	.222	94	14	5
Twitchell.....	Washington.....	51	190	20	42	.221	62	12	8
Wilmot.....	Chicago.....	92	381	46	84	.220	112	13	36
Buckley.....	St. Louis.....	106	412	43	91	.220	134	24	7
Quinn.....	Boston.....	142	528	63	116	.219	135	49	21
Stein.....	Brooklyn.....	41	142	18	31	.218	35	12	4
Parrott.....	Chicago.....	79	335	40	72	.215	96	26	7
Gleason.....	St. Louis.....	63	232	33	50	.215	69	10	6
Cuppy.....	Cleveland.....	41	167	15	36	.215	49	12	3
Rusie.....	New York.....	65	257	19	55	.214	72	10	2
Harrington.....	Cincinnati.....	18	61	6	13	.213	13	4	0
Crooks.....	St. Louis.....	127	446	81	96	.213	132	33	22
Killen.....	Washington.....	53	175	27	37	.211	62	8	1
Cobb.....	Baltimore.....	49	171	20	36	.210	53	10	3
H. Richardson..	N. Y. & Washington.	70	282	38	59	.209	87	20	10
Pickett.....	Baltimore.....	36	145	12	30	.208	41	10	2
Nichols.....	Boston.....	54	194	22	40	.20	57	8	5
Bassett.....	N. Y & Louisville....	112	438	44	90	.205	120	36	17
Camp.....	St. Louis.....	43	147	19	30	.204	41	1	11
Reilly.....	Philadelphia.....	81	327	40	66	.201	84	37	10
Kelly.....	Boston.....	72	279	40	56	.201	69	19	24
Bennett.....	Boston.....	32	114	18	23	.201	29	5	7
Royle.....	New York.....	116	438	53	88	.201	115	40	21
Hawley.....	St. Louis.....	17	60	3	12	.200	16	1	0
Foutz.....	Brooklyn.....	53	221	33	44	.199	60	22	15
Wood.....	Cincin. & Baltimore.	50	176	18	35	.198	47	8	5
Luby.....	Chicago.....	40	154	13	30	.195	41	15	2
Merritt.....	Louisville.....	45	164	21	32	.195	43	9	4
Seery.....	Louisville.....	42	154	18	30	.194	36	12	8
Murphy.....	Cincinnati.....	69	229	29	44	.192	63	12	7
Corkhill.....	Pittsburg.....	67	151	24	48	.191	57	27	4
Terry.....	Pittsburg.....	26	95	10	18	.189	32	6	3
Kennedy.....	Brooklyn.....	20	85	12	16	.188	22	5	4
Kittridge.....	Chicago.....	66	213	18	40	.187	45	10	2
Hart.....	Brooklyn.....	29	128	14	24	.187	41	7	7
Genins.....	Cincin. & St. Louis..	45	161	16	30	.186	37	8	8
Viau.....	Louisville.....	20	70	5	13	.185	14	4	4
Robinson.....	Washington.....	64	211	25	38	.180	48	9	10
Clansen.....	Louisville.....	24	83	4	15	.180	16	5	0

BATTING RECORD—Continued.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games Played.	Times at Bat.	Runs Scored.	1st Base Hits.	Per cent.	Total Bases.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.
Newman.....	Chicago.....	16	62	4	11	.177	11	4	3
Moriarty.....	St. Louis.....	46	177	20	31	.175	4	11	6
Sullivan.....	Cincinnati ..	18	74	5	13	.175	15	2	1
Mullane.....	Cincinnati ..	32	114	14	20	.175	26	6	2
Haddock.....	Brooklyn.....	41	156	23	27	.173	33	8	7
Pinckney.....	St. Louis.....	78	290	31	50	.172	62	22	4
Clarkson.....	Boston & Cleveland..	42	157	15	27	.171	34	6	2
Knowles.....	New York....	15	59	9	10	.169	12	2	3
Cooney.....	Cincin. & Washington	90	272	25	46	.169	51	14	9
Dowse.....	Louisville Phil. & W.	57	219	18	37	.168	40	12	4
Canavan.....	Chicago.....	118	438	51	73	.166	106	40	37
Kuehne.....	Cin., Lou. & St. Louis	89	338	25	56	.165	76	30	11
Jones.....	Washington & Lou...	18	67	6	11	.164	11	1	1
Young.....	Cleveland..	49	196	14	32	.163	41	18	2
Cross.....	Baltimore.....	15	50	5	8	.160	8	4	0
Carsey.....	Philadelphia.....	33	128	8	20	.156	27	13	1
Moran.....	St. Louis.....	22	78	2	12	.153	13	3	0
Dwyer.....	Cincin. & St. Louis..	56	150	19	23	.153	27	11	2
Berger.....	Washington.....	25	98	9	14	.142	16	8	3
Mulvey.....	Philadelphia.....	25	98	9	14	.142	18	7	3
McMahon.....	Baltimore.....	45	178	11	25	.140	28	10	0
Staley.....	Boston.....	34	119	9	16	.134	21	11	2
Davies.....	Cleveland.....	24	84	3	11	.130	11	7	2
Breitenstein...	St. Louis.....	38	129	16	16	.124	19	7	4
Weyhing.....	Philadelphia.....	54	211	14	26	.123	30	15	3
Knell.....	Phila. & Washington.	25	99	12	12	.121	12	4	0
Abbey.....	Washington..	19	70	5	8	.114	9	5	1
Duryea.....	Cincin. & Washington	19	74	7	8	.108	9	4	0
Meekin.....	Lou. & Washington...	31	105	14	11	.105	18	5	1
Baldwin.....	Pittsburg.....	46	171	11	18	.105	25	8	1
Keefe.....	Philadelphia.....	32	114	6	12	.105	17	2	1
Galvin.....	Pittsburg & St. Louis	20	80	5	7	.087	8	3	0
Raymond.....	Pitts. & Washington.	15	63	7	5	.079	7	4	2

FIELDING RECORD

Of Players who have taken part in fifteen or more Championship Games,
SEASON OF 1892,

Catchers.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games played	No. put out.	Times assisting.	Fielding errors.	Passed balls.	Average.
Bennett.....	Boston.....	32	169	33	11	2	.939
Cross ..	Philadelphia.....	34	156	34	6	10	.922
Kittridge.....	Chicago.....	66	362	86	21	17	.921
O'Connor.....	Cleveland.....	33	153	41	7	10	.919
Harrington.....	Cincinnati.....	18	76	21	2	7	.915
Clements.....	Philadelphia.....	102	550	105	37	27	.911
Buckley.....	St. Louis.....	104	512	120	41	25	.905
Zimmer.....	Cleveland.....	111	503	131	42	26	.903
Milligan.....	Washington.....	45	224	75	15	18	.900
Daily.....	Brooklyn.....	70	351	83	24	24	.900
Murphy.....	Cincinnati.....	69	317	68	18	25	.899
Mack.....	Pittsburg.....	83	394	130	28	34	.894
Schrivier.....	Chicago.....	80	371	97	36	21	.891
Miller.....	Pittsburg.....	60	284	73	20	24	.890
Ganzell.....	Boston.....	49	200	51	18	13	.890
Daly.....	Brooklyn.....	23	96	24	5	10	.888
Ewing.....	New York.....	29	181	48	11	19	.884
Dowse.....	Lou'ville, Phila., Wash.	44	191	59	20	13	.883
Kinslow.....	Brooklyn.....	63	360	86	33	27	.881
Gunson.....	Baltimore.....	65	...	105	38	25	.882
Vaughn.....	Cincinnati.....	69	250	66	27	19	.873
Robinson.....	Baltimore.....	84	326	87	33	23	.871
Grimm.....	Louisville.....	69	284	90	21	34	.871
Merritt.....	Louisville.....	45	177	53	18	18	.867
Kelly.....	Boston.....	68	331	93	38	32	.858
McGuire.....	Washington.....	80	273	97	30	32	.856
Boyle.....	New York.....	77	431	132	47	71	.826
Doyle.....	New York, Cleveland..	33	149	52	23	22	.817
Moran.....	St. Louis.....	20	91	23	14	14	.802

First Basemen.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games played.	No. put out.	Times assisting.	Fielding errors.	Average.
Connor.....	Philadelphia.....	153	1461	60	23	.985
Virtue.....	Cleveland.....	147	1502	69	25	.984
Comisky.....	Cincinnati.....	140	1460	71	25	.983
Werden.....	St. Louis.....	148	1474	96	26	.983
McMahon.....	New York.....	34	322	13	6	.982
Taylor.....	Louisville.....	34	349	21	7	.981

First Basemen—Continued.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games played.	No. put out.	Times assisting	Fielding errors.	Average.
Beckley.....	Pittsburg.....	152	1524	127	32	.981
Whistler.....	Baltimore and Louisville.	123	1303	53	33	.976
Milligan.....	Washington.....	31	312	24	8	.976
Tucker.....	Boston.....	148	1477	49	40	.974
Ewing.....	New York.....	6°	674	48	19	.974
Boyle.....	New York.....	37	360	23	11	.972
Anson.....	Chicago.....	147	1491	61	46	.971
Brouthers.....	Brooklyn.....	152	1485	99	37	.971
Sanders.....	Louisville.....	15	146	6	5	.968
Larkin.....	Washington.....	114	1087	61	39	.967
Sutcliffe.....	Baltimore.....	66	677	21	31	.957
Halligan.....	Cincinnati and Baltimore	18	179	6	10	.948

Second Basemen.

Bierbauer.....	Pittsburg.....	153	383	536	42	.956
McPhee.....	Cincinnati.....	144	454	484	45	.954
D. Richardson.....	Washington.....	50	165	187	18	.951
Quinn.....	Boston.....	142	359	419	40	.951
Childs.....	Cleveland.....	144	358	440	46	.945
Hallman.....	Philadelphia.....	136	318	368	45	.938
H. Richardson.....	Washington and N. Y.....	31	79	102	13	.933
Pfeffer.....	Louisville.....	115	318	365	52	.929
Bassett.....	New York and Louisville.	36	82	125	16	.928
McGraw.....	Baltimore.....	34	97	103	16	.926
Stricker.....	St. Louis and Baltimore..	100	279	304	47	.925
Ward.....	Brooklyn.....	148	373	480	70	.924
Crooks.....	St. Louis.....	102	276	295	47	.923
Canavan.....	Chicago.....	114	288	357	57	.918
Pickett.....	Baltimore.....	36	80	110	17	.918
Brodie.....	St. Louis.....	16	32	37	7	.907
Dowd.....	Washington.....	95	199	253	57	.888
Burke.....	New York and Cincinnati.	59	164	176	47	.878
Decker.....	Chicago.....	16	23	39	9	.873
Doyle.....	New York and Cleveland.	29	55	73	20	.865

Third Basemen.

Dahlen.....	Chicago.....	68	113	188	18	.943
Cross.....	Philadelphia.....	45	98	142	15	.941
Crooks.....	St. Louis.....	25	36	51	7	.925
Davis.....	Cleveland.....	78	102	164	25	.914
Reilly.....	Philadelphia.....	63	114	162	28	.908
Daly.....	Brooklyn.....	58	78	111	21	.900
Tebeau.....	Cleveland.....	75	98	155	29	.897
Malvey.....	Philadelphia.....	25	40	56	11	.897
Nash.....	Boston.....	135	195	351	64	.895
Shindle.....	Baltimore.....	134	203	384	70	.893
Latham.....	Cincinnati.....	142	179	334	65	.887
Parrott.....	Chicago.....	79	115	166	36	.886
Kuehne.....	Cin., Lou'ville and St. L..	87	114	182	39	.886

Third Basemen—Continued.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games played.	No. put out.	Times assisting.	Fielding errors.	Average.
Farrell.....	Pittsburg.....	133	181	286	61	.884
Pinckney.....	St. Louis.....	77	85	160	33	.881
D. Lyons.....	New York.....	108	150	203	55	.865
Radford.....	Washington....	54	66	126	31	.860
Bassett.....	Louisville and New York.	76	86	182	44	.859
Joyce.....	Brooklyn.....	94	142	166	52	.855
Robinson.....	Washington.....	55	66	113	31	.852
Raymond.....	Pittsburg and Washingt'n	15	18	40	11	.840
Knowles.....	New York.....	15	14	25	9	.812
Dowd.....	Washington.....	17	24	34	14	.805
Camp.....	St. Louis.....	40	37	62	27	.785

Short Stops.

D. Richardson.....	Washington.....	91	225	443	39	.944
Allen.....	Philadelphia.....	148	433	522	69	.932
Davis.....	Cleveland.....	21	39	55	8	.921
Glasscock.....	St. Louis.....	139	281	475	67	.918
Smith.....	Cincinnati.....	138	236	558	71	.917
Corcoran.....	Brooklyn.....	151	284	494	63	.917
Dahlen.....	Chicago.....	74	182	242	40	.913
Jennings.....	Louisville.....	145	336	543	84	.912
Cooney.....	Chicago and Washington.	90	116	218	35	.905
Fuller.....	New York.....	138	291	430	86	.893
Long.....	Boston.....	142	306	509	102	.888
Miller.....	Pittsburg.....	17	40	53	12	.885
Shugart.....	Pittsburg.....	136	312	468	102	.884
Berger.....	Washington.....	18	26	42	9	.883
Schoch.....	Baltimore.....	56	104	193	42	.876
McKean.....	Cleveland.....	128	201	371	84	.872
Genins.....	Cincinnati and St. Louis.	31	62	103	25	.868
O'Rourke.....	Baltimore.....	57	105	185	44	.868
Cross.....	Baltimore.....	15	17	37	9	.857
Radford.....	Washington....	19	29	51	23	.776

Fielders.

Griffin.....	Brooklyn.....	127	260	26	9	.969
McAlear.....	Cleveland.....	150	367	25	16	.960
O'Brien.....	Brooklyn.....	121	219	15	10	.959
Newman.....	Chicago.....	16	19	1	1	.952
Davis.....	Cleveland.....	42	51	7	3	.951
Corkhill.....	Pittsburg.....	67	145	13	8	.951
Ryan.....	Chicago.....	119	235	37	25	.949
Seery.....	Louisville.....	42	66	9	4	.949
Brodie.....	St. Louis.....	136	290	22	17	.948
Thompson.....	Philadelphia.....	151	210	31	14	.945
Burns.....	Brooklyn.....	127	155	14	10	.944
Hamilton.....	Philadelphia.....	136	292	29	22	.936
O'Connor.....	Cleveland.....	106	153	18	12	.934
Radford.....	Washington.....	59	85	13	7	.933

Fielders—Continued.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games played.	No. put out.	Times assisting.	Fielding errors.	Average.
Holliday.....	Cincinnati	149	266	23	22	.929
Brown.....	Louisville.....	153	351	38	30	.928
Taylor.....	Louisville.....	73	122	14	11	.925
O'Neil.....	Cincinnati.....	107	184	15	16	.925
Collins.....	Brooklyn.....	20	37	0	3	.925
Duffy.....	Boston.....	146	259	21	23	.924
H. P. Lyons.....	New York.....	96	189	17	17	.923
Duffee.....	Washington.....	121	248	36	23	.921
Delehanty.....	Philadelphia.....	118	254	29	23	.921
Weaver.....	Louisville.....	122	196	9	18	.919
Caruthers.....	St. Louis.....	121	160	22	16	.919
O'Rourke.....	New York.....	109	146	12	14	.918
Miller.....	Pittsburg.....	70	91	10	10	.918
Lowe.....	Boston.....	89	173	18	18	.914
Burkett.....	Cleveland.....	145	282	18	28	.914
Browning.....	Cincinnati and Louisville.	101	197	15	20	.913
Daly.....	Brooklyn.....	30	59	4	6	.913
Welch.....	Cincinnati and Baltimore	87	189	6	19	.911
Gore.....	New York and St. Louis..	73	136	9	14	.911
Stovey.....	Baltimore and Boston....	102	187	9	14	.911
Farrell.....	Pittsburg.....	19	42	7	5	.907
Dungan.....	Chicago.....	113	185	7	20	.905
Carroll.....	St. Louis.....	100	179	21	21	.904
Tiernan.....	New York.....	114	156	15	18	.904
Burke.....	New York and Cincinnati	38	57	8	7	.902
H. Richardson.....	New York and Washingt'n	22	36	1	4	.902
Gunson.....	Baltimore.....	17	28	2	3	.901
Wilmot.....	Chicago.....	92	196	8	23	.898
Kelly.....	Pittsburg and Baltimore.	66	116	11	15	.894
Cross.....	Philadelphia.....	23	38	4	5	.893
Smith.....	Pittsburg.....	123	223	15	29	.861
Stivetts.....	Boston.....	17	30	2	4	.889
Doyle.....	New York and Cleveland.	25	43	4	6	.887
Twitchell.....	Washington.....	48	73	5	10	.886
Dowd.....	Washington.....	22	35	3	5	.883
McCarthy.....	Poston.....	152	211	31	33	.860
Hoy.....	Washington.....	149	267	17	40	.876
Wood.....	Cincinnati and Baltimore	50	71	11	12	.872
Donovan.....	Pittsburg and Washingt'n	128	171	28	29	.872
Ward.....	Baltimore.....	40	50	10	9	.869
McGraw.....	Baltimore.....	31	43	8	8	.864
Decker.....	Chicago.....	63	72	11	13	.864
Halligan.....	Cincinnati and Baltimore	47	65	7	12	.857
Van Haltren.....	Baltimore and Pittsburg.	143	239	37	47	.854
Moriarty.....	St. Louis.....	46	97	9	22	.828
Foutz.....	Brooklyn.....	26	25	7	7	.820

THE NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

The New England League of 1892 was among the best managed of the minor leagues of the year, and under the peculiar circumstances which marked the professional season of 1892 the league was very successful. Nine clubs took part in the campaign, there being eight clubs in the circuit originally, the clubs being the Portland, Lewiston, Lowell, Manchester, Salem, Brockton, Lawrence, Woonsocket and Pawtucket, representing Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Batting Statistics.

Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	1st Base Average.	B. B.	S. H.	S. B.	S. O.
1	Sheehan, Lewiston	48	193	59	67	.347	29	6	17	11
2	Lachance, Portland	47	207	44	68	.328	9	4	22	25
3	Rogers, Portland	88	374	94	121	.323	18	12	20	34
4	Keay, Lewiston	38	149	35	47	.315	23	13	10	6
5	O'Brien, Woonsocket	96	409	106	128	.313	42	18	30	25
6	Connaughton, Pawtucket, Lewiston	87	396	92	122	.310	31	16	44	22
7	Ladd, Woonsocket	98	454	90	140	.308	26	10	25	42
8	Dea, Brockton	61	242	48	74	.305	10	7	16	31
9	Quinian, Pawtucket	44	174	31	52	.304	12	2	11	26
10	Burke, Manchester, Salem	89	371	65	113	.304	31	14	10	7
11	McCarthy, Salem	83	359	87	109	.303	15	21	13	15
12	Cronin, Pawtucket	48	209	35	63	.301	8	8	8	28
13	Deady, Salem	102	435	104	131	.301	37	25	33	37
14	Brizg, Salem	100	430	68	129	.300	27	20	9	27
15	Dowling, Manchester	38	160	27	46	.300	9	6	11	11
16	Leighton, Woonsocket	20	71	10	20	.295	8	6	5	9
17	O'Brien, Woonsocket	95	415	98	122	.294	24	21	32	33
18	Burrill, Woonsocket	97	425	89	124	.291	16	10	29	28
19	Farrell, Manchester, Lowell, Lawrence	57	227	44	65	.286	16	16	15	22
20	Long, Woonsocket	90	340	97	97	.285	82	14	36	20
21	Fitzgerald, Brockton	87	310	72	87	.284	41	8	29	51
22	Annis, Portland	84	347	73	98	.282	40	15	28	19
23	J. Lezotte, Lewiston	93	376	65	105	.279	46	25	21	27
24	McDermott, Lewiston	33	136	22	36	.279	11	4	11	10
25	Sweeney, Woonsocket	78	354	47	99	.279	8	17	37	25
26	Cotter, Brockton	75	313	49	87	.277	10	22	14	30
27	Garry, Manchester	34	141	18	39	.276	5	6	3	5
28	Moran, Brockton	91	319	67	88	.275	44	9	17	34
29	Hawes, Lowell	49	203	48	56	.275	24	7	33	18
30	Shannon, Brockton	93	380	76	103	.271	39	15	17	46
31	A. Lezotte, Lewiston	66	314	53	85	.270	16	10	8	45
32	Hamill, Pawtucket	51	223	42	60	.269	25	6	23	22
33	Viau, Brockton, Woonsocket	33	97	21	26	.268	10	4	3	12
34	Clymer, Portland	95	367	81	98	.267	42	15	44	37
35	Burns, Portland	93	389	53	103	.267	18	21	32	39
36	McCormick, Lewiston	90	363	73	95	.261	7	20	37	24
37	Bradley, Lowell, Manchester, Lawrence	88	276	47	73	.261	20	9	14	14
38	Klobedanz, Portland	57	207	28	54	.260	12	7	7	35
39	Cook, Lewiston	77	415	65	114	.260	20	28	13	37
40	McGuirk, Pawtucket, Lawrence	57	223	27	58	.260	15	7	7	39
41	Doe, Brockton	78	296	38	77	.260	22	8	20	43

Batting Statistics—Continued.

42	Fitzmaurice, Manchester	42	193	38	49	.265	11	16	9	17
43	Welch, Lewiston	52	201	33	52	.258	8	2	7	34
44	Burke, Brockton	84	331	57	85	.256	44	9	7	49
45	Smith, Salem	56	211	34	54	.256	18	5	6	30
46	Hale, Salem	26	103	12	26	.253	8	6	1	10
47	Day, Lowell	20	74	18	18	.253	12	3	11	12
48	Sullivan, Lowell	21	91	13	23	.252	5	3	4	1
49	Duggan, Pawtucket, Lewiston	75	309	41	78	.252	15	12	6	22
50	Bergen, Salem	59	225	39	63	.247	4	11	10	33
51	Kirmes, Portland	86	357	82	88	.246	36	17	34	51
52	Guinasso, Lowell, Manch'r Lawr'e	34	107	23	28	.243	26	7	16	19
53	Dorsey, Salem	68	275	44	67	.243	22	12	31	28
54	McCarthy, Lowell	31	152	8	37	.243	10	4	5	11
55	Carl, Lowell	38	141	29	34	.241	20	9	1	12
56	Moore, Salem	101	408	63	93	.241	3 ^c	24	21	15
57	Reagan, Lowell	29	117	26	28	.239	11	1	4	17
58	Mackey, Manchester	40	171	35	41	.239	7	5	4	9
59	McGuane, Lowell, Manchester	23	99	7	23	.238	2	2	7	7
60	Moore, Manchester, Portland	49	186	19	44	.236	2	5	6	41
61	Platt, Portland	59	220	34	51	.231	16	4	4	32
62	Flack, Woonsocket	97	434	80	96	.221	36	33	18	33
63	McAuley, Lowell, Lawr'e, Portland	72	275	46	60	.219	27	12	31	19
64	Meagher, Brockton, Woonsocket	97	391	60	86	.219	30	19	15	55
65	Cull, Lowell, Lawrence	50	229	37	50	.218	10	14	15	13
66	Collins, Manchester	39	157	14	34	.217	1	7	4	22
67	Mullen, Lewiston	24	170	53	37	.217	24	5	16	14
68	Thornton, Manchester	26	97	12	21	.216	16	4	5	8
69	Wheeler, Manch'r, Lawr'e, Lewiston	63	228	26	49	.215	11	5	8	52
70	Irwin, Brockton	27	112	21	24	.214	10	8	7	8
71	Harrington, Woonsocket	96	384	65	82	.213	22	17	27	49
72	Lincoln, Brockton	39	129	15	27	.217	8	3	3	43
73	Carey, Portland	38	123	14	26	.211	6	2	2	23
74	Lynch, Pawtucket, Lewiston	38	145	22	31	.210	5	1	2	23
75	Tobin, Portland	30	119	21	25	.210	3	5	6	24
76	Kileen, Salem	69	244	37	49	.208	10	9	8	28
77	Rudderham, Brockton	80	275	57	57	.207	57	13	41	57
78	Flynn, Portland	15	58	8	12	.207	4	0	1	4
79	Hickey, Lewiston	40	160	23	33	.206	9	10	11	9
80	Hart, Lowell	59	222	36	45	.202	30	14	12	13
81	O'Neil, Salem	57	218	28	44	.201	12	7	10	32
82	Spear, Salem	99	375	55	74	.197	33	18	5	27
83	Murphy, Lewiston	15	56	7	11	.196	4	0	1	6
84	Whitney, Lowell	31	108	12	23	.195	20	10	3	4
85	McGunnig'e, Brockton	68	205	24	59	.195	22	13	14	28
86	Mather, Pawtucket	52	188	41	36	.191	34	10	11	23
87	Donahue, Lewiston	44	159	18	30	.183	7	12	3	26
88	McLaughlin, Lowell	24	95	17	17	.179	9	1	6	8
89	Barry, Manchester	21	73	14	13	.178	14	1	4	14
90	Donovan, Pawtucket, Lawrence	18	63	9	11	.173	4	1	4	25
91	McGuire, Lewiston	24	77	6	12	.172	3	8	5	17
92	Willis, Salem	15	70	4	12	.171	2	6	1	10
93	Sullivan, Woonsocket	20	74	9	12	.161	4	3	1	20
94	Kiley, Woonsocket, Salem	29	97	17	15	.154	9	2	1	17
95	Condoff, Pawtucket	25	84	10	12	.142	3	0	1	12
96	Regan, Lawrence	19	70	5	10	.142	2	1	2	8
97	Driscoll, Lawrence	21	80	4	11	.134	5	4	7	18
98	Jordan, Pawtucket	29	123	15	16	.130	15	5	8	13
99	Cal ory, Woonsocket, Pawtucket	15	55	6	7	.126	5	2	1	17
100	Webster, Woonst, Lew'n, Lawr'e	18	68	9	8	.118	13	6	5	13
101	F. Rudderham, Lowell, Brockton	30	95	12	7	.093	4	1	1	17

FIELDING STATISTICS.

PITCHERS.

NAME.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Average.	NAME.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Average.
Kiley	8	52	3	.959	Sullivan (Law).....	6	51	6	.904
Carey.....	18	73	4	.958	Killeen	17	110	14	.910
Morse	14	96	7	.940	Lincoln	21	108	15	.877
Rudderham	34	126	7	.939	McCarthy	12	70	14	.854
McGuane.....	7	67	5	.936	Condoff.....	7	26	6	.846
Klobedanz.....	16	67	7	.933	Doe.....	18	76	14	.841
Wheeler.....	14	68	9	.916	Sullivan (W).....	11	30	8	.816
Viau.....	41	84	12	.913	O'Neil	10	81	10	.801
Welch	18	79	10	.906					

CATCHERS.

Connaughton.....	333	129	25	.947	Bergen.....	354	90	32	.935
Lachance.....	142	18	9	.947	Burke.....	426	127	43	.929
Burrell.....	619	109	45	.942	Guinasso.....	151	57	19	.917
Platt.....	258	58	10	.938	Donahue.....	241	42	25	.918
Mackey.....	115	46	14	.936	Cotter.....	148	56	35	.893
Moore.....	145	17	17	.936	McAuley.....	143	51	26	.881

The Infielders.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Hawes.....	489	21	12	.977	Lezotte.....	918	2432	.957
Moran.....	980	57	39	.975	Briggs.....	659	1429	.953
Cronin.....	467	21	14	.972	Deady.....	283	817	.944
Rogers.....	867	30	27	.970	Dowling.....	393	1327	.937
O'Brien.....	939	35	32	.968				

SECOND BASEMEN.

Meagher.....	249	238	41	.923	Cull.....	191	157	45	.884
Rudderham.....	211	211	39	.915	Mather.....	159	140	38	.884
Clymer.....	237	202	42	.912	Thornton.....	51	75	20	.863
Keav.....	85	51	15	.907	Hale.....	86	59	21	.861
Moore.....	117	110	24	.904	Bradley.....	22	34	11	.835
McCarthy.....	113	119	28	.900	Sheehay.....	100	49	26	.720

THIRD BASEMEN:

Harrington.....	131	161	34	.892	McCormick.....	135	162	51	.864
Irwin.....	36	51	10	.886	McGuane.....	17	28	8	.849
McGuirk.....	77	97	25	.874	Spear.....	120	251	64	.850
Kirmes.....	118	198	37	.870	Whitney.....	53	65	25	.825
Shea.....	87	163	39	.868	Collins.....	58	80	30	.821

SHORT STOPS.

Burns.....	121	244	53	.871	Farrell.....	110	143	54	.829
Bradley.....	38	143	27	.870	Hickey.....	60	117	39	.820
Shannon.....	160	287	74	.858	McDermott.....	23	67	26	.776
Long.....	95	246	66	.837	Duggan.....	118	120	75	.764
Moore.....	49	106	32	.836	Hart.....	29	79	39	.734

The Outfielders.

LEFT FIELDERS.

NAME.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Average.	NAME	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Average.
Cook	178	18	13	.950	Ladd	151	17	24	.870
McCarthy.. ..	39	3	4	.913	Carl.....	61	2	11	.851
Annis.....	133	12	14	.912	Deady.....	106	8	24	.826
Hamill.....	88	21	17	.881	Fitzgerald.....	98	12	28	.797
Burke.....	143	11	22	.875					

CENTER FIELDERS.

Keay	31	5	3	.923	Doten.....	30	7	6	.860
Jordan	28	6	3	.919	Cotter.....	46	7	11	.828
Sheehan.....	28	5	3	.906	Mullen	50	9	13	.817
O'Brien.....	129	13	15	.904	Briggs.....	39	17	13	.779
McCauley.....	24	2	3	.896	Wheeler.....	30	10	12	.769
Flack	142	21	23	.863	Fitzmaurice.....	56	2	21	.734

RIGHT FIELDERS.

L'chance	21	1	2	.960	McGunnigle.....	60	8	11	.860
Garry	16	2	1	.947	Hart	17	7	5	.824
Klobedanz.....	14	0	1	.933	Murphy	13	3	4	.800
Lezotte	69	11	11	.879	Leighton	12	3	4	.777
O'Neil.....	22	7	4	.872	Killeen .....	..	..	..	.739
Sweeney.....	95	6	14	.868	Quinlan.. ..	26	5	12	.731
Dorsey	73	13	14	.860	Tobin.....	12	..	6	.666

It will be seen that Sheehan, of the Lewistons, leads the percentage of base hits with .347. Lachance, of the Portlands, is second with .328, and Rogers, of the same club, third with .325. Fourteen players had a batting average of .300 or over, besides the ones named, including Keay, O'Brien, Ladd, Shea, McCarthy, Cronin, Deady, Burke, Quinlan and Briggs. Long, of Woonsocket, made the most runs, 97. Connaughton, of Pawtucket and Lewiston, leads in stolen bases with 44. Long has the large number of 82 bases on balls in 90 games. Rudderham brings up the rear with seven hits in 30 games. No player is given a batting percentage unless he has played in 15 games, nor in fielding unless he has played 15 games in one position.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE AVERAGES.

The Southern League statistics for 1892 were not complete as three of the clubs failed to send in their quota of official scores. We append the averages of the second half of the season past to place the names of most of the Southern League's players of 1892 on record. Mr. Gensberger, the ex-president of the League in sending in the average to the official organ of the League, says: "If it had been possible to have made these averages

more complete I surely would have done so, but three of our clubs sent very few official scores in; hence I had to take the newspaper reports for what I have sent you."

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	Times at			Average.
			Bat.	Runs.	Base His.	
1	Weddige, Macon.....	35	149	19	49	.329
2	Hess, Macon.....	33	141	29	46	.326
3	Campau, New Orleans.....	39	146	42	48	.322
4	Fischer, Montgomery.....	13	56	8	17	.304
5	Schmidt, Mobile.....	16	50	4	15	.300
6	Baker, Chattanooga.....	29	94	18	28	.298
7	York, Macon.....	29	119	26	33	.297
8	Frank, Mobile.....	38	148	31	42	.284
9	Ely, Memphis.....	39	170	6	48	.282
10	Earle, Birmingham.....	5	18	1	5	.278
11	Niles, Birmingham.....	14	47	8	13	.277
12	Mills, New Orleans.....	41	162	5	44	.272
13	{ McCann, Chattanooga.....	39	152	41	41	.270
	{ Sunday, Birmingham.....	33	122	16	33	.270
14	Klusman, Birmingham.....	38	154	19	41	.266
15	Manning, Birmingham.....	35	144	24	38	.264
16	{ Lally, Memphis.....	36	145	19	38	.262
	{ Wittrock, Mobile.....	18	65	9	17	.262
17	Phelan, Memphis.....	13	50	7	13	.260
18	Clark, Montgomery.....	37	144	14	37	.257
19	Westlake, Mobile.....	12	43	3	11	.256
20	{ Veach, Chattanooga.....	25	98	13	25	.255
	{ Hamburg, Mobile.....	29	110	17	28	.255
21	Seery, New Orleans.....	36	129	33	33	.254
22	Donaghue, Atlanta.....	41	154	17	39	.253
23	{ Gillen, Montgomery.....	35	139	23	35	.252
	{ Delaney, Macon.....	28	107	18	27	.252
	{ Donnelly, Macon.....	12	32	9	8	.250
24	{ Dixon, Atlanta.....	24	76	8	19	.250
	{ Jones, Atlanta.....	7	24	3	6	.250
	{ Agan, Montgomery.....	13	40	5	10	.250
25	Ulrich, Birmingham.....	38	141	16	35	.247
	{ Newell, New Orleans.....	32	126	25	31	.246
26	{ Ryan, Chattanooga.....	36	134	8	33	.246
27	Conlay, Montgomery.....	39	151	13	37	.245
	{ Langsford, Mobile.....	36	153	22	37	.242
28	{ Meala, Montgomery.....	24	91	18	22	.242
29	Lanser, Montgomery.....	13	50	8	12	.240
	{ Campfield, Atlanta.....	12	38	4	9	.237
30	{ Powell, New Orleans.....	42	148	23	34	.237
31	Gilke, Mobile.....	37	162	23	28	.235
	{ Sheiback, Atlanta.....	33	128	18	30	.234
33	{ Weihl, Montgomery.....	25	94	17	22	.234
	{ Hill, Atlanta.....	40	142	18	33	.233
33	{ Clingman, Memphis.....	39	159	23	38	.233
	{ McMahan, Birmingham.....	38	138	9	32	.232
	{ Smith, Atlanta.....	36	125	19	29	.232
34	{ Motz, Atlanta.....	41	155	21	36	.232
	{ Kirby, Macon.....	34	125	17	29	.232

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.—Continued.

35	Geis, Montgomery	36	130	9	30	.21
36	Dowle, New Orleans	42	153	15	35	.29
37	Plock, New Orleans	14	44	8	10	.227
38	Somers, Chattanooga	40	155	16	35	.226
39	{ Parks, Memphis	36	151	14	33	.219
	{ Pietz, Montgomery	36	128	18	28	.219
40	Wells, Macon	23	78	9	17	.218
41	Kearns, Memphis	38	139	14	30	.216
42	Gettinger, Mobile	34	127	12	27	.213
43	Cline, Memphis	15	52	10	11	.212
44	{ Bolan, Memphis	30	106	8	22	.208
	{ Trest, Mobile	33	120	4	25	.208
45	{ Pinckney, Atlanta	14	58	5	12	.207
	{ Wrigt, New Orleans	22	82	12	17	.207
46	Sweeney, Birmingham	30	109	9	22	.202
47	{ Herr, Montgomery	7	15	0	3	.201
	{ Colcolough, Atlanta	7	20	0	4	.200
48	Lutenburg, Mobile	35	143	18	28	.196
49	Bailey, Macon	16	57	3	11	.195
50	O'Connor, Chattanooga	12	47	2	9	.191
51	Hazen, Mobile	30	116	15	22	.190
52	Dunn, Montgomery	39	143	10	27	.189
53	{ McGann, Chattanooga	26	91	4	17	.187
	{ Kenon, Chattanooga	9	96	2	18	.187
54	{ O'Connor, Memphis	30	143	19	26	.182
	{ Hart, Macon	17	55	7	10	.182
55	Schabel, Atlanta	33	108	14	19	.176
56	Wadsworth, Atlanta	16	5	5	9	.173
57	Broderick, Birmingham	27	112	18	19	.171
58	Gans, Birmingham	32	118	24	20	.170
59	Joannes, Macon	23	77	7	13	.169
60	{ Phillips, Chattanooga	14	48	2	8	.167
	{ McKie, New Orleans	20	66	6	11	.167
61	{ Sowders, Birmingham	21	72	8	12	.167
	{ Jantzen, New Orleans	38	136	14	21	.154
62	{ Nichol-son, Chattanooga	14	52	10	8	.154
	Hill, Chattanooga	40	139	21	21	.151
63	Dewald, Memphis	20	68	11	10	.147
64	{ Merritt, Memphis	12	42	2	6	.143
	{ Schaub, Macon	7	28	4	4	.143
65	{ Ortman, New Orleans	11	28	1	4	.143
	Murphy, Chattanooga	23	85	5	11	.141
66	Burke, Chattanooga	38	143	16	19	.133
67	{ Behne, Montgomery	28	91	6	13	.132
	{ Daniels, Mobile	16	39	3	5	.132
68	Hughey, Macon	15	54	2	7	.130
69	Neal, New Orleans	12	43	2	5	.125
70	{ Williams, Mobile	15	4	4	5	.116
	{ Gillen, Montgomery	15	43	4	5	.116
71	Duke, New Orleans	16	52	2	6	.115
72	Murray, Atlanta	21	71	9	8	.113
73	Graham, Atlanta	27	98	10	11	.113
74	Manck, Birmingham	18	58	5	6	.103
75	Sherwood, Memphis	11	39	2	3	.077
76	Petty, Birmingham	12	40	4	3	.075
77	Doyle, Chattanooga	18	61	1	3	.045
78	Leach, New Orleans	10	27	3		.1037

Individual Fielding Averages.

Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Average.
1	{ Phillips, Chattanooga.....	14	7	42	0	1,000
	{ Herr, Montgomery.....	7	11	10	0	1,000
	{ Earle, Birmingham.....	5	18	3	0	1,000
2	{ Klosman, Birmingham.....	38	447	18	13	.988
	{ Ryan, Chattanooga.....	36	354	18	8	.988
3	Motz, Atlanta.....	41	426	11	8	.982
4	Dixon, Atlanta.....	24	80	23	2	.981
5	Pinckney, Atlanta.....	14	15	33	1	.980
6	Wittrock, Mobile.....	18	8	38	1	.979
7	{ Mauck, Birmingham.....	18	7	36	1	.977
	{ Conley, Montgomery.....	39	448	13	12	.975
	{ Clark, Montgomery.....	37	68	11	2	.975
	{ Flock, New Orleans.....	14	149	5	9	.975
8	{ Lutenberg, Mobile.....	35	334	17	8	.975
	{ Sweeney, Birmingham.....	30	170	36	6	.972
9	{ Bailey, Macon.....	16	5	28	1	.971
	{ Hughey, Macon.....	15	9	25	1	.971
10	{ Wadsworth, Atlanta.....	16	8	24	1	.970
	{ Jantzen, New Orleans.....	38	246	43	9	.970
11	Veach, Chattanooga.....	25	170	7	6	.967
12	Parks, Memphis.....	36	352	26	14	.964
13	McCann, Chattanooga.....	39	73	5	3	.963
14	McKie, New Orleans.....	20	38	12	2	.962
15	Powell, New Orleans.....	42	45	4	2	.961
16	Mills, New Orleans.....	41	297	46	10	.960
17	{ Phelan, Memphis.....	13	36	32	3	.958
	{ Mera, Montgomery.....	24	22	1	1	.958
18	{ Hart, Macon.....	17	17	28	2	.957
	{ Murphy, Chattanooga.....	23	40	40	2	.957
19	{ Duke, New Orleans.....	16	3	38	2	.953
	{ Frank, Mobile.....	38	60	19	3	.951
20	{ Neal, New Orleans.....	12	7	32	2	.951
	{ Manning, Birmingham.....	35	94	10	10	.951
21	O'Connell, Chattanooga.....	12	52	23	4	.949
22	Hamburg, Mobile.....	29	68	3	4	.947
23	Lally, Memphis.....	36	50	3	3	.946
24	{ Peitz, Montgomery.....	36	160	77	14	.944
	{ Lanser, Montgomery.....	13	16	1	1	.944
25	{ Bolan, Memphis.....	30	143	38	11	.943
	{ Doyle, Chattanooga.....	18	77	18	6	.941
26	{ Kirby, Macon.....	34	196	44	15	.941
	{ Colcolough, Atlanta.....	7	2	14	1	.841
27	{ Ortmann, New Orleans.....	11	1	31	2	.941
	{ Petty, Birmingham.....	12	4	44	3	.941
28	{ Niles, Birmingham.....	13	23	24	3	.940
	{ Delaney, Macon.....	28	86	78	11	.937
29	{ Sherwood, Memphis.....	11	2	28	2	.937
	{ Trest, Mobile.....	33	180	41	50	.936
30	{ Wells, Macon.....	23	127	19	10	.936
	{ Schabel, Atlanta.....	33	202	33	16	.936
31	{ Gettenger, Mobile.....	34	50	8	4	.935
	{ Williams, Mobile.....	15	54	4	4	.935
	{ Smi h, Atlanta.....	36	73	114	13	.935

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES—Continued.

Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	Put Out.	Assists.	Errors.	Average.
32	Keenor, Chattanooga.....	29	33	33	5	.930
33	Cline, Memphis.....	15	9	4	1	.929
34	Fisher, Montgomery.....	13	14	25	3	.929
35	Deward, Memphis.....	20	8	43	4	.927
36	Daniels, Mobile.....	16	7	18	2	.926
37	{ Hess, Macon.....	33	122	26	12	.925
	{ Dunn, Montgomery.....	35	40	112	13	.925
38	{ Baker, Chattanooga.....	29	29	32	5	.924
	{ Donaghue, Atlanta.....	41	63	10	6	.924
39	Nicholson, Chattanooga.....	14	40	30	6	.921
40	{ Leach, New Orleans.....	10	2	21	2	.920
	{ Campau, New Orleans.....	39	52	17	6	.920
41	Geiss, Montgomery.....	36	91	112	16	.918
42	Somers, Chattanooga.....	40	131	35	15	.917
43	Dowie, New Orleans.....	42	61	105	15	.916
44	{ Seery, New Orleans.....	36	53	1	5	.915
	{ Gillen, Montgomery.....	15	5	38	4	.913
45	Murray, Atlanta.....	21	15	6	2	.915
46	{ Wright, New Orleans.....	22	70	66	13	.912
	{ Agan, Montgomery.....	13	3	28	3	.912
47	Campfield, Atlanta.....	12	11	30	4	.911
48	Jones, Atlanta.....	7	2	18	2	.909
49	Westlake, Mobile.....	12	24	15	4	.907
50	Gilks, Mobile.....	37	102	81	19	.906
	{ Gans, Birmingham.....	32	49	5	6	.900
51	{ Schmidt, Mobile.....	16	4	32	4	.900
	{ Kearns, Memphis.....	38	95	48	16	.900
	{ Burke, Chattanooga.....	38	63	108	19	.900
52	Hill, Atlanta.....	40	50	7	8	.892
53	Behne, Montgomery.....	2	85	81	13	.891
54	Scheibeck, Atlanta.....	33	60	99	20	.888
55	Gillen, Macon.....	35	48	98	19	.885
	{ Ely, Memphis.....	39	74	117	25	.884
56	{ Clingman, Memphis.....	39	90	109	25	.884
57	Schaub, Macon.....	7	11	4	2	.883
58	Hazen, Mobile.....	30	51	61	15	.882
	{ McMahon, Birmingham.....	38	49	119	23	.880
59	{ McGann, Chattanooga.....	26	41	85	20	.880
60	Ulrich, Birmingham.....	38	73	72	21	.873
61	Hill, Chattanooga.....	40	116	103	23	.869
62	York, Macon.....	29	43	1	7	.863
63	Sunday, Birmingham.....	33	35	2	6	.860
64	Weihl, Montgomery.....	25	32	3	6	.854
65	Newell, New Orleans.....	32	51	89	24	.853
66	Langsford, Mobile.....	36	45	111	27	.852
67	Graham, Atlanta.....	27	37	64	18	.849
	{ O'Connor, Memphis.....	39	47	17	13	.844
68	{ Merritt, Memphis.....	12	43	11	10	.844
69	Weddege, Macon.....	35	54	72	24	.840
70	Sowers, Birmingham.....	21	15	11	4	.828
71	Broderick, Birmingham.....	27	33	7	9	.816
72	Joannes, Macon.....	23	23	3	6	.812
73	Donnelly, Macon.....	12	9	6	5	.750

CLUB BATTING AVERAGES.

NAME OF CLUB.	Times at bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.
Mobile	1316	192	307	994	445	112
Atlanta	1315	158	277	1028	500	101
New Orleans.....	1439	212	319	1117	542	110
Macon	1256	182	317	1941	451	127
Chattanooga.....	1336	129	253	1070	526	115
Birmingham.....	1327	179	293	1043	500	102
Memphis	1328	162	299	1016	489	126
Montgomery.....	1390	141	297	1076	595	113

CLUB PERCENTAGES.

. BATTING.		FIELDING.	
Macon .....	.62	New Orleans.....	.939
Mobile .....	.244	Atlanta .....	.938
Memphis .....	.225	Birmingham.....	.938
New Orleans.....	.222	Montgomery.....	.937
Birmingham.....	.221	Chattanooga.....	.933
Montgomery.....	.214	Mobile.....	.918
Atlanta .....	.211	Memphis .....	.923
Chattanooga.....	.182	Macon .....	.916

SHUT-OUTS AND ERRORLESS GAMES.

The following table shows the number of times each club in the Southern League has been shut-out and the number of errorless games played by each club:

SHUT-OUTS.		ERRORLESS GAMES.	
Montgomery.....	5	Atlanta	9
Memphis	5	Mobile.....	6
Atlanta	4	Chattanooga	5
Mobile.....	3	Birmingham	5
Birmingham.....	3	New Orleans.....	4
Chattanooga.....	3	Montgomery.....	3
Macon.....	1	Memphis	2
New Orleans	1	Macon	1

ON CHANGES IN RULES.

At the close of the season of 1892, and during the winter interregnum, a general discussion of the question of amending the playing rules of the game took place, with the result of the expression of a decided opinion on the part of the base ball patrons of the game in favor of giving more advantage to the batting side in the game than has been at command during the past three or four years of base ball history. Two points of the discussion were especially noteworthy, and they were the absolute necessity for doing away with the danger to life and limb incurred under the rule of the "cyclone" pitching, wild swift pitching, which was especially in vogue during 1892. Also for modifying the rules so as to bring about games marked by poor batting as well as greater opportunities for sharp fielding and base running, than was possible under the code of 1892, during which year the class of contests known as "pitchers games" in which a small minority of the attacking force in the field have the brunt of the work to do, while the majority of the fielders have little else to do than to watch the play of the battery force of the team prevailed to a greater extent than ever. During the discussion of this question of improving the rule of play, it was very plainly shown that what was wanted to advance the game toward a perfect code of playing rules was to *equalize as much as possible the powers of the attack and defence in the game.* The consensus of educated opinion on the subject rested upon this point as the first essential in the effort at improvement in the code. But there was quite a difference of opinion as to the character of the changes to be made in the rule to bring this desired equalizing of the opposing forces in question into practical operation. It was decidedly amusing to read some of the amendments to the rules which were suggested by young scribes, old players and some of the club managers and captains of the period. "If you want to improve the batting," said one, "make the ball more elastic." "Prevent bunting and sacrifice hitting," said another. "Deprive the fielders of their gloves," suggested a third; "Change the form of the diamond field by making it a field of five bases," said a fourth; "Don't allow a pitcher to send in any but swift balls," said a well known manager; but the climax of absurdity was reached when a veteran umpire suggested that the out fielders be limited to making catchers of fly balls only catch on their respective "boxes," like that of the pitchers position.

Among the more practical suggestions looking to the equalizing of the forces of attack and defence in the game, was that of making the calling of strikes and balls equal; of placing the pitchers stand point in his box; distant from the home base at least sixty-five feet, it being fifty-five feet in 1892 and from that distance

as far back as the center of the diamond. Also that of extending the sides of the diamond field from 90 to 93 feet, with a view of aiding both batting and base stealing, this latter embodying "the Lester plan."

The actual need in the form of improved batting facilities, has been, for several years past, a lessening of the powers of the attacking force so as to enable the batsmen in the game to do more *place hitting*, which is the very acme of skill in base ball batting and something, too, which hitherto has been almost an impossibility under the rule of the wild swift in intimidating style of delivering the ball to the bat, known as "*cyclone pitching*." A glance at the possibilities of the game in disposing of the battery side will show how very unequal the rules bear on the batting side in the game, compared to what they do on the fielding side. Under the code of rules governing the game in 1892, while the batsmen and base runners of the defence side can be disposed of in *sixteen different ways*, the batsmen and base runners together have but *three distinct methods of scoring runs*. For instance the batsman can be put out as follows:

- 1—By being *caught out* on the fly after hitting a *fair ball*.
- 2—By being *caught out* on the fly after hitting a *foul ball*.
- 3—By *striking out*, or being called out, on strikes.
- 4—By a *foul strike* made in stepping out of the lines of his position to hit at the ball.
- 5—By batting out of the regular order.
- 6—By interfering with the catcher.

Then, too, the base runner can be disposed of in ten different ways, as follows:

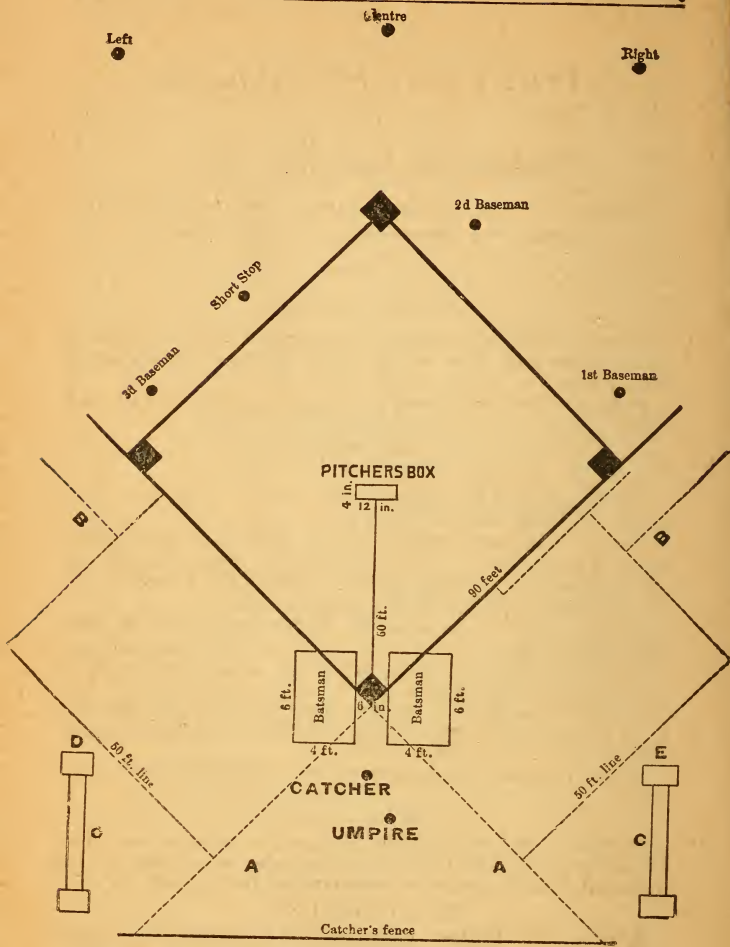
- 1—By his failure to reach first base after hitting a ball fair before the ball is held on the base by a fielder.
- 2—By his failure to return to first base without being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder; after over-running that base and then running on fair ground.
- 3—By his failure to keep within the base path in running to first base.
- 4—By being "forced out," after reaching his base safely, by the act of the batsman in hitting a fair ball.
- 5—By being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder while off a base.
- 6—By failing to get back to the base he left when a fair or foul fly ball is hit, before such ball is caught and held on the base he left before he can return back.

7—By running three feet beyond the base run between each base in order to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder.

- 8—By being hit by a batted ball whiler unning from base to base.
- 9—By failing to avoid interference with a fielder trying to catch a fly ball while standing in or near the base lines.
- 10—By interfering with a fielder trying to field a thrown ball.

By way of offset to these advantages on the part of the attacking force in the game, the batsman and base-runner of the defense force, can only secure a run; first, by means of a base hit; secondly, by the stealing of a base, and thirdly, the runner being batted around the bases, not counting, of course, the "battery" and fielding errors in aiding him to score a run. Under these circumstances the injustice of penalizing him with an out on on a hit foul ball, while not allowing him any offsetting advantages, as in the case of a fair hit ball is very apparent.

CORRECT DIAGRAM OF A BALL GROUND.



- A. A. A.—Ground reserved for Umpire, Batsman and Catcher.
- B. B. Ground reserved for Captain and Assistant.
- C.—Players' Bench. D —Visiting Players' Bat Rack
- E.—Home Players' Bat Rack.

THE PLAYING RULES

—OF—

Professional Base Ball Clubs.

AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL LEAGUE AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS.

THE BALL GROUND.

RULE 1. The Ground must be an inclosed field, sufficient in size to enable each player to play in his position as required by these Rules.

RULE 2. The Infield must be a space of ground thirty yards square.

THE BASES.

RULE 3. The Bases must be:

SEC. 1. Four in number, and designated as First Base, Second Base, Third Base and Home Base.

SEC. 2. The Home Base must be of whitened rubber twelve inches square, so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface, and so placed in the corner of the infield that two of its sides will form part of the boundaries of said infield.

SEC. 3. The First, Second and Third Bases must be white canvas bags, fifteen inches square, and filled with some soft material, and so placed that the center of the second base shall be upon its corner of the infield, and the center of the first and third bases shall be on the lines running to and from second base and seven and one-half inches from the foul lines, providing that each base shall be entirely within the foul lines.

SEC. 4. All the bases must be securely fastened in their positions.

THE FOUL LINES.

RULE 4. The foul lines must be drawn in straight lines from the outer corner of the Home Base, along the outer edge of the First and Third Bases, to the boundaries of the Ground.

THE POSITION LINES.

RULE 5. The Pitcher's Boundary shall be marked by a white rubber plate twelve inches long and four inches wide so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface at the distance of sixty

feet six inches from the outer corner of the home plate, so that a line drawn from the center of the Home Base and the center of the Second Base shall give six inches on either side.

RULE 6. The Catcher's Lines must be drawn from the outer corner of the Home Base, in continuation of the Foul Lines, straight to the limits of the Ground back of Home Base.

RULE 7. The Captain's or Coacher's Line must be a line fifteen feet from and parallel with the Foul Lines, said lines commencing at a line parallel with and seventy-five feet distant from the Catcher's Lines, and running thence to the limits of the grounds.

RULE 8. The Player's Lines must be drawn from the Catcher's Lines to the limits of the Ground, fifty feet distant from and parallel with, the foul lines.

RULE 9. The Batsman's Lines must be straight lines forming the boundaries of a space on the right, and of a similar space on the left of the Home Base, six feet long by four feet wide, extending three feet in front of and three feet behind the center of the Home Base, and with its nearest line distant six inches from the Home Base.

RULE 10. The Three Feet Lines must be drawn as follows: From a point on the Foul Line from Home Base to First Base, and equally distant from such bases, shall be drawn a line on Foul Ground, at a right angle to said Foul Line, and to a point three feet distant from it; thence running parallel with said Foul Line, to a point three feet distant from the First Base; thence in a straight line to the Foul Line, and thence upon the Foul Line to point of beginning,

RULE 11. The lines designated in Rules 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 must be marked with chalk or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the Umpire. They must all be so marked their entire length, except the Captain's and Player's Lines, which must be so marked for a distance of at least thirty-five yards from the Catcher's Lines.

THE BALL.

RULE 12. The Ball:*

SEC. 1. Must not weigh less than five or more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding League Ball or the Reach American Association Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. For each championship game two balls shall be furnished by the Home Club to the Umpire for use. When the ball in play is batted over the fence or stands, on to foul ground out of sight of the players, the other ball shall be immediately put into play by the Umpire. As often as one of the two in use shall be lost, a new one must be substituted, so that the Umpire shall at all

times after the game begins, have two for use. The moment the Umpire delivers a new or alternate ball to the pitcher it comes into play, and shall not be exchanged until it, in turn, passes out of sight on to foul ground. At no time shall the ball be intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise.

SEC. 3. In all games the ball or balls played with shall be furnished by the Home Club, and the last ball in play becomes the property of the winning club. Each ball to be used in championship games shall be examined, measured and weighed by the Secretary of the Association, inclosed in a paper box, and sealed with the seal of the Secretary, which seal shall not be broken except by the Umpire in the presence of the Captains of the two contesting nines after play has been called.

SEC. 4. Should the ball become out of shape, or cut or ripped so as to expose the yarn, or in any way so injured as to be—in the opinion of the Umpire—unfit for fair use, the Umpire, on being appealed to by either Captain, shall at once put the alternate ball into play and call for a new one.

THE BAT.

RULE 13. The Bat:

Must be made wholly of hard wood except that the handle may be wound with twine, or a granulated substance applied, not to exceed eighteen inches from the end.

It must be round, not exceed two and one-half inches in diameter in the thickest part, and must not exceed forty-two inches in length.

THE PLAYERS AND THEIR POSITIONS.

RULE 14. The players of each club in a game shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as Captain, and in no case shall less than nine men be allowed to play on each side.

RULE 15. The players' positions shall be such as may be assigned them by their Captain, except that the Pitcher must take the position as defined in Rules 5 and 18.

RULE 16. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats among the spectators.

RULE 17. Every Club shall adopt uniforms for its players, but no player shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoes other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate.

PLAYERS' BENCHES.

RULE 18. The Players' Benches must be furnished by the home club, and placed upon a portion of the ground outside of, and not nearer than twenty-five feet to the Players' Lines. One such bench must be for the exclusive use of the visiting club and one for the exclusive use of the home club, and the players of the competing teams shall be required to occupy their respective benches during the progress of the game.

THE GAME.

RULE 19. SECTION 1. Every Championship Game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset.

SEC. 2. A Game shall consist of nine innings to each contesting nine, except that,

(a) If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate.

(b) If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate.

A TIE GAME.

RULE 20. If the score be a tie at the end of nine innings to each side, play shall only be continued until the side first at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the other side, in an equal number of innings, or until the other side shall score one or more runs than the side first at bat.

A DRAWN GAME.

RULE 21. A Drawn Game shall be declared by the Umpire when he terminates a game on account of darkness or rain, after five equal innings have been played if the score at the time is equal on the last even innings played; but if the side that went second to bat is then at the bat, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the Umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal innings.

A CALLED GAME.

RULE 22. If the Umpire calls "Game" on account of darkness or rain at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, unless the side second at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the side first at bat, in which case the score of the game shall be the total number of runs made.

A FORFEITED GAME.

RULE 23. A forfeited game shall be declared by the Umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the nine of a club fail to appear upon a field, or being upon the field fail to begin the game within five minutes after the Umpire has called "Play," at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the Umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the Umpire, one side fails to resume playing within *one minute* after the Umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team resorts to dilatory practice to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, in the opinion of the Umpire, any one of these rules is wilfully violated.

SEC. 6. If, after ordering the removal of a player as authorized by Rule 56, Sec. 5, said order is not obeyed within five minutes.

SEC. 7. In case the Umpire declares a game forfeited, he shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the Association within twenty-four hours thereafter.

NO GAME.

RULE 24. "No Game" shall be declared by the Umpire if he shall terminate play on account of rain or darkness, before five innings on each side are completed except in a case when the game is called, the club second at bat shall have more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in its five innings, then the Umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greatest number of runs, and it shall be a game and be so counted in the Championship record.

SUBSTITUTES.

RULE 25. SECTION I. In every championship game each team shall be required to have present on the field, in uniform, one or more substitute players.

SEC. 2. Any such player may be substituted at any time by either club, but no player thereby retired shall thereafter participate in the game.

SEC. 3. The Base Runner shall not have a substitute run for him, except by consent of the Captains of the contesting teams.

CHOICE OF INNINGS—CONDITION OF GROUND.

RULE 26. The choice of innings shall be given to the Captain of the Home Club, who shall also be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after rain.

THE PITCHER'S POSITION.

RULE 27. The pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet square on the ground, and in front of the pitcher's plate, but in the act of delivering the ball one foot must be in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 5. He shall not raise either foot, unless in the act of delivering the ball, nor make more than one step in such delivery. He shall hold the ball, before the delivery fairly in front of his body, and in sight of the Umpire. When the pitcher feigns to throw the ball to a base he must resume the above position and pause momentarily before delivering the ball to the bat.

THE DELIVERY OF THE BALL—FAIR AND UNFAIR BALLS.

RULE 28. A Fair Ball is a ball delivered by the pitcher while standing in his position, and facing the Batsman, the ball so delivered, to pass over the Home Base, not lower than the Batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder.

RULE 29. An Unfair Ball is a ball delivered by the Pitcher, as in Rule 28, except that the ball does not pass over the Home Base, or does pass over the Home Base above the Batsman's shoulder or below the knee.

BALKING.

RULE 30. A Balk shall be

SECTION 1. Any motion made by the Pitcher to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it.

SEC. 2. The holding of the ball by the Pitcher so long as to delay the game unnecessarily.

SEC. 3. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the Pitcher while not in the position defined in Rule 27.

DEAD BALLS.

RULE 31. A Dead Ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the Pitcher that touches any part of the Batsman's person or clothing while standing in his position without being struck at; or any part of the Umpire's person or clothing, while on foul ground, without first passing the Catcher.

RULE 32. In case of a Foul Strike, Foul Hit ball not legally caught out, Dead Ball or Base Runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the Pitcher standing in his position.

BLOCK BALLS.

RULE 33. SECTION 1. A Block is a batted or thrown ball that is stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a Block occurs the Umpire shall declare it and Base Runners may run the bases without being put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his position.

SEC. 3. In the case of a Block if the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the Fielders the Umpire should call "Time," and require each Base Runner to stop at the last base touched by him until the ball be returned to the Pitcher standing in his position.

THE BATSMAN'S POSITION—ORDER OF BATTING.

RULE 34. The batsmen must take their positions within the Batsmen's Lines, as defined in Rule 9, in the order in which they are named in the batting order, which batting order must be sub-

mitted by the Captains of the opposing teams to the Umpire before the game, and when approved by him this batting order must be followed except in the case of a substitute player, in which case the substitute must take the place of the original player in the batting order. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who has completed his turn—time at bat—in the preceding inning.

RULE 35. SECTION 1. When their side goes to the bat the players must immediately return to the players' bench as defined in Rule 18 and remain there until the side is put out, except when batsman or base runner; provided that the Captain and one assistant only may occupy the space between the Players' Lines and the Captain's Lines to coach base runners.

SEC. 2. No player of the side at bat, except when Batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the Catcher's Lines, as defined in Rule 6. The triangular space behind the Home Base is reserved for the exclusive use of the Umpire, Catcher and Batsman, and the Umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of, or passing between the Pitcher and Catcher, while standing in their positions.

SEC. 3. The players of the side "at bat" must occupy the portion of the field allotted them, but must speedily vacate any portion thereof that may be in the way of the ball, or any Fielder attempting to catch or field it.

THE BATTING RULES.

RULE 36. A Fair hit is a ball batted by the batsman, standing in his position, that first touches the ground, the First Base, the Third Base, any part of the person of a player, Umpire or any object in front of or on the Foul Lines, or batted directly to the ground by the Batsman, standing in his position, that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair Ground) bounds or rolls within the Foul Lines, between Home and First, or Home and Third Bases, without interference by a player.

RULE 37. A Foul Hit is a ball batted by the Batsman, standing in his position, that first touches the ground, any part of the person of a player, or any object behind either of the Foul Lines, or that strikes the person of such Batsman, while standing in his position, or batted directly to the ground by the Batsman, standing in his position, that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair Ground) bounds or rolls outside the Foul Lines, between Home and First or Home and Third Bases without interference by a player. *Provided*, that a Foul Hit not rising above the Batsman's head and caught by the Catcher playing within ten feet of the Home Base, shall be termed a Foul Tip.

BALLS BATTED OUTSIDE THE GROUNDS.

RULE 38. When a batted ball passes outside the grounds, the Umpire shall decide it Fair should it disappear within, or Foul should it disappear outside of the range of the Foul Lines, and Rules 36 and 37 are to be construed accordingly.

RULE 39. A Fair Batted ball that goes over the fence shall entitle the Batsman to a home run, except that should it go over the fence at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five feet from the Home Base, when he shall be entitled to two bases, and a distinctive line shall be marked on the fence at this point.

STRIKES.

RULE 40. A Strike is

SECTION 1. A ball struck at by the Batsman without its touching his bat; or

SEC. 2. A Fair Ball legally delivered by the Pitcher, but not struck at by the Batsman.

SEC. 3. Any obvious attempt to make a Foul Hit.

RULE 41. A Foul Strike is a ball batted by the Batsman when any part of his person is upon ground outside the lines of the Batsman's position.

THE BATSMAN IS OUT.

RULE 42. The Batsman is out:

SECTION 1. If he fails to take his position at the bat in his order of batting, unless the error be discovered and the proper Batsman takes his position before a fair hit has been made; and in such case the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time at bat of the proper Batsman. *Provided*, this rule shall not take effect unless *the out* is declared before the ball is delivered to the succeeding Batsman.

SEC. 2. If he fails to take his position within one minute after the Umpire has called for the Batsman.

SEC. 3. If he makes a Foul Hit other than a Foul Tip as defined in Rule 37, and the ball be momentarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground, provided it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a Fielder, before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he makes a Foul Strike.

SEC. 5. If he attempts to hinder the Catcher from Fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of his position, or otherwise obstructing or interfering with that player.

SEC. 6. If, while the First Base be occupied by a base runner, three strikes be called on him by the Umpire, except when two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, after two strikes have been called the Batsman obviously attempts to make a foul hit, as in Section 3, Rule 40.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

WHEN THE BATSMAN BECOMES A BASE RUNNER.

RULE 43. The Batsman becomes a base runner:

SECTION I. Instantly after he makes a Fair Hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after four balls have been called by the Umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after three strikes have been declared by the Umpire.

SEC. 4. If, while he be a batsman, his person—excepting hands or forearm, which makes it a dead ball—or clothing be hit by a ball from the Pitcher, unless—in the opinion of the Umpire—he intentionally permits himself to be so hit.

SEC. 5. Instantly after an illegal delivery of a ball by the Pitcher.

BASES TO BE TOUCHED.

RULE 44. The Base Runner must touch each base in regular order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases: and when obliged to return (except on a foul hit) must retouch the base or base in reverse order. He shall only be considered as holding a base after touching it, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding Base Runner.

ENTITLED TO BASES.

RULE 45. The Base Runner shall be entitled, without being put out, to take the Base in the following cases:

SECTION I. If, while he was Batsman, the Umpire called four Balls.

SEC. 2. If the Umpire awards a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit with a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery—as in Rule 43, Sec 4—and the Base Runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the Umpire calls a "balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the Pitcher pass the Catcher and touch the Umpire or any fence or building within ninety feet of the Home Base.

SEC. 5. If upon a fair hit the Ball strikes the person or clothing of the Umpire on fair ground.

SEC. 6. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary.

SEC. 7. If the Fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his hat, or any part of his dress.

RETURNING TO BASES.

RULE 46. The Base Runner shall return to his Base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out:

SECTION 1. If the Umpire declares a Foul Tip (as defined in 37) or any other Foul Hit not legally caught by a Fielder.

SEC. 2. If the Umpire declares a Foul Strike.

SEC. 3. If the Umpire declares a Dead Ball, unless it be also the fourth Unfair Ball and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 45, Sec. 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the Umpire interferes with the Catcher or he is struck by a ball thrown by the Catcher to intercept a Base Runner.

WHEN BASE RUNNERS ARE OUT.

RULE 47. The Base Runner is out:

SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while Batsman, and the Catcher fail to catch the third strike ball, he plainly attempts to hinder the Catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a Fair Hit while Batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a Fielder, before touching the ground, or any object other than a Fielder: *Provided*, It be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap.

SEC. 3. If, when the Umpire has declared three strikes on him, while Batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground: *Provided*, it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a Fielder, before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after Three Strikes or a Fair Hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a Fielder *before* he shall have touched First Base.

SEC. 5. If, after Three Strikes or a Fair Hit, the ball be securely held by a Fielder, while touching First Base with any part of his person, *before* such Base Runner touches First Base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from Home Base to First Base, while the ball is being fielded to First Base, he runs outside the Three Feet Lines, as defined in Rule 10 unless to avoid a Fielder, attempting to field a Batted Ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from First to Second Base, from Second to Third Base, or from Third to Home Base he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder; but in case a Fielder be occupying the Base Runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the Base Runner shall run out of the path, and behind said Fielder, and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fails to avoid a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this Rule; or if he in any way obstructs a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball. *Pro-*

vided, That if two or more Fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the Base Runner comes in contact with one or more of them, the Umpire shall determine which Fielder is entitled to the benefit of this Rule, and shall not decide the Base Runner out for coming in contact with any other fielder.

SEC. 9. If, at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy. *Provided*, The ball be held by the Fielder after touching him; but (exception as to First Base), in running to First Base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overrunning First Base, he also attempts to run to Second Base, or, after passing the base he turns to his left from the foul line, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

SEC. 10. If, when a Fair or Foul Hit ball (other than a foul tip as referred to in Rule 37) is legally caught by a Fielder, such ball is legally held by a Fielder on the base occupied by the Base Runner when such ball was struck (or the Base Runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a Fielder), before he retouches said base after such Fair or Foul Hit ball was so caught. *Provided*, That the Base Runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the Pitcher before the Fielder holds it on said base, or touches the Base Runner with it; but if the Base Runner in attempting to reach a base, detaches it before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when a Batsman becomes a Base Runner, the First Base, or the First and Second Bases, or the First, Second and Third Bases, be occupied, any Base Runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, until any following Base Runner is put out, and may be put out at the next base or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder in the same manner as in running to First Base, at any time before any following Base Runner is put out.

SEC. 12. If a Fair Hit ball strike him *before touching the Fielder*, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the Batsman becoming a Base Runner, and no run shall be scored, or any other Base Runner put out.

SEC. 13. If when running to a base or forced to return to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases if any, in the order prescribed in Rule 44, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, in the same manner as in running to First Base.

SEC. 14. If, when the Umpire calls "Play," after any suspen-

sion of a game, he fails to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base.

WHEN BATSMAN OR BASE RUNNER IS OUT.

RULE 48. The Umpire shall declare the Batsman or Base Runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player is put out in accordance with these rules, except as provided in Rule 47, Sections 10 and 14.

COACHING RULES.

RULE 49. The coaches are restricted to coaching the Base Runner only, and are not allowed to address any remarks except to the Base Runner; and then only in words of necessary direction; and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing club, or the spectators, and not more than two coaches, who may be one player participating in the game and any other player under contract to it, in the uniform of either club, shall be allowed at any one time. To enforce the above, the Captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the Umpire to the offence, and upon a repetition of the same the offending player shall be debarred from further coaching during the game.

THE SCORING OF RUNS.

RULE 50. One Run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the Home Base before three men are put out by (exception). If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching First Base, a run shall not be scored.

THE UMPIRE.

RULE 51. The Umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a game, except for reason of illness or injury.

HIS POWERS AND JURISDICTION.

RULE 52. SECTION 1. The Umpire is master of the Field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and is entitled to the respect of the spectators, and any person offering any insult or indignity to him must be promptly ejected from the grounds.

SEC. 2. He must be invariably addressed by the players as Mr. Umpire; and he must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the Playing Rules, and he is hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as he may deem necessary, to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions.

SPECIAL DUTIES.

RULE 53. The Umpire's duties shall be as follows:

SECTION 1. The Umpire is the sole and absolute judge of play.

In no instance shall any person except the Captains of the competing teams be allowed to address him or question his decisions and they can only question him on an interpretation of the Rules. No Manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the field or address the Umpire, under a penalty of a forfeiture of a game.

SEC. 2. Before the commencement of a Game, the Umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the Captain of the Home Club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules.

SEC. 3. The Umpire must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident, injury or rain. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first striker of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

SEC. 4. The Umpire shall count and call every "unfair ball" delivered by the Pitcher, and every "dead ball," if also an unfair ball, as a "ball," and he shall also count and call every "strike." Neither a "ball" nor a "strike" shall be counted or called until the ball has passed the Home Base. He shall also declare every "Dead Ball," "Block," "Foul Hit," "Foul Strike," and "Balk."

CALLING "PLAY" AND "TIME."

RULE 54. The Umpire must call "Play" promptly at the hour designated by the Home Club, and on the call of "Play" the game must immediately begin. When he calls "Time" play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. The Umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but in case of accident to a Fielder, "Time" shall not be called until the ball be returned to and held by the Pitcher, standing in his position), or in case rain falls so heavily that the spectators are compelled, by the severity of the storm to seek shelter, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should such rain continue to fall thirty minutes thereafter, he shall terminate the game; or to enforce order in case of annoyance from spectators.

RULE 55. The Umpire is only allowed, by the Rules, to call "Time" in case of an accident to himself or a player, a "Block," as referred to in Rule 33, Sec. 3, or in case of rain, as defined by the Rule.

INFLECTING FINES.

RULE 56. The Umpire is empowered to inflict fines of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00 for the first offence on players during the progress of a game, as follows:

SECTION. 1. For indecent or improper language addressed to a spectator, the Umpire, or any player.

SEC. 2. For the Captain or Coacher wilfully failing to remain within the legal bounds of his position, except upon an appeal by the Captain from the Umpire's decision upon a misinterpretation of the rules.

SEC. 3. For the disobedience by a player of any other of his orders or for any other violation of these rules.

SEC. 4. In case the Umpire imposes a fine on a player, he shall at once notify the Captain of the offending player's side, and shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the Association or League within twenty-four hours thereafter, under the penalty of having said fine taken from his own salary.

SEC. 5. The Umpire shall, under no circumstances, remove a player from the game except upon a repetition of the offences prescribed in Secs. 1, 2 and 3.

FIELD RULES.

RULE 57. No Club shall allow open betting or pool selling upon its ground, nor in any building owned or occupied by it.

RULE 58. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of the game, in addition to the players in uniform, the Manager on each side and the Umpire; except such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such officials of the Home Club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 59. No Umpire, Manager, Captain or player shall address the spectators during the progress of a game, except in case of necessary explanation.

RULE 60. Every Club shall furnish sufficient police force upon its own grounds to preserve order, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the Visiting Club may refuse to play further until the field be cleared. If the ground be not cleared within fifteen minutes thereafter, the Visiting Club may claim, and shall be entitled to, the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings have been played.)

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

RULE 61. "Play" is the order of the Umpire to begin the game, or to resume play after its suspension.

RULE 62. "Time" is the order of the Umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day of the game.

RULE 63. "Game" is the announcement by the Umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 64. "An Inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a Club in a game, and is completed when three of such players have been put out as provided in these rules.

RULE 65. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a Batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner; except when, because of being hit by a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery by the Pitcher, or in case of a sacrifice hit purposely made to the infield which, not being a base hit, advances a base runner without resulting in a put out, except to the Batsman as in Rule 43.

RULE 66. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these Rules.

SCORING.

RULE 67. In order to promote Uniformity in Scoring Championship Games the following instructions, suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

BATTING.

SECTION. I. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game. The time or times when the player has been sent to base by being hit by a pitched ball, by the Pitcher's illegal delivery, or by a base on balls, shall not be included in this column.

SEC. 2. In the second column should be set down the runs made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column should be placed the first base hits made by each player. A base hit should be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul lines, and out of reach of the Fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a Fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches First Base.

When a hit ball is hit so sharply to an infielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the Batsman. In case of doubt over this class of hits, score a base hit, and exempt the Fielder from the charge of an error.

When a ball is hit so slowly toward a Fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the Batsman.

That in all cases where a Base Runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the Batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the Umpire, as defined in Rule 37.

SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be placed Sacrifice hits, which shall be credited to the Batsman, who, when but one man is out advances a Runner a base on a fly to the outfield or a ground hit, which results in putting out the Batsman, or would so result if handled without error.

FIELDING.

SEC. 5. The number of opponents put out by each player shall be set down in the fifth column. Where a Batsman is given out by the Umpire for a foul strike, or where the Batsman fails to bat in proper order, the put out shall be scored to the Catcher.

SEC. 6. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the sixth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a run out or other play of the kind.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the player assisting.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by the receiver.

ERRORS.

SEC. 7. An error shall be given in the seventh column for each misplay which allows the striker or base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," bases on the batsman being struck by a pitched ball," or case of illegal pitched balls, balks and passed balls, shall not be included in said column. In scoring errors of batted balls see Section 3 of this Rule.

STOLEN BASES.

SEC. 8. Stolen bases shall be scored as follows:

Any attempt to steal a base must go to the credit of the base runner, whether the ball is thrown wild or muffed by the fielder, but any manifest error is to be charged to the fielder making the same. If the base runner advances another base he shall not be credited with a stolen base, and the fielder allowing the advancement is also to be charged with an error. If a base runner makes a start and a battery error is made, the runner secures the credit of a stolen base, and the battery error is scored against the player making it. Should a base runner overrun a base and then be put out, he shall receive the credit for the stolen base. If a Base Runner advances a base on a fly out, or gains two bases on a

single base hit, or an infield out, or attempted out, he shall be credited with a stolen base, provided there is a possible chance and a palpable attempt made to retire him.

EARNED RUNS.

SEC. 9. An earned run shall be scored every time the player reaches the home base unaided by errors before chances have been offered to retire the side.

THE SUMMARY.

RULE 68. The Summary shall contain:

SECTION I. The number of earned runs made by each side.

SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of three base hits made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of bases stolen by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of double and triple plays made by each side, with the names of the players assisting in the same.

SEC. 7. The number of men given bases on called balls by each Pitcher.

SEC. 8. The number of men given bases from being hit by pitched balls.

SEC. 9. The number of men struck out.

SEC. 10. The number of passed balls by each Catcher.

SEC. 11. The number of wild pitches by each Pitcher.

SEC. 12. The time of game.

SEC. 13. The name of the Umpire.

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CLUBS.	In Boston.	In Brooklyn.	In New York.	In Philada.	In Baltimore.	In Washn'.	In Chicago.	In Cleveland.	In Pittsb'g.	In Cincinnati.	In Louisville.	In St. Louis.
Chicago.	May 29, 30, 31 June 3, 5, 6 Aug. 29, 30, 31	June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 22, 23, 24	June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 31, June 1, 2 Sept. 6, 8, 9	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 29, 30, 31	June 10, 12, 13 Aug. 6, 7, 8	May 22, 23, 24 July 31 Aug. 1, 2	May 4, 5, 6 Aug. 3, 4, 5	May 1, 2, 3 Aug. 7, 8, 9	April 27, 28, 29 June 17, 19, 20	May 25, 26, 27 July 20, 21, 22	May 7, 8, 9, 10 July 27, 28, 29
Cleveland.	June 3, 5, 6 Aug. 25, 26, 28	June 14, 15, 16 Sept. 2, 4, 4	June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 29, 30, 30 Aug. 22, 23, 24	June 10, 12, 13 Aug. 29, 30, 31	June 7, 8, 9 Sept. 6, 7, 8	May 22, 23, 24 July 31 Aug. 1, 2	May 4, 5, 6 Aug. 3, 4, 5	April 27, 28, 29 June 17, 19, 20	May 1, 2, 3 July 20, 21, 22	May 8, 9, 10 July 20, 21, 22	May 11, 12, 13 July 27, 28, 29
Pittsburg.	June 10, 12, 13 Aug. 18, 19, 21	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 25, 26, 28	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 25, 26, 28	June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 29, 30, 31	Sept. 11, 12, 12	June 3, 5, 6	May 15, 16, 17 July 20, 21, 22	June 21, 23, 24 July 17, 18, 19	.....	May 8, 9, 10 July 27, 28, 29	May 4, 5, 6 July 24, 25, 26	May 18, 19, 2 July 31 Aug. 1, 2
Cincinnati.	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 22, 23, 24	June 10, 12, 13 Aug. 18, 19, 21	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 25, 26, 28	June 3, 5, 6 Sept. 2, 4, 4	June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 28	May 31, June 1, 2 Aug. 29, 30, 31	May 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 10, 12, 13	May 18, 19, 20, 21 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 25, 26, 27 Aug. 3, 4, 5	.....	May 22, 23 Jul. 30, 31 Aug. 1	May 15, 16, 17 July 21, 22, 23
Louisville.	May 31, June 1, 2 Sept. 6, 8, 9	May 29, 30, 30 Aug. 29, 30, 31	June 10, 12, 13 Sept. 2, 4, 4	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 25, 26, 28	June 3, 5, 6 Aug. 18, 19, 21	June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 29, 30, 31	May 20, 21 July 23, 24 Aug. 6, 14, 15	May 15, 16, 17 Aug. 7, 8, 9	May 11, 12, 13 Aug. 10, 11, 12	May 7, June 18, 19, 20 July 16, 18, 19	.....	April 21, 29, 30 June 22, 24, 25
St. Louis.	June 14, 15, 16 Sept. 2, 4, 5	June 7, 8, 9 Sept. 5, 8, 9	June 3, 5, 6 Aug. 29, 30, 31	June 10, 12, 13 Aug. 19, 21, 22	June 1, 2, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28	May 29, 30, 30 Aug. 29, 30, 31	June 18, 19 July 16, 18, 30	May 25, 26, 27 Aug. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16	May 22, 23 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 5, 6, 21 Aug. 6, 7, 8	May 1, 2, 3 Aug. 3, 4, 5	.....

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE SOUTHERN LEAGUE OF BALL CLUBS.

SEASON OF 1893.

	At Charleston.	At Savannah.	At Augusta.	At Macon.	At Atlanta.	At Chattanooga.	At Nashville.	At Memphis.	At Birmingham.	At Montgomery.	At Mobile.	At New Orleans.
Charles ton.	.....	April 17, 18, 19	May 2, 3, 4	May 12, 13, 15	May 9, 10, 11	May 5, 6, 8	May 25, 26, 27	May 22, 23, 24	May 18, 19, 20	May 19, 20, 21	June 3, 4, 6	June 8, 10, 11
Savannah.	April 20, 21, 22	.....	May 5, 6, 8	May 9, 10, 11	May 2, 3, 4	May 12, 13, 15	May 22, 23, 24	May 18, 19, 20	May 25, 26, 27	June 8, 9, 10	June 3, 4, 6	June 8, 10, 11
Augusta.	July 13, 14, 15	.....	July 28, 29, 31	August 8, 9, 10	August 4, 5, 7	August 1, 2, 3	August 16, 17, 18	August 19, 21, 22	August 12, 14, 15	August 24, 25, 26	Sept. 1, 2, 3	August 28, 29, 30
	April 12, 25, 26	April 27, 28, 29	.....	April 10, 11, 12	July 12, 13, 15	May 9, 10, 11	May 18, 19, 20	May 25, 26, 27	May 22, 23, 24	June 3, 5, 6	June 8, 10, 11	May 29, 30
Macon.	July 20, 21, 22	July 20, 21, 22	.....	.....	August 8, 9, 10	July 4, 5, 7	August 24, 25, 26	Sept. 1, 2, 4	August 28, 29, 30	August 19, 21, 22	August 16, 17, 18	August 12, 13, 14
	April 27, 28, 29	April 24, 25, 26	April 13, 14, 15	.....	May 5, 6, 8	May 2, 3, 4	May 29, 30	June 8, 9, 10	June 3, 5, 6	May 25, 26, 27	May 22, 23, 24	May 18, 20, 21
A lanta.	July 13, 14, 15	July 10, 11, 12	July 20, 21, 22	July 17, 18, 19	.....	July 27, 28, 29	August 3, 5, 6	August 1, 2, 4	August 24, 25, 26	August 16, 17, 18	August 12, 13, 14	August 19, 20, 21
	April 6, 7, 8	April 10, 11, 12	April 17, 18, 19	July 13, 14, 15	.....	July 24, 25, 26	August 19, 21, 22	August 12, 14, 15	June 16, 17, 18	May 18, 19, 20	May 26, 27, 28	May 22, 23, 24
Chatta nooga.	July 10, 11, 12	July 13, 14, 15	July 17, 18, 19	July 20, 21, 22	July 24, 25, 26	.....	August 8, 9, 10	August 1, 2, 3	August 19, 21, 22	August 22, 23, 24	August 18, 20, 21	August 26, 27, 28
	July 10, 11, 12	July 6, 7, 8	July 13, 14, 15	July 17, 18, 19	July 20, 21, 22	.....	August 12, 14, 15	August 16, 17, 18	August 19, 21, 22	August 22, 23, 24	August 24, 26, 27	Sept. 1, 4, 8

	At Charleston.	At Savannah	At Augusta.	At Macon.	At Atlanta.	At Chatta- nooga.	At Nashville	At Memphis.	At Birming- ham.	At Mont- gomery.	At Mobile.	At New Orleans.
Nashville.	July 3, 4, 4 Sept. 16, 18, 19	June 29, 30 July 1 26, 27, 28 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 26, 27, 28 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 19, 20, 21 Sept. 6, 7, 8	June 14, 15, 17 Sept. 13, 14, 15	June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 9, 11, 12	June 14, 15, 17 Sept. 6, 7, 8	April 16, 11, 12 July 10, 11, 12	April 24, 25, 26 July 20, 21, 22	April 20, 21, 22 July 17, 18, 19	April 16, 17, 18 July 14, 15, 16	April 28, 29, 30 July 24, 25, 26
Memphis.	June 26, 27, 28 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 29, 30 July 1 22, 23, 24 Sept. 13, 14, 15	June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 9, 11, 12	June 19, 20, 21 Sept. 6, 7, 8	June 14, 15, 17 Sept. 13, 14, 15	June 14, 15, 17 Sept. 6, 7, 8	April 13, 14, 15 July 6, 7, 8	..... .....	April 27, 28, 29 July 24, 25, 26	April 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15	April 24, 25, 26 July 21, 22, 23	April 21, 22, 23 July 17, 18, 19
Birmingham.	June 23, 25, 26 Sept. 23, 25, 26	June 3, 4, 4 Sept. 16, 18, 19	July 3, 4, 4 Sept. 16, 18, 19	June 9, 11, 12 Sept. 9, 11, 12	June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 6, 7, 8	June 19, 20, 21 Sept. 13, 14, 15	May 12, 13, 15 August 8, 9, 10	May 2, 3, 4 July 28, 29, 31	..... .....	..... .....	April 21, 22, 23 July 17, 18, 19	April 16, 17, 18 July 14, 15, 16
Montgomery.	June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 6, 7, 8	June 14, 15, 17 Sept. 9, 11, 12	June 14, 15, 17 Sept. 9, 11, 12	June 26, 27, 28 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 23, 25, 26 Sept. 16, 18, 19	July 3, 4, 4 Sept. 16, 18, 19	May 9, 10, 11 August 4, 5, 7	May 5, 6, 8 August 1, 2, 3	April 10, 11, 12 July 6, 7, 8	..... .....	April 28, 29, 30 July 24, 25, 26	April 24, 25, 26 July 21, 22, 23
Mobile.	June 14, 15, 17 Sept. 13, 14, 15	June 19, 20, 21 Sept. 6, 7, 8	June 19, 20, 21 Sept. 6, 7, 8	July 3, 4, 4 Sept. 23, 25, 26	June 26, 27, 28 Sept. 16, 18, 19	June 29, 30 July 1 3, 4, 4 Sept. 16, 18, 19	May 2, 3, 4 July 2, 3, 4 August 4, 5, 7	May 9, 10, 11 August 4, 5, 7	May 5, 6, 8 August 1, 2, 3	May 12, 13, 15 August 8, 9, 10	..... .....	April 13, 14, 15 July 10, 11, 12
New Orleans	June 19, 20, 21 Sept. 9, 11, 12	June 14, 15, 17 Sept. 6, 7, 8	June 14, 15, 17 Sept. 6, 7, 8	June 29, 30 July 1 3, 4, 4 Sept. 16, 18, 19	June 26, 27, 28 Sept. 16, 18, 19	June 29, 30 July 1 3, 4, 4 Sept. 16, 18, 19	May 5, 6, 8 August 1, 2, 3	May 12, 13, 15 August 8, 9, 10	May 9, 10, 11 August 4, 5, 7	May 2, 3, 4 July 2, 3, 4	April 10, 11, 12 July 7, 8, 9

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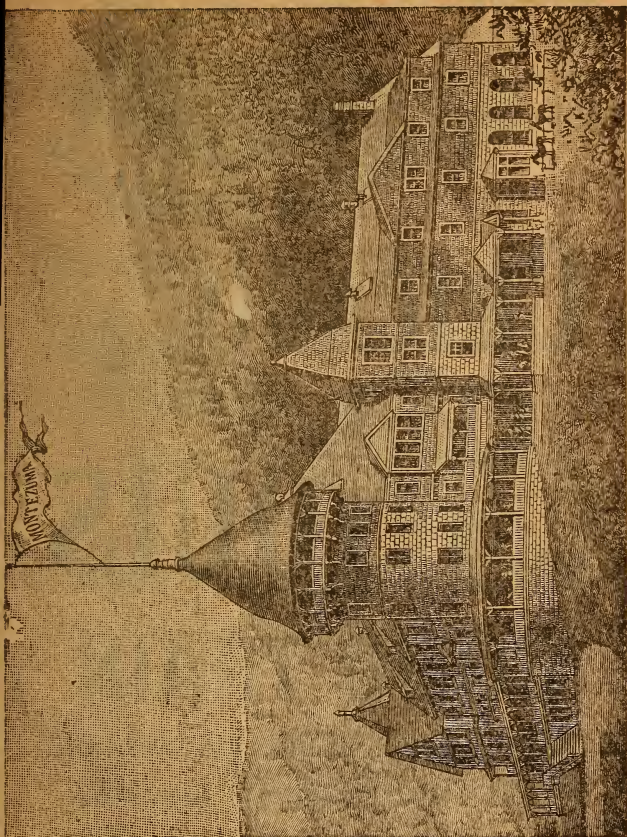
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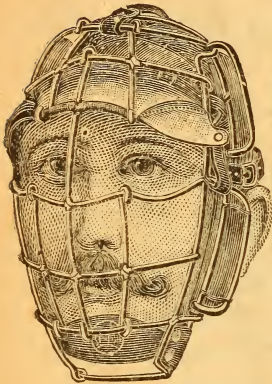
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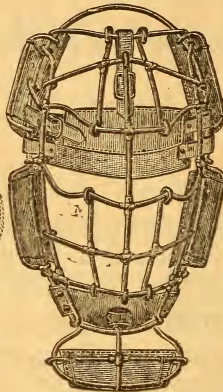
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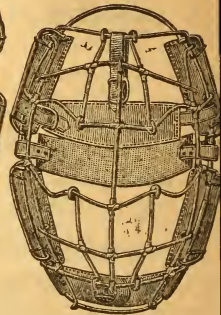
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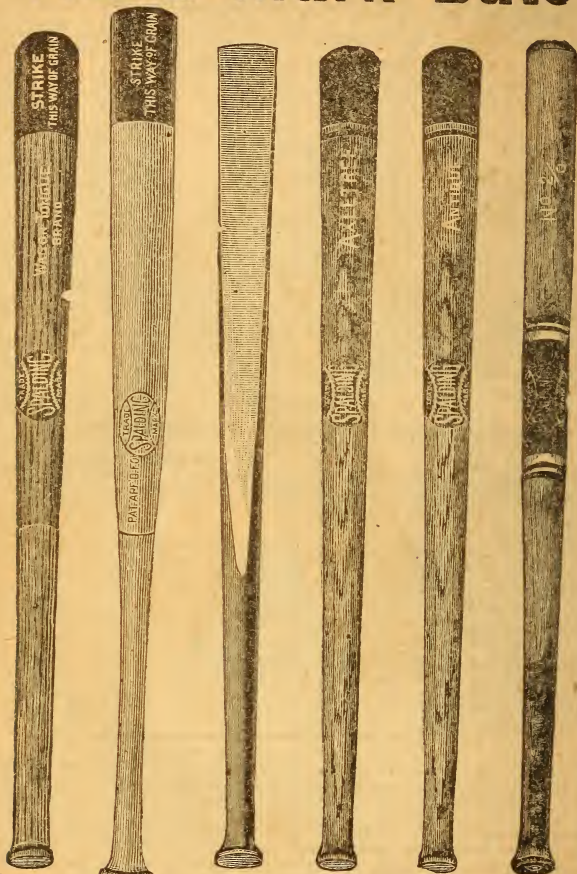


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1894

Publishers' Notice.

The official handbook of America's national game—SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE—which was first issued in 1876, has grown in size, importance and in popular favor, year by year, until it has become the great standard statistical and reference annual of the game throughout the base ball world; and it is now recognized as the established base ball manual of the entire professional fraternity, as well as the authorized *Guide Book* of the great National League, which is the controlling governmental organization of the professional clubs of the United States.

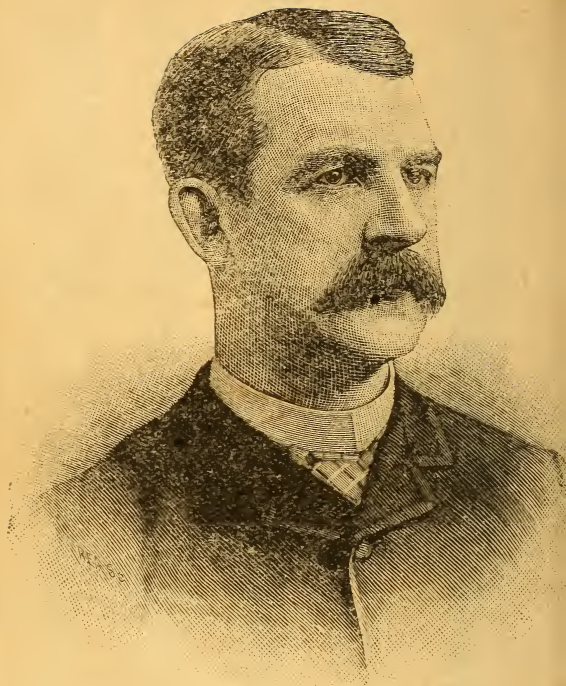
The *Guide of 1894* not only records the doings of the twelve clubs of the National League for the past season, with all the official statistics, but it gives space to the championship campaigns of 1893, not only of the Minor Professional Leagues of the country but also of those of the College clubs and of the leading organizations of the amateur class—the majority class of the entire base ball world—and in this respect the *Guide* has no equal; the book of 1894 being exceptionally full of the most interesting chapters of the leading events on the diamond fields of the past year.

Copies of the *Guide* will be mailed to any address upon receipt of twelve cents each. Trade orders supplied through the News Companies, or direct from the Publishers.

**AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
241 Broadway, New York.**

The *Guide*, as hitherto, is issued under the entire editorial control of the veteran writer on sports, Mr. Henry Chadwick, popularly known as "The Father of Base Ball."

The great size of the *Guide* precludes the possibility of including the game record of the League campaign, as also other records of League legislation, etc., and these will be found in the "Official League Book," which contains only official League matter as furnished by Secretary Young, including the League Constitution in full.



A. J. Spalding

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SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE

AND

Official League Book for 1894.

A COMPLETE HAND BOOK OF THE NATIONAL GAME OF
BASE BALL.

CONTAINING THE
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FOR 1893.**

TOGETHER WITH
THE NEW CODE OF PLAYING RULES AS REVISED BY THE
COMMITTEE OF RULES.

ATTACHED TO WHICH ARE EXPLANATORY NOTES, GIVING A
CORRECT INTERPRETATION OF THE NEW RULES.

A PROMINENT FEATURE OF THE
GUIDE FOR 1894

— IS —

THE COMPLETE PITCHING RECORDS OF 1893, TO WHICH
ARE ADDED SPECIAL CHAPTERS ON THE BAT-
TING, FIELDING AND BASE RUNNING

OF 1893.

— TOGETHER WITH —

INTERESTING RECORDS OF THE MOST NOTEWORTHY CONTESTS,
INCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES OF THE EVENTFUL SEASON
OF 1893, OCCURRING IN THE COLLEGE ARENA AS WELL AS
THAT OF THE PROFESSIONAL CLUBS.

EDITED BY

HENRY CHADWICK.

PUBLISHED BY

AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

241 Broadway, New York City.

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PREFACE.

SPALDING'S LEAGUE GUIDE FOR 1894 is the seventeenth annual edition of the work, as the first LEAGUE GUIDE was issued in the spring of 1876. For the past dozen years the GUIDE has been the leading publication of its kind in the professional base ball world; and for years past has stood alone as the model hand book of the entire base ball fraternity, amateur and professional alike, as it is the only authorized book of rules and statistics of the professional clubs of the country now issued, as the appended endorsement by the President of the National League proves:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 1894.

By authority vested in me, I do hereby certify that Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros. have been granted the *exclusive* right to publish the "OFFICIAL LEAGUE BOOK" for 1894.

N. E. YOUNG,

*Secretary the National League and American
Association Professional Base Ball Clubs.*

The interesting features of THE GUIDE FOR 1894 include not only the official *League Club* averages for the past season, but also special chapters on the organization of the twelve club league, with editorial comments on the prominent events and occurrences of the League campaign of 1893; the records of the phenomenal contests of the past season, and a special chapter on college base ball, together with the full pitching records of the season, the latter of which have been the feature of the GUIDE for the past six years. To these are added instructive articles on the points of play in "*team work*," at the *bat*, in the *field* and in *base running*. Added to THE GUIDE FOR 1894 is an appendix to the code of players' rules giving the editor's interpretations of the most prominent rules of the code, and especially of the rules which were amended last March, and which interpretations are endorsed by President Young, to whom they were submitted for approval.

INTRODUCTION.

Never before, in the annals of our national game, was there recorded a single season which equalled that of 1893 in the number of base ball clubs which took the field throughout the entire base ball world; and also in the general attendance at match games on enclosed grounds in the United States, on which both amateur club nines as well as professional club teams took part; and likewise in the number of games played throughout the year, North, South, East and West. Besides which, base ball was played on foreign fields, especially in England and Australia, to an extent surpassing in number of matches any previous year since the Spalding tourists played their exhibition games in Australia, India, Egypt, on the Continent of Europe and in Great Britain. There was a great deal of talk during the revolutionary period of professional base ball history, in 1890 and 1891, about "the great decline of base ball in popularity;" but this was, in reality, little else than newspaper sensationalism; inasmuch as it applied only to the comparatively limited field occupied by the professional exemplars of the game. The amateur class of the fraternity was not in the least adversely affected by the demonstration in the professional ranks during the players' revolt in 1890; or during the season of the secession of the old American Association from the national agreement government, which followed it in 1891. On the contrary, the college clubs of the amateur class of the fraternity benefited greatly by the base ball war of those two years, the attendance at the Harvard, Yale and Princeton games never before having been as large as during those two years of professional club demoralization. But like the results of the great war of the rebellion in the early sixties—the outcome of which was the destruction of the curse of human slavery—the professional base ball business was really benefited by the purifying effects of the base ball rebellion and secession of the early nineties; and to-day the great Major League, which grew out of the revolution of 1891, stands forth as the permanently established governing power of the whole professional fraternity.

Never before, too, have sports and pastimes in general, and field games in particular, reached so great a degree of popularity as they command at this very day. For years Great Britain held entire supremacy in the athletic world of civilized countries, but now the United States rivals

the British nation; and the time is not far distant when American athletes will carry off championship honors in every manly sport and pastime in vogue; as they have already done in the most prominent sports of the period, of which England's great specialty in sports, yachting, affords a shining example.

The decade of the nineties in the American athletic arena, as well as in that of Great Britain, has seen *an era of brutality in sports* entered upon, which, it is to be hoped, time will end in due course. It has already culminated, and a sensible reaction set in in 1894. In this connection, and without enumerating the specially brutal sports still in vogue, it is timely to state that our national game, while at the same time fully developing every true manly qualification in the form of courage, endurance, pluck and nerve, which the best of manly sports requires, *is entirely devoid of a single brutal feature*. In this respect base ball stands out in brilliant and attractive colors. Moreover, the game, as played by its professional exemplars, occupies an exceptional position for the honesty which characterizes the contests played under the auspices of the great Major League and its Minor League branches. This it is which commands a public support and patronage unequalled in field games. In fact, base ball, as played by the clubs of the National League, is familiarly known as "the only honest sport in vogue in which professional exemplars take part."

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PROFESSIONAL BALL PLAYING,
GIVING THE RECORDED EVENTS OF SPECIAL NOTE,
FROM 1871 TO 1893 INCLUSIVE.

Our national game has, during the past twenty odd years of professional club history, gone through some trying ordeals; beginning with the period of the existence of the first professional national association in 1871, and culminating in the establishment, on a permanent footing, of the existing reconstructed National League in 1892. During the decade of the seventies, professional ball playing had to struggle for life against the abuses of *crookedness* in its club ranks, brought about by that curse of sports, pool selling; and this evil of dishonesty led to the organization of the "National League of Professional Clubs," in 1876, which replaced the original "National Association of Professional Ball Players" first organized in 1871. During the decade of the eighties, the rival professional club organization, known as the "American Association," sprang into existence, and following its advent came the evil of *contract*

breaking and "*revolving*," with the kindred abuses of drunkenness and insubordination in the ranks of both of the then existing major professional organizations, brought into existence by the rivalry for players between the two organizations. Despite these early drawbacks to the success of professionalism in base ball, so great was the inherent attractions of the game itself, that the professional clubs flourished to an extent surprising under the circumstances. Then followed the era of the rule of the "*national agreement*," a mutual compact between the two major professional organizations, brought about by the absolute necessity for defensive operations against the prevailing abuses of the period, which had threatened the very life of professional ball playing. Under the beneficial operation of the national agreement, the professional clubs benefited financially to an extent which, in 1889, culminated in the ending of the most brilliant and financially successful season previously known in the history of professional ball playing.

The opening year of the decade of the nineties, however, inaugurated a revolutionary period, which was followed by such utter demoralization in the club ranks as almost to give the death blow to the whole professional system. The Brotherhood revolt of the star players of the two major organizations in 1890 was due, in a large measure, to the rivalry between the League and the Association in the efforts made by the clubs of the two organizations to strengthen their club teams from each other's ranks, a rivalry which the star players of the period were quick to take advantage of, and to such an extent as to run up salaries to ruinous figures; and finally to efforts on the part of a minority of the players to take possession of the club business for themselves. Such was the rotten condition of things in the professional base ball world at the close of the demoralizing season of 1890, that in 1891 the American Association became, as it were, "a house divided against itself," and before the season was half over the controlling "combine" of the Association gave the death blow to the future existence of that organization, by their open repudiation of the national agreement, and that proved to be the last straw on the camel's back.

By the close of the season of 1891, the magnates of the National League found that some prompt and stringent measures of reform in the government of the fraternity had become essential to the future existence of the professional business at large. They had experienced the fact, that year, that what with the player's revolt of 1890 and

the repudiation of the national agreement by the American Association in 1891, the patrons of professional ball playing had become so disgusted with the then existing condition of things in the professional base ball world, that they deserted the club grounds by thousands, with the costly result of bankrupting the majority of the clubs of the two major organizations, not to mention the ruining of the financial prospects of all of the minor leagues of the period. Then it was that, in 1892, the League magnates made the bold reformatory move to deliver professional ball players from the costly evils which had brought the clubs almost to death's door. Forgiving the errors of the past, the League clubs joined hands with the best clubs of the Association, and by a combination which cost the League clubs \$150,000 to complete, they at once removed all of the costly rivalry caused by the old Association, and which had proved so damaging to the financial interests of the clubs of both organizations alike; and thus was inaugurated the grand Major League—a reconstructed National League—which now governs the whole professional base ball world.

The inaugural year of the new League was necessarily an experimental year in every respect; and under the trying circumstances the new organization was subjected to, and especially the fact that it was burdened with the handicap in the form of the opposition it encountered at the hands of the large majority of the players and their so-called friends, the degree of success attained by the new League was a most agreeable surprise to the magnates of the twelve clubs of the League. But it was left for the second year of the new organization's existence for it to attain such a degree of financial success in its career as to fully insure its future permanent establishment as a foregone conclusion. The one single fact that in 1893 the League's heavy indebtedness—a total of \$140,000—was entirely paid off from the proceeds of the two seasons of its existence, proved conclusively that the reform government inaugurated in 1892 had, in two years of practical existence, brought about a complete restoration of public confidence in the integrity of the League's methods, and the result was a grand triumph for the League magnates of 1893.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP CAMPAIGN OF 1893.

THE SEASON'S CLUB RECORDS.

The championship season of 1893 was, in one respect, the most successful season experienced since the decade of the

nineties set in; and that was, in regard to its financial results; which left the majority of its clubs with a surplus in hand wherewith to begin business again in 1894. In fact, the aggregate attendance at the League games in 1893, which led to this financial prosperity, beat the record of any previous season known to League history. But in the important matter of the *evenness* of the annual pennant race, the outcome of the championship campaign of 1893 was far from being satisfactory; inasmuch as the question as to which club would win the race was virtually settled a month and more before the close of the season. The evenness of a pennant race is a very potent factor in promoting the financial success of each year's championship campaign; a fact which the majority of the League magnates do not appear to fully realize, or they would make greater sacrifices than they do to even up the playing strength of their respective club teams each year. In regard to this vital question of making the competing teams each season as even in playing strength as possible, it is certainly a subject meriting the earnest attention of the League government, if only as a matter of business policy. Up to the time of the organization of the existing League, not the slightest effort was made by the leading clubs under the joint government of the old League and Association, to even up their teams each year, with the views of insuring a closely contested pennant race; the rule then being for each club to be run on the principle of each one for itself and the devil take the hindmost. Of course, this short-sighted policy was in direct and costly conflict with the running of the clubs on true business principles, the working motto of which system is "*All for one and one for all.*"

While it is, of course, almost an impossibility to make the competing club teams in each season's campaign equal in playing strength, especially in regard to the advantages of their possession of competent managers and able field captains, still it is possible to even up the ranks of each club's team to the point of a more equal condition of relative playing strength than has hitherto been done. That this evening-up policy is the true one, in a business point of view, goes without saying; inasmuch as the more closely contested the pennant race of each season is, from start to finish, the greater the attraction, and, in consequence, the larger the public patronage. In this connection it has been suggested that a sort of lottery plan of player-distribution be adopted in order to even up the teams; but any such plan of selecting players as this would fail, because of the impossibility

of making teams, selected by lot, work harmoniously together, for, under such circumstances, they would be little else than mere "picked nines" and not nines for team work together.

But something should be done by the League magnates to equalize the playing strength of the twelve club teams of the League each season, as on that depends largely the financial prosperity of the campaign each year.

THE CHAMPION CLUB'S RECORD FOR 1893.

The Boston club began the championship campaign in New York on April 28th, in a series of three games with the New York club, rain preventing the games scheduled in the east for April 27th. They won the first game on the 28th, but lost the second on the 29th, and then made an even start in their first series. They closed the brief April campaign on the 30th of that month with a percentage of victories of .500, Cleveland holding the lead in the race at that date, without a defeat being charged to them; with St. Louis and Washington tied for second position, and with Baltimore in fourth place; all the other clubs—including the Boston—except Louisville and Pittsburgh, being tied for fifth position with a percentage of .500 each, Louisville being eleventh with .333 and Pittsburgh the tailender without the credit of a single victory. Early in May the Boston got among the six leaders, and by the end of the month they stood third in the race, with a percentage of victories of .586 to their credit, Pittsburgh leading with the figures of .667, while Brooklyn occupied second place with .630, the difference at this time—May 31st—in percentage points, between the leading club and the tail ender, being no less than .500 points, showing a very one-sided race at the very outset. Early in June the Boston club got into second position in the race, but during the second week of that month they fell off badly, they being forced back to fourth place by the 9th of June, after which they rallied well, and by the end of the June campaign they again had pulled up to a tie with the leaders, they having a percentage of .654 on the 30th of June, and on that day they were tied with the Philadelphia and Brooklyn clubs for first position.

The Bostons opened the July campaign as occupants of first place in the race, their percentage figures on July 1st being .660, with the Philadelphia and Brooklyn clubs tied for second place with .642 each. On July 8th the Bostons lost the lead, they being replaced by the Phillies; but they retained second place, Brooklyn retiring to third position;

the Phillies leading with .651 on July 13th, while the Bostons stood at .635, and the Brooklyns at .565. The Bostons retained second place up to July 27th, when they went to the front with a percentage of .649 to their credit, the Phillies being second with .640 and Pittsburgh third with .579, the Brooklyns having fallen off badly through drunkenness in their ranks. Boston kept in the van to the end of the July campaign, they ending the month with their percentage figures at .667, followed by the Phillies and the Pittsburghs. By this time it had almost become a foregone conclusion that the Bostons would win the pennant, and it became a surety by the 19th of August, on which date the Bostons' percentage figures reach .701, the Pittsburghs, in the interim, having jumped into second place in consequence of the bad tumble made by the Phillies, who, about this time, lost the services of their noted out-fielder and crack base runner, Hamilton, who was taken seriously ill. The Bostons ended the August campaign as virtual champions, August 31st seeing them still in the van with a percentage of .698 to Pittsburgh's .594, and the Phillies' .581; Cleveland, New York and Brooklyn being the other three of the six leaders.

The Boston club touched the highest point of their season in percentage figures on September 11th, when they stood at .717 to Pittsburgh's .602 and Philadelphia's .588; New York and Brooklyn at this time struggling hard to beat each other out in the race. After then the Boston team played rather carelessly, and they fell off in their work to such an extent that on the 23d of September they had lowered their percentage figures down to .669, and finally finished the September campaign with a percentage of but .662, the Pittsburghs being second with .628 and Cleveland third with .570, the Phillies having taken another tumble, to fourth place, with but .558 to their credit, New York being fifth with .515. Cincinnati and Brooklyn tied for sixth place at .508, the former having the best of it through their leading Brooklyn by eight victories to four in their series together. Drunkenness by a minority of the champion team caused trouble in the Boston team in September, and the offenders were penalized for their escapade.

A PERCENTAGE RECORD.

The campaign of 1893 was marked by a very uneven race, the difference in the percentage points between the leading club and the tail ender at the finish standing at .359, there being no less than six better contested pennant races in the League record between 1881 and 1893, as will be

seen by the appended table, showing the difference in percentage points each year between the leading club and the tail enders.

YEARS.	POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.	YEARS.	POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.
1881.....	.277.....	1888.....	303
1882.....	.441.....	1889.....	328
1883.....	.570.....	1890.....	499
1884.....	.400.....	1891.....	223
1885.....	.442.....	1892.....	367
1886.....	.493.....	1893.....	359
1887.....	.333.....	—.....	—

THE CHAMPION CLUB'S RECORD.

The complete record of the Boston champions for 1893 is given below in detail, the first record showing the figures of their single club victories and defeats, together with their drawn games:

1893. BOSTON VS.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.	Grand Totals.
	Victories	8	8	8	10	7	41	4	7	6	8	10	10	45	86
Defeats	4	4	4	2	5	19	6	5	6	3	2	2	24	43
Games played.....	12	12	12	12	12	60	10	12	12	11	12	12	69	129
Drawn games.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2

The above table shows that the Boston club's percentage of victories against their Eastern adversaries was .680, while as against the Western clubs their percentage was but .652. The champions won no less than ten games out of the twelve played with the Baltimore, St. Louis and Louisville clubs, and they won eight out of twelve with the Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn and Chicago clubs; but with the Cleverlands they won but seven out of the twelve, and, singularly, they were no more successful with the tail end Washingtons than with the club third in the race; while the Pittsburghs got the best of them by six victories out of the eleven games they played with the Bostons, one being drawn and another scheduled game not played. The Bostons drawn games were their 7 innings game in August with the Pittsburghs and their 5 innings game with the Chicagoes in September.

The record of the series with each club is as follows:

BOSTON VS.	Philadelphia	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals	Grand Totals.
	Series won.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	9
Series lost.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Series unfinished.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2

The champions won all of their series with the eastern teams, but only four out of six with the western, as they had to be content with a tie series with the Cincinnati club, and only won four out of the ten played with the Pittsburghs. This latter series cannot be charged as lost, as the Bostons had the chance left them to tie the score. When a series is not won by the winning of 7 out of 12, if it be left unfinished no lost series can be charged. Two series were left unfinished and one was tied, the champions winning nine out of the eleven played, something no other club did.

The table showing the victories and defeats of the champions, in the form of "shut outs" or "Chicago" games, together with that of the games won and lost by a single run, is as follows:

BOSTON VS.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.	Grand Totals.
	Chicago victories.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Chicago defeats.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	5	5
Won by one run.....	1	0	1	1	2	5	0	2	2	1	2	2	9	14
Lost by one run.....	0	0	2	0	1	3	1	2	1	2	0	0	6	9

The champions, it will be seen, were not very successful in "Chicagoing" their opponents, as they only won two games in that way, while they lost five, the Pittsburghs twice shutting them out by 13 to 0 and 8 to 0, while the Cincinnati team did the trick by 6 to 0, the Chicagos by 3 to 0, and the Louisvilles by 3 to 0, the champions whipping the Chicagos by 7 to 0 and the Phillies by 4 to 0.

The Boston team won no less than 19 games by a single run and lost 12 by one run, the majority of victories and

defeats, in each case, being in their games with the western teams.

The record showing the games won and lost by single and double figure scores is as follows:

BOSTON VS.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.	Grand Totals.
Single figure victories.....	6	3	6	5	5	25	3	4	6	5	6	3	27	52
Single figure defeats.....	3	1	3	1	2	10	4	3	5	4	0	1	17	27
Double figure victories.....	2	5	2	5	2	16	1	3	0	3	4	7	18	34
Double figure defeats.....	1	3	1	1	3	9	2	2	1	0	2	1	8	17

In their record of victories won by single figure scores compared to those won by double figures, it will be seen that the totals were 52 to 34 in favor of single figure scores, this fact showing pretty conclusively that the champions had to face either some very effective pitching or to bat against some splendid field support of the "batteries" opposed to them.

The record of their victories and defeats at home and abroad presents the following interesting figures:

BOSTON VS.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.	Grand Totals.
Home victories.....	2	6	3	6	3	20	3	4	3	5	6	6	27	47
Home defeats.....	1	0	3	0	3	7	1	2	3	1	0	0	7	14
Victories abroad.....	6	2	5	4	4	21	1	3	3	3	4	4	18	39
Defeats abroad.....	3	4	1	2	2	12	5	3	3	3	2	2	18	30

The above table shows that the champions won a total of 67 games on their home field, and a total of 60 games on fields abroad; their defeats on home grounds being but 21, while those they sustained on fields abroad numbered 42. Neither the New York, Baltimore, St. Louis or Louisville clubs were able to win a game from the champions at Boston; while the Phillies, the Pittsburghs and the Chicagos could each win but a single game from them in those cities; whereas the champions won six games out of their twelve on the south end grounds at Boston, with each of the New York, Baltimore, St. Louis and Louisville clubs, and six games with the Phillies on the latter's own field, while they

similarly won five from Brooklyn at Eastern Park. At Pittsburgh the champions lost five of their ten games with the "Pirates," the Smoky City proving more fatal to them than any other League city in 1893.

The record of the extra innings games played by the champions is as follows:

BOSTON VS.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.	Grand Totals.
Extra innings, victories.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Extra innings, defeats	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

It is a noteworthy fact that the champions did not win but one extra innings game, and that was with the Cleveland team, their ten innings contests at Cleveland, September 20th, ending with a victory by 4 to 3, Nichols pitching against Young. They only lost one extra innings game, too, and that was with the Brooklyn club at Boston, on May 19th, when the visitors won by 5 to 4 in a twelve innings contest, Stein then pitching against Stivetts.

The record of the highest scores made in victories, and the lowest in defeats, together with the percentage of victories made by the champions against the eleven opposing clubs in the campaign, ends the record of the work done on the field by the Boston club in the pennant race of 1893:

BOSTON VS.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.
Highest sc'r vics..	18-6	16-12	12-5	16-3	13-6	13-10	17-7	8-7	18-2	18-3	15-4	18-2
Lowest sc'r d'f'ts.	4-7	1-4	4-5	2-8	5-7	0-13	2-7	0-6	0-3	4-16	0-3	0-13
Per cent. of vics.	.667	.667	.667	.833	.583	.444	.583	.500	.727	.833	.833	.667

The highest score made in any game with the eastern clubs was 18 to 6 against the Phillies at Philadelphia, on May 23d; and the highest against the western clubs was 18 to 2 against the Chicagos at Boston, May 29th. Their worst defeat sustained at the hands of any eastern team was that of 1 to 4 at New York on July 17th, when Baldwin pitched against Nichols; while the worst recorded by western clubs against the champions was by the Pittsburghs' 9

to 10 at Pittsburgh on July 6th, when Coyle pitched for the champions against Ehret and was badly punished.

The highest percentage made by the champions against any opposing team was .833, which figures were scored against the Baltimore, St. Louis and Louisville clubs; whilst the lowest percentage made by the Bostons was against the Pittsburghs, viz., .444.

THE TEAM WORK OF THE BOSTONS.

There is no questioning the fact that the Boston team led all their opponents in 1893 in *team work*; that is, they excelled all the opposing teams in "*playing for the side*," and that involves team work alike in the *batteries* of the club, in their *fielding* and above all in their *batting* and *base running*; and it was in the two latter specialties that they particularly led every other team in the League. The absurd statement that it was this, that or the other single speciality which gave them the championship needs no refuting argument. It was the combination of headwork play in batting, base running and fielding which made them successful; their team including a quartette of *brainy players in strategic skill* which no other club equaled. John M. Ward saw their most telling points in this respect, and he candidly acknowledged their superiority in thorough team work. With this great advantage to back them up, the champions of 1893 could easily have defeated the best picked nine of mere home-position players selected from any other of the eleven League clubs, inasmuch as "picked nines" invariably lack the great essential of "playing for the side," the majority of such nines being record players, and record playing teams never win pennant races. Of course, good management and able captaining aided in the success of the team.

THE PITTSBURGH CLUB'S RECORD.

The Pittsburgh club opened its championship campaign in 1893 rather inauspiciously, inasmuch as its team failed to win a single game in April, and at the close of the month it occupied the tail end position in the race, and it remained there until May 3d, when the team jumped out of the last ditch and began to mount to the head of the second division clubs, and by the 8th of May left that division for the season; and, moreover, before the May campaign ended, Pittsburgh got to the head of the six leaders, and on May 31st led in the race by a percentage of victories of .667.

Brooklyn being then second and Boston third on that date. The club retained its lead up to June 12th, when the Brooklyn team went to the front with a percentage of .622 to Boston's .615 and Pittsburgh's .595, the "Pirates"—not of Penzance, but of Pittsburgh—being forced back to third place in the race at that date. The club then began to lose more ground, and by the 23d of June it had got down to fifth place, where it remained to the end of the June campaign, the position of the six leaders on June 30th showing the Phillies, Boston and Brooklyn clubs tied for first place, each with a percentage of victories of .654, while the Clevelands stood fourth with .553 and the Pittsburghs fifth with .491, the New Yorks occupying sixth place with .472. The early part of the July campaign saw the Pittsburghs still in fifth position in the race, but on the 12th of July they began to rally for the lead, and by the 24th of that month they had worked up to third place, a position the club retained up to the end of the July campaign, at which time the Bostons held the lead with .667 in percentage points, the Phillies being second with .620 and the Pittsburghs third with .582, the next three being respectively Cleveland, Brooklyn and Cincinnati. By this time the championship had virtually been secured by the Bostons and the further interest in the race centered upon the struggle for second place, and it was by this time a foregone conclusion that but three clubs other than the Bostons were in the race as far as the first three positions were concerned, and these three were the Phillies, the Pittsburghs and the Clevelands. The whole interest in the August campaign, therefore, centred in the fight between this trio. By the 15th of August the Pittsburghs had worked up to second position, leaving the Phillies third; but by the 17th of the month, the Clevelands had overhauled the Phillies and taken their place. Then it was that the Philadelphians made a spurt to recover their lost ground, but injuries to some of their players, after they had got back to third place, enabled Cleveland to replace them in that position for a while; but the closing day of the August campaign saw the Quakers once more in third place, the percentage figures on August 31st showing the Pittsburghs second with .594, the Phillies third with .581 and the Clevelands fourth with .544; New York and Brooklyn being fifth and sixth respectively.

Now came the last monthly campaign of the season, that of September, and with the eastern teams due to play in the West, Pittsburgh and Cleveland stock began to improve

in the market, the Pirates actually thinking they had a chance to head the Bostons, though on September 2d Boston led by .701 in percentage figures to Pittsburgh's .593. The Phillies fought hard and under handicapping circumstances to retain third position during September, but by the 27th of that month the Clevelands supplanted them and retained the place from that date to the finish, the Pittsburghs having to be content with second place, despite the fact that the champions made a bad tumble in percentage figures during the latter part of the month. Here is the complete record of the Pittsburgh club for 1893:

PITTSBURGH VS.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.
Victories.....	3	9	9	9	8	6	5	8	4	11	9	81
Defeats	9	3	3	3	4	4	7	4	8	1	2	48
Games played.....	12	12	12	12	12	10	12	12	12	12	11	129
Drawn games.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Series won.....	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	7
Series lost.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series unfinished..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
"Chicago" vict's..	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	8
"Chicago" defeats..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Won by one run..	2	1	4	2	1	1	2	4	0	0	2	19
Lost by one run...	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	9
Single figure vict's	2	8	6	6	4	4	3	7	2	4	4	50
Single figure def'ts	4	3	2	2	1	3	4	3	6	0	1	29
Double figure vict's	1	1	3	3	4	2	2	1	2	7	5	31
Double figure def'ts	5	0	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	19
Home victories....	2	4	5	6	4	5	4	5	2	8	8	53
Home defeats.....	4	2	1	0	4	1	2	1	4	0	0	19
Victories abroad..	1	5	4	3	4	1	1	3	2	3	1	28
Defeats abroad....	5	1	2	3	6	3	5	3	4	1	2	29
Extra inn's vict's..	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
Extra inn's def'ts..	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Highest score vics.	10-6	11-4	17-10	25-2	14-3	13-0	11-6	12-1	13-2	14-7	19-0	25-2
Lowest score def'ts	1-3	1-4	2-3	4-5	3-14	3-7	0-3	2-4	1-2	5-12	1-3	0-3
Per cent. of vict's.	.250	.750	.750	.750	.667	.600	.417	.667	.333	.917	.818	.628

THE CLEVELAND CLUB'S RECORD.

The Cleveland club opened its championship season of 1893 at Pittsburgh, on April 27th, and the visitors signalized the event with a noteworthy victory over the home team, and they did it again the next day, and thereby the two clubs

made a special record in their April campaign, as the Clevelands did not lose a game that month and the Pittsburghs did not win one. The former's percentage of victories on April 30th being .1,000 and the latter's .000, Cleveland leading at the end of the brief opening month's campaign, with St. Louis second, Washington third, respectively, with percentages of .666, with Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Chicago standing a tie for fourth place with the percentage figures of .500 each, while Baltimore and Louisville stood next with .333 each and Pittsburgh the tail ender without a victory to its credit. The Cleveland club opened the May campaign with the lead in the race, and it maintained that position up to May 11th, when the St. Louis team temporarily jumped to the front, and held the place from that date until May 16th, when the Clevelands got back in that position again, and retained the lead up to May 27th, when Pittsburgh took its turn in leading the race, the Clevelands taking a tumble during the last week of the May campaign, as their percentage figures on May 31st stood at .571, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn and Boston then preceding them. In June the Clevelands tried hard to recover their lost ground, but failed; in fact on June 16th they were temporarily drawn into the ranks of the second division and remained there a week. By the 20th of June, however, they got back to fifth place in the race, and they ended the June campaign in fourth position and ahead of Pittsburgh, the Boston, Philadelphia and Brooklyn clubs being at that date tied for first place.

During July the Clevelands got back to third place for a week, but they had to close that month's campaign in fourth position, with a percentage of .575, preceded by Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the three leaders at that date, the latter having rallied well.

It was not until the middle of the August campaign that the Clevelands could improve their position; indeed they had to fight hard to maintain fourth place in the race; but on August 17th they got back to third place, and held it for a week, only, however, to close the month's campaign in fourth position. By hard fighting they managed to replace Philadelphia by September 27th and finally ended the season occupants of third position, with Boston and Pittsburgh in advance of them, respectively, with the percentage figures of .662 and .628, Cleveland's figures being .578, Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati following in order, Brooklyn being tied with the latter for sixth place. Here is the Cleveland club's record in full:

CLEVELAND VS.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.
Victories.....	9	5	8	9	6	5	3	6	7	4	11	73
Defeats.....	3	6	4	3	3	7	9	6	5	8	1	55
Games played....	12	11	12	12	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	128
Drawn games....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Series won.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Series lost.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Series unfinished.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
"Chicago" vict's.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
"Chicago" def'ts.	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
Won by one run..	1	2	1	4	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	16
Lost by one run..	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	14
Single fig. vict's..	4	2	6	7	3	3	0	6	3	1	6	41
Single fig. def'ts..	2	5	2	3	1	4	5	3	4	6	1	36
Double fig. vict's.	5	3	2	2	3	2	3	0	4	3	5	32
Double fig. def'ts.	1	1	2	0	2	3	4	3	1	2	0	19
Home victories...	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	5	1	9	47
Home defeats....	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	5	0	22
Victories abroad.	4	1	3	5	2	2	0	2	2	3	2	26
Defeats abroad...	2	4	3	1	1	4	6	4	4	3	1	33
Extra inn's vict's.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Extra inn's def'ts.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
High't score vict's	17-4	21-4	16-9	19-3	15-9	13-11	13-6	9-7	16-3	15-11	13-7	21-4
Low't score def'ts	5-6	0-2	3-5	2-3	2-4	3-5	0-7	0-2	2-4	1-4	3-4	0-7
Per cent. of vict's.	.750	.455	.687	.750	.667	.417	.250	.500	.583	.333	.917	.570

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB'S RECORD.

The record of the Philadelphia club in 1893 was marked by an exceptional chapter of accidents in the club's ranks, such as frequently upset the sanguine expectations of the best of managers. But there is one thing which justice requires to be recorded in this connection, and that is, that it certainly was not Manager Harry Wright's fault that his club team did not win the pennant. The club opened its championship season April 28th with a victory, and ended the April campaign with an even score of games with its Brooklyn rival. Then came its first stroke of ill luck in injuries to important players, and during the first part of the May campaign the Phillies had to occupy a position in the ranks of the second division. By May 17th, however, the club got back among the six leaders in the race, and they ended the May campaign in fifth place, with a percentage of victories of .556, Pittsburgh then leading with .667.

The June campaign saw the Phillies rally in good style, and by the 17th of that month they had tied Brooklyn—

then in the van—and on May 19th they took first place in the race for the first time, and on June 30th they were still in the van, with a percentage of victories to their credit of .654, the Boston and Brooklyn clubs being close on their heels. The first part of July they fell to second place for a week, but regained the lead on July 10th, when their percentage figures stood at .667 to Boston's .633 and Brooklyn's .576. They remained in the van up to July 27th, when the Bostons got to the front by .649 to the Phillies' .640. In the meantime the Pittsburghs had superseded Brooklyn, the latter taking a tumble through Richardson's costly escapade, the Phillies ending the July campaign in second position, with the promise good for their, at least, holding that place to the finish.

PHILADELPHIA VS.	Boston.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals
Victories.....	4	5	5	7	8	7	9	9	6	4	8	72
Defeats.	8	7	6	5	4	5	3	1	6	8	4	57
Games played.....	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	10	12	12	12	129
Drawn games.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Series won.....	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	6
Series lost.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Series unfinished..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chicago victories..	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	4
Chicago defeats...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Won by one run...	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	0	2	2	12
Lost by one run...	1	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	2	6	1	18
Single figure vict's	3	1	3	4	1	4	5	5	4	2	5	37
Single figure def'ts	6	1	4	4	1	3	0	1	3	8	4	35
Double figure vic's.	1	4	2	3	7	3	4	4	2	2	3	35
Double figure def's	2	6	2	1	3	2	3	0	3	0	0	22
Home victories.....	3	4	3	5	7	5	6	5	1	1	4	44
Home defeats.....	6	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	5	2	24
Victories abroad...	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	4	5	3	4	28
Defeats abroad....	2	5	4	4	2	4	3	0	4	3	2	33
Extra inns. vict's..	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	7
Extra inns. def'ts.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	8
Highest score vics.	13-7	18-6	16-7	17-3	22-7	18-5	16-6	15-14	16-1	17-8	16-4	22-7
Lowest score def'ts	0-4	5-9	1-3	2-8	1-7	3-7	3-10	1-7	3-6	1-4	2-5	0-4
Per cent. of vict's.	.333	.417	.485	.583	.667	.583	.750	.900	.500	.333	.667	.558

In August, however, the club struck a snag in the loss of Hamilton's valuable services, as also in the additional disabling of Allen, and before the August campaign had ended the Phillies had fallen to fourth place, but they managed to end the month in third position. During the September

campaign they had to face the Westerners on the latter's own fields, and though they fought hard they had work to do to retain third position, but they did it up to September 27th, when the Clevelands ousted them out of third place and sent them to fourth position, in which place they ended the season, with a percentage of .558 to Boston's .667, the team making a good fight under disheartening circumstances. The club's complete record for 1893 appears on page 21.

THE NEW YORK CLUB'S RECORD.

The season of 1893 was the most successful one the New York club had had since 1889, alike as regards the success of the club's team and its management, and the financial results of the season. They did not win the pennant, to be sure, but they beat out their Brooklyn rival in the race, and that was a result they regarded as next to winning the pennant. But it was the return of the old patronage of 1889 that the New York officials were most rejoiced at; the season, in this respect, being the most gratifying to the club of any for the past four years, as it enabled them to pay off a burden of indebtedness, incurred during the revolutionary years of 1890 and 1891, which had handicapped the club very badly. The return of John M. Ward to the club this year as manager as well as captain, of course, had its reviving effect on the club's local prospects; besides which the introduction of new players in its ranks helped considerably in bringing about the welcome change in its patronage.

The club opened its season of 1893 with even figures in won games with the Boston club, and the remarkable attendance at the opening game on April 28th was greatly encouraging to the club after the costly experience, in loss of patronage, of the previous three years. Closing the brief April campaign on an even footing with the Boston champions, the New Yorkers started in May with favorable prospects, and they kept among the six leaders during the first part of the month, but after the 9th of May the Giants were driven into the second division ranks, where they remained until the end of the May campaign, one or two experiments in retaining fading stars in their team proving costly, the end of the campaign leaving the club occupants of the ninth place in the race, while their old time rivals of Brooklyn stood well up in the van and in second position, and ahead of both Boston and Philadelphia. The June campaign saw the Giants rally well, and by June 13th they were back in

the first division again, and on June 30th they stood sixth in the race with a percentage of victories of .472, Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia being a tie at .654 for first place.

During the July campaign the Giants lost considerable ground, their trip West proving disastrous, and the result was that on July 31st they stood in percentage figures at .468 only, and then they occupied the eighth place in the race. In August the Giants rallied, and by good work at home they got back among the six leaders, and took the lead

NEW YORK VS.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.
Victories	4	7	6	8	7	4	6	6	5	8	7	68
Defeats.....	8	5	6	6	5	8	6	6	7	4	5	64
Games played.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	132
Drawn games.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
Series won.....	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Series lost.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Series tied.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Series unfinished..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
"Chicago" victories	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	5
"Chicago" defeats.	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Won by one run....	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	0	3	14
Lost by one run....	0	0	3	2	0	4	3	2	2	2	0	18
Single fig. victories	1	1	4	6	4	3	3	4	2	6	4	33
Single fig. defeats..	3	1	5	4	3	7	6	5	5	3	5	47
Double fig. victories	3	6	2	2	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	30
Double fig. defeats.	5	4	1	0	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	18
Home victories	4	5	5	5	6	3	4	2	3	5	5	47
Home defeats.....	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	19
Victories abroad...	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	21
Defeats abroad	6	4	5	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	4	41
Highest score vics..	18	15	13	16	18	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Lowest score def'ts.	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	4
Extra inn. victories	0	1	0	0	0	11	13	11	17	14	23	23
Extra inn. defeats..	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0
Per cent. of victories	.333	.583	.560	.667	.583	.429	.500	.500	.417	.607	.583	.515

of Brooklyn, a result which was not anticipated in July. But the Brooklyn team met with its old costly experience in 1893, as it had done in every previous year of the club's existence, and that was the loss of position in the race, consequent upon drunkenness in the team's ranks, and this it was, *and this only*, which lost the club its position among the three leaders. It was a close fight between Brooklyn and New York during August for the lead over each other, but the Giants closed that month's campaign as occupants of fifth position with the percentage figures of .533, while

Brooklyn had to be content with sixth place with the figures of .514. The September campaign did not change the relative position of the two clubs, and the end of the season saw New York still in fifth place in the race, with a percentage of .515, while the Brooklyn and Cincinnati clubs were tied at .508 for sixth position, the Cincinnati having the best of the record from having defeated Brooklyn in eight games out of their series of twelve games together. The New York club's record complete for 1893 appears on page 23.

THE CINCINNATI CLUB'S RECORD.

The Cincinnati club opened its championship season of 1893 on April 27th, at Cincinnati, with a noteworthy victory over Anson's so-called Chicago "colts," by the one-sided score of 10 to 1, Anson retaliating with an offsetting defeat the next day by the score of 11 to 1, two results which displayed the glorious uncertainty of the game in striking colors. In the third round, however, which occurred on April 29th, Comisky knocked Anson out with the "Chicago" score of 5 to 0, but the two teams ended the April campaign on the 30th with an even score of games of 2 to 2, so neither of the veterans could claim any special honor at the outset of the season, each closing the month with a percentage of victories of .500, the Eastern teams of Boston, New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia having the same percentage of games, all these six clubs being tied for fifth place, Cleveland, St. Louis and Washington leading them in the race, while Baltimore, Louisville and Pittsburgh brought up the rear, the latter ending the month without a victory to their credit.

Early in May the Cincinnati reached the highest position in the race that they occupied during the whole season, they standing third on May 8th with the percentage figures of .600; Cleveland and St. Louis then occupying first and second places. But the Cincinnati then fell off badly, and on May 31st they stood seventh in the race, with but .467. In June they got down as low as tenth place with a percentage of only .429, but in July they rallied, and re-entered the ranks of the six leaders, they standing sixth in the race on July 12th, with the comparatively good figures of .500, and they remained in the position with varying success to the close of the July campaign. In August they fell back to the second division, and on the 31st of that month were in seventh place with the percentage of .490. During September they headed the second division, and ended the season on September 30th tied with Brooklyn for sixth position

they having the best of the record through winning a majority of their series of games with the Brooklyn club.

A conspicuous fault of the Cincinnati management in 1893 was *too much experimenting with players*, especially in regard to the batteries of the team. Nine pitchers alone were tried during the season, and the result was lack of team work in the battery force, while the changes made in the fielding teams of the club also had a demoralizing effect. If a club enters the arena new to League experience, of course it becomes a necessity that its first campaign should be an experimental one; but this was not the case with the Cincinnati club in 1893, and, therefore, most of the experimental work in making up the team should have been confined to the opening month of the season. To continue it up to the last month of the campaign was a costly blunder.

Here is the Cincinnati's record in full:

CINCINNATI VS.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	St Louis.	Louisville.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.
Victories	3	6	7	7	6	6	1	6	8	8	7	65
Defeats	9	5	5	5	6	6	9	6	4	4	4	63
Games played.	12	11	12	12	12	12	10	12	12	12	11	128
Drawn games.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Series won....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5
Series lost....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Series tied....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Series unfn'd.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
"Chicago" victories....	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
"Chicago" defeats.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Won by one r'n	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	3	5	5	22
Lost by one r'n	1	2	0	2	2	2	4	2	1	0	0	16
Single fig. vics.	3	5	3	6	4	5	1	5	7	7	6	52
Single fig. d'fts.	8	2	3	3	4	6	5	4	3	3	2	43
Double figure victories...	0	1	4	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	13
Double figure defeats.....	1	3	2	2	2	0	4	2	1	1	2	20
Home victories	1	4	4	4	4	3	0	3	5	5	4	37
Home defeats.	5	1	3	2	3	3	4	4	1	1	2	29
Victories abr'd	2	2	7	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	32
Defeats abroad	4	4	2	3	3	3	5	2	3	3	2	34
Ex. inns. vics.	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ex. inns. defts.	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	6
Highest score victories...	8-3	17-12	14-5	12-11	30-12	11-9	7-1	13-4	11-4	12-10	10-4	30-12
Lowest score defeats.....	0-8	2-3	0-3	2-3	1-3	1-6	1-14	0-2	2-4	2-3	1-8	0-8
Per cent. vics.	.250	.545	.583	.583	.500	.500	.100	.500	.667	.667	.636	.508

THE BROOKLYN CLUB'S RECORD.

The season of 1893 may be fairly recorded as the most successful one the Brooklyn club had experienced since it entered the National League. Not that its team attained any special degree of success in the championship pennant race of the season, but that the financial results were the most satisfactory to the club of any since 1889. That the team did not attain the anticipated success in the championship campaign was due, not so much to any special weakness in the management of its field forces, or in the playing strength of the team itself, but rather to the one conspicuous fault which had characterized the club's government since it entered the professional arena; and that one fault was *the mistaken liberality of the management in the condoning of drinking offenses in the club ranks*. From the time that the Brooklyn club ended its first season with championship honors in a minor league organization, to the year it won the pennant of the American Association, it had been heavily handicapped by this conspicuous weakness. Time and again it would have won the pennant during the eighties but for drunkenness in its ranks. But in no year was the costly cause of defeat made more plainly apparent than in 1893, as the following glance at the season's campaign of the club will fully show. The closing day of the opening month of the season, in April, saw the Brooklyn club standing in the pennant race with the eastern clubs of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and with the western clubs of Chicago and Cincinnati, with a percentage of victories for each of .500, Cleveland being in the race with a percentage of .1,000, and Pittsburgh at the tail end with .000. During the May campaign the Brooklyn club reached second position, with a percentage of victories on May 31st of .630 to Pittsburgh's .667, Boston standing at that time at .586, these being then the three leaders in the race. By the 12th of June Brooklyn held the leading position in the race, with a percentage of .622 to Boston's .615 and Pittsburgh's .595; the three clubs leading still at that date. Before the end of the June campaign, however, the inherent weakness of the club team—intemperate habits among the minority—began to develop itself, and the result was that by the end of the June campaign the club had fallen back to third place. During July the Richardson escapade took place, and by the end of that month the club had fallen to fifth position, and in August its rival, the New York club, superseded it, and before that month's

campaign ended, its percentage figures got down to .484, and it had a hard struggle to retain sixth place in the race, and all this was due entirely to dissipation in the club ranks indulged in by a small but prominent minority of its team players. It is not surprising therefore when, at the end of the September campaign, with the team tied with the Cincinnati for sixth place, the club officials became tired of the plan of condoning drinking offenses, and proceeded, for the first time in its history, to make it costly for the offenders, and especially so for the leading culprit of the team. Good management, with the result of thorough team work in the club ranks, are, of course, essentials for pennant winning clubs; but *above all stands temperance in its ranks*, and it is this lesson which the Brooklyn club learned at great financial cost in 1893. Will it profit by it in the near future? is the question. Messrs. Byrne and Abel say the club will do so, but *nous verrons*.

BROOKLYN VS.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.
Victories.....	4	6	6	2	8	8	5	4	7	8	7	65
Defeats.....	8	5	6	10	3	4	7	8	3	4	5	63
Games played....	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	10	12	12	128
Drawn games....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Series won.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	5
Series lost.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Series tied.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Series unfinished.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Chicago victories.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Chicago defeats.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Won by one run..	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	1	23
Lost by one run..	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	11
Single fig. vict's..	3	4	5	2	7	6	4	3	6	7	5	51
Single fig. def'ts..	6	3	4	6	2	2	3	7	2	4	1	40
Double fig. vict's.	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	13
Double fig. def'ts.	2	2	2	4	1	2	4	1	1	0	4	23
Home victories...	1	4	5	2	5	4	4	3	4	6	5	43
Home defeats....	5	2	3	4	2	2	2	3	2	0	1	26
Victories abroad.	3	2	1	0	3	4	3	1	3	2	2	22
Defeats abroad...	3	3	3	6	1	2	5	5	1	4	4	37
Extra inns. vict's.	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Extra inns. def'ts.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Highest sc're vic's	11-4	20-2	11-10	9-8	14-10	22	14	1-4	1-1	1-4	1-8	2-2
Lowest sc're def's	1-4	2-4	2-6	1-6	2-15	2-13	0-6	0-5	2-11	2-3	3-6	0-5
Per cent of vict's	.333	.545	.500	.167	.727	.667	.417	.333	.700	.667	.583	.500

The Brooklyn club found the six western clubs easier to defeat than their five eastern rivals, the club winning 65

games to 03 against the western clubs, but only 26 to 32 against the five eastern teams. The club's record in full for 1893 appears on page 27.

THE BALTIMORE CLUB'S RECORD.

The Baltimore club began the season of 1893 on April 27th, at Washington, with their special rivals of that city, and in their first two games there they had to succumb to the "Senators," and the good start for the latter put their

BALTIMORE VS.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Washington.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.
Victories.....	2	5	4	10	7	1	8	4	5	9	9	60
Defeats.,.....	10	7	8	2	5	11	4	8	7	3	5	70
Games played....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	130
Drawn games....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series won.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Series lost.....	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series unfinished.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
"Chicago" vict's	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
"Chicago" def'ts	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Won by one run.	0	1	2	2	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	14
Lost by one run..	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	14
Single fig. vict's.	1	4	4	6	6	0	6	3	2	5	5	42
Single fig. def'ts..	5	4	6	2	2	4	1	7	5	2	3	41
Double fig. vict's..	1	1	0	4	1	1	2	1	3	4	0	18
Double fig. def'ts..	5	3	2	0	3	7	3	1	2	1	2	29
Home victories...	2	4	3	6	4	1	3	3	2	6	3	37
Home defeats....	4	2	3	0	3	3	3	3	1	0	3	25
Victories abroad.	0	1	1	4	3	0	5	1	3	3	2	23
Defeats abroad...	6	5	5	2	2	8	1	5	6	3	2	45
Extra inn's vict's.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Extra inn's def'ts	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Highest sc're vic's	16-12	14-9	8-7	15-4	11-5	12-5	15-5	19-7	13-2	17-5	9-1	19-7
Lowest sc're def's	1-11	2-10	1-5	3-4	3-6	0-2	2-8	2-3	0-1	1-8	0-6	0-2
Per cent. of vic's.	.167	.417	.333	.833	.583	.083	.667	.333	.417	.750	.500	.462

stock up in the local market. On the return game at Baltimore, however, the home team won; but they had to close their brief April campaign as occupants of tenth place in the race, with percentage figures of .333 only, while Washington was among the leaders with .667. The club did not pan out well in May, as the end of that month's campaign saw them still in tenth position, though with the better percentage figures of .448. In June they got among the leaders for the first time, and by June 5th they had jumped up to

fifth place with a percentage of .531, the best they did during the season. But by June 30th they were back in the second division again, with the figures at .471. They did not improve in July, as on the 31st of that month they stood in ninth place with the figures of .430 only. They improved a little in August, as on the 31st of that month they were in eighth place with the percentage figures of .462. They did their best work in September, but could not get higher than eighth place, where they stood at the end of the season, with a percentage of .462.

It may be said of the Baltimore club in 1893 that it was forced to occupy an experimental position in the race, Manager Hanlon not having had time to get a team together in '92, and it took him half the season of 1893 to get his team in anything like working order. The fact that his team defeated Brooklyn by ten games to two, and the Clevelands by eight games to four, showed the inherent strength of the team he got together last year. In fact Hanlon had a hard row to hoe in '93, but the good effects of his work of last year will show itself this year unless all anticipations fail. The Baltimore club was certainly better managed and had a stronger team of players last year than ever before. The club's record in full for 1893 appears on page 28.

THE CHICAGO CLUB'S RECORD.

The Chicago club, in 1893, was comparatively successful against their eastern club rivals; but they lost ground by the number of defeats sustained in their home-and-home series. Against the six eastern teams they scored 35 victories to 34 defeats; but in their games with their five western rivals they were charged with no less than 37 defeats, which were offset by but 21 victories; and this difference in results made their campaign a disastrous one on the whole, the club standing lower in position at the end of the season of 1893 than in any previous year since they entered the League. They began the season with a defeat, and though they ended the short April campaign even in won games, with a percentage of victories of .500, their May record ended with their occupancy of eleventh place in the race, with the low percentage figures of .385. They improved on this a little in June, but that month's campaign saw them in eleventh place again on June 30th, with the somewhat better percentage of .400. In July they got up a peg higher, and ended that month's campaign in tenth place, with a percentage of .423. They did not advance in August, as at

the end of that month they were still in tenth position, with the percentage figures of but .406. They got up to ninth position in September, and stood in that place on the last day of the campaign, with a percentage of 441 to their credit. Here is the club's record in full:

CHICAGO VS.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.
Victories.....	3	4	5	3	6	3	6	7	3	7	9	56
Defeats.....	9	8	7	9	4	8	6	5	7	5	3	71
Games played....	12	12	12	12	10	11	12	12	10	12	12	127
Drawn games....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Series won.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Series lost.....	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Series unfinished.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
"Chicago" vict's.	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
"Chicago" def'ts.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	7
Won by one run..	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	11
Lost by one run..	4	1	2	3	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	20
Single fig. vict's..	2	2	3	3	0	4	3	5	2	5	4	33
Single fig. def'ts.	6	6	3	7	2	5	4	2	6	2	3	46
Double fig. vict's.	1	2	2	0	6	0	3	2	1	2	5	24
Double fig. def'ts.	3	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	0	25
Home victories...	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	1	6	7	41
Home defeats....	4	3	3	3	3	3	5	2	3	3	2	34
Victories abroad.	5	5	4	6	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	32
Defeats abroad...	5	5	3	6	1	5	1	3	4	2	1	36
Extra inn's vict's.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Extra inn's def'ts.	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Highest sc're vict's	12-9	17-6	11-1	9-4	14-2	8-6	12-5	10-4	11-2	15-10	15-4	17-6
Lowest sc're def's	1-2	2-7	0-5	0-8	0-11	0-7	0-4	0-6	1-3	2-13	2-3	0-11
Percent. of vict's.	.250	.333	.417	.250	.600	.273	.500	.583	.300	.583	.750	.445

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB'S RECORD.

The St. Louis club opened the championship campaign of 1893 very promisingly, with two victories out of their three games with the Louisvilles in April, they closing the month's record with a percentage of victories of .666. On May 4th they temporarily occupied first place in the race with .800 to their credit, and they kept well in the front up to the 22d of May, at which time the team took a tumble, and ended the May campaign in sixth place with a percentage of .500. By the sixth of June they were in the second division, and occupied ninth place with the lowered percentage of .433, and they ended the June campaign in tenth place. They rallied a little in July, and on the 14th

of that month they headed the second division with a percentage of .460, and they finished the July campaign in that position. They fell back in August, and on the 31st of that month were in ninth place with a percentage of .439. In September they allowed the Chicagoes to lead them, and the end of the season saw them in tenth place with a percentage of .432. Taking the season altogether it was the best one they had had since Comiskey left them with a four-times-winner's record in the old association; Manager Watkins having done very well with the team under the usual St. Louis handicapping arrangement of official interference.

St. LOUIS vs.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Louisville.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.
Victories....	3	3	5	9	8	2	8	4	4	3	8	57
Defeats.....	9	9	7	3	4	10	4	8	8	9	4	75
Games played....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	132
Drawn games....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Series won.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Series lost.....	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series unfinished.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
"Chicago" vict's.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
"Chicago" def'ts.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Won by one run..	1	2	2	3	0	0	6	2	2	0	1	19
Lost by one run ..	3	4	2	1	1	2	2	0	4	3	0	22
Single fig. vict's..	2	3	3	7	7	0	8	3	4	2	5	44
Single fig. defeats.	6	7	6	3	3	6	2	6	7	5	3	54
Double fig. vict's..	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	3	13
Double fig. def'ts	3	2	1	0	1	4	2	2	1	4	1	21
Home victories...	2	3	3	6	7	2	3	3	4	3	6	42
Home defeats....	3	5	3	0	3	4	3	3	2	3	1	30
Victories abroad.	1	0	2	2	1	0	5	1	0	0	2	14
Defeats abroad...	6	4	4	3	1	6	1	5	6	5	3	45
Extra inn's vict's.	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	7
Extra inn's def'ts.	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	6
Highest sc're vic's	11-4	8-7	12-8	16-12	11-1	17-6	9-8	11-4	8-3	14-5	13-6	17-6
Lowest sc're def's	0-5	2-3	1-3	0-4	2-5	1-5	3-4	0-4	1-14	1-5	0-5	0-5
Per cent. of vict's	.250	.250	.417	.750	.667	.167	.667	.333	.333	.250	.667	.432

It may be here remarked that the St. Louis club has for years been handicapped by official interference with its team manager. Mr. Von der Ahe ought, by this time, to have learned the costly nature of interfering with the team manager's control of his men. Of what use is it going to the expense of engaging a regular manager of a club team while you practically nullify his work by allowing club officials to interfere with his government of the team? Either

let the manager have entire control of the team, or place the team in command of the captain and let the president or such other club official who thinks he knows how to run a team assume the responsibility of manager of the club. The players quickly find out whether the manager is boss, as Anson always has been, or the president of the club, as in the case of the well-known "boss manager" of St. Louis.

The record of the St. Louis club in full appears on page 31.

THE LOUISVILLE CLUB'S RECORD.

The old League club of the seventies had a rather unlucky experience in the opening months of their League championship campaign of 1893, inasmuch as bad weather prevented them from playing many of their scheduled games during May; besides which the first part of the season was largely experimental with them, and it was not until midsummer

LOUISVILLE VS.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.
Victories	4	3	6	4	4	2	4	5	5	5	8	50
Defeats.	8	6	6	6	8	10	8	7	7	5	4	75
Games played.	12	9	12	10	12	12	12	12	12	10	12	125
Drawn games.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Series won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Series lost	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
Series tied	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Series unfinished. . .	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
"Chicago" victories	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
"Chicago" defeats.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Won by one run. . . .	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Lost by one run. . . .	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	1	10
Single fig. victories	1	1	4	2	3	1	4	5	1	3	7	32
Single fig. defeats..	4	3	2	0	7	3	5	4	5	5	3	41
Double fig. victories	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	4	2	1	18
Double fig. defeats.	4	3	4	6	1	7	3	3	2	0	1	34
Home victories	0	1	3	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	4	24
Home defeats.	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	29
Victories abroad. . . .	4	2	3	3	3	0	2	1	1	3	4	26
Defeats abroad.	4	4	4	4	6	6	4	5	5	3	1	46
Extra inns. victories	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Extra inns. defeats.	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	5
Highest score vics..	14-3	16-6	12-3	11-0	15-0	10-5	9-5	8-6	19-8	12-9	14-3	19-8
Lowest score def'ts.	0-3	1-9	3-5	2-14	1-6	3-11	2-6	2-6	0-5	1-9	0-3	0-3
Per cent. victories .	.333	.333	.500	.400	.333	.167	.333	.457	.417	.500	.667	.400

that they got their team in good working order, and then they played good ball beyond question, as many of their July and August games fully proved. The club closed the April campaign ahead of Pittsburgh, and in May had Boston and Chicago as close companions; but the handicapping they were subjected to early in the season could not be overcome, and the campaign of June and July saw the club low down in the second division. In August they got out of the last ditch and pushed the unlucky Washington club into the tail end place, their percentage figures on August 30th reaching .400. The team's best work was done in September, and they finished the campaign in eleventh place with a percentage of .400. Manager *Barnie* entered upon the campaign of 1893 with a difficult task before him, in making up a team which would suit the rather exacting class of patrons of Louisville. With the able assistance of Captain *Pfeffer*, however, he managed to get together a strong team, and one which did some excellent work during the campaign. But it had its weak points, which will doubtless be strengthened this year. The team quitted even with Cincinnati and Baltimore—the latter result pleasing Mr. *Barnie*—and had close fights with New York and Brooklyn, while they took the Washingtons into camp easily.

The record of the club for 1893 appears on page 32.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB'S RECORD.

There is no city in the League circuit which affords better opportunities for the establishment of a first-class representative League club than does the city of Washington at this day. In fact, it is an exceptionally favored city for League club representation under first-class management and with grounds so fitted up as to court the high-class patronage the city can give. But thus far in the club's brief League history it has been lacking in both these important essentials: the club grounds, for one thing, not being above the standard of that of a minor League organization; and as regards the club government, the deficiency has been conspicuously apparent for the past two years. In fact, both Baltimore and Washington have been far behind the other eastern League clubs in respect to their lack of good ball grounds and the proper facilities for the encouragement of the best class of patronage which is at the command of the clubs of both cities if properly catered for. No club can be financially successful to any special extent which neglects to furnish its patrons with the best diamond

field and the best grand-stand appointments, such as are now possessed by the majority of the eastern League clubs, a point in club business management which the western clubs are beginning to see more plainly than hitherto. The exceptional position of the Washington club in their lack of these essential points in the running of a professional club, calls for their introduction to the Washington club's record for 1893, as its record in other respects can be briefly given. The club opened its 1893 campaign very promisingly, they closing the April record a tie with St. Louis for second

WASHINGTON VS.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.
Victories	5	4	5	3	5	2	1	4	3	4	4	40
Defeats	7	8	7	8	7	9	11	8	9	8	8	90
Games played....	12	12	12	11	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	120
Drawn games ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Series won.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series lost.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Series tied.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series unfinished.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
"Chicago" vics..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
"Chicago" def'ts.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	5
Won by one run..	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	10
Lost by one run..	2	0	2	2	3	2	1	5	1	1	0	19
Single fig. vics..	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	23
Single fig. defeats	5	1	4	7	6	4	6	6	4	5	7	55
Double fig. vics..	3	3	2	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	1	17
Double fig. def'ts.	2	7	3	1	1	5	5	1	5	3	1	34
Home victories....	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	20
Home defeats....	4	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	26
Victories abroad.	3	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	3	20
Defeats abroad..	3	7	6	5	4	8	9	4	7	6	4	63
Extra inns. vics..	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5
Extra inns. def'ts	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Highest sc're vics.	17-15	11-4	16-8	15-2	14-7	14-7	4-3	12-6	7-6	10-7	14-3	17-15
Lowest sc're d'f'ts	2-5	1-8	1-2	1-4	0-5	0-19	0-7	1-2	1-2	0-7	1-3	0-19
Per cent. vict'ries	.417	.333	.417	.273	.417	.482	.483	.333	.250	.333	.333	.308

position; and on May 5th the Washingtons temporarily held the lead in the race with a percentage of victories of .714. But the end of the May campaign saw the club in the second division, and thereafter they became fixtures there, and by the 12th of August they had been thrown into the last ditch, where they lay until the close of the season, their record on September 30th being last in the race with a percentage of .308, with a charge of 90 defeats out of 130

games. The position the Washington club occupied in the campaign of 1893 can safely be said to be the result of the duo management which marked the government of the team. The veteran manager of the club ran the old League club of Buffalo for years with success, but in 1893, while in control—or part control, as alleged by the Washington scribes, of the Washington team he failed to meet the requirements of the local patrons. While good appointments for a club are, to a certain extent, as essential to the business success of a team as good management and a strong team, there is also one other requirement, and that is, an almost unanimous support of the club by the local scribes, and the magnates of a club who fail to secure this, by the excellence of their club government, fail in one important point in the running of their club. The Washington club of 1893 needed to learn this lesson, and the falling off of the patronage of the club in August and September made it impressive.

THE BATTERY WORK OF 1893.

THE PITCHING.

The art of pitching in base ball never received more attention from professional exemplars than was given it by the intelligent minority of the League pitchers of 1893. In fact for the first time in League club history was skillful strategy, in delivering the ball to the bat, brought more into play as a point of excellence in the art, than ever before since professional base ball was inaugurated. The effective blow given to "cyclone" pitching by the new pitching rules which went into effect in 1893, while it did not materially affect the strategic class of pitchers—some of whom the new rules actually benefited—obliged the class of pitchers who depend solely upon their dangerous speed for success, to adopt strategic tactics to a more or less extent; and this is why a few of the old "cyclone" pitchers—as they are called—succeeded better than they had anticipated under the change made in the rules in 1893, which had placed them farther from the batsman than in 1892. Another thing in connection with the pitching of 1893, was that the more brainy class of men in the position began to pay more attention to the advice of the theorists of the game than before; and thereby they learned to realize the fact that *strategic skill, thorough control of temper* and the avoidance of the senseless *kicking habit* in vogue, had more to do with

success in their position than they had previously been aware of. Those of the pitching fraternity who read up on the subject of skill in pitching, were told that the primary elements of strategic work in the box included: "First, to deceive the eye of the batsman in regard to the character of the delivery of the ball, as to its being fast or slow. Second, to deceive his judgment in reference to the direction of the ball when pitched to him, as to its being high or low, or where he wants it. Third, to watch the batsman closely so as to know just when he is temporarily 'out of form' for making a good hit; and fourth, to tempt him with a ball which will be likely to go high from his bat to the outfield and be caught."

Then again they were told that "another very effective point in strategic pitching is a thoroughly disguised change of pace in delivery. This is difficult of attainment, and as a general rule it can only be played with effect on the careless class of batsmen. It is absolutely requisite that the disguise of the delivery should be complete, or otherwise the batsman will have time to prepare himself for the change of pace. The change from a very swiftly pitched ball to a medium pace or slow ball should largely depend upon the condition of preparation the batsman is in to meet the ball. If he is seen to be ready to make a quick wrist play stroke, then a swift ball over the plate would not be timely. Or if he is a 'slugger' and is ready to hit from the shoulder, a slow ball would be just what would suit him. It is extremely bothering to the general class of batsmen to have a swiftly pitched ball flash by them when they are looking for a comparatively slow ball; and, *vice versa*, a slow ball proves troublesome when the actions of the pitcher lead the batsman to expect a fast ball. The rule of success in strategic pitching is never to send in a ball to suit the batsman unless you are obliged by the circumstances of the case to do so. *The strategist learns how to pretend to do this without actually doing it, and therein lies his art as a strategist.*"

But there is one thing in which but little improvement was shown in the pitching department in 1893, and that was, in pitchers learning to *control their quick tempers*. They were advised by the theorists in this regard that "there are certain games in which thorough control of temper is as necessary to success as special skill in any department of the game, and this is an important essential in base ball. And in no position in the diamond field is it more requisite

than in that of the occupant of the pitcher's 'box.' The pitcher who cannot control his temper is as unfit for his position as is a quick-tempered billiard player to excel as a winner in professional contests. Quick temper is the mortal foe of cool judgment, and it plays the mischief with that nervy condition so necessary in the development of skillful strategy. The pitcher must of necessity be subject to annoyances well calculated to try a man's temper; especially when his best efforts in pitching are rendered useless by the blunders of incompetent fielders, or he finds himself at the mercy of a prejudiced umpire. But under such trying circumstances his triumph is all the greater if he can pluck victory out of the fire of such opposition, *by the thorough control of his temper.*" This is something only a small minority of League pitchers did in 1893.

In recording the pitchers' statistics of 1893, we are again obliged to use the figures of the *percentage of victories pitched in* as a criterion of the pitching excellence of the season. The League code of playing rules still continues to be lamentably deficient in the method adopted in recording *earned runs*. We introduced the record of runs earned twenty odd years ago, simply as a test of pitching skill; and it was intended to apply only to runs solely earned by *base hits*, and not by skillful *base running* and the fielding errors such running involves. But the League code still retains the blundering rule in this respect, which credits a run as earned off the pitching if only a single base hit be made, such hit being followed by two or more stolen bases. Consequently the official record of earned runs, which decides a pitcher's relative position in the averages by the percentage of runs earned off his pitching by *a combination of base hits and stolen bases*, still remains utterly useless as a criterion of excellence in box work, though it may indicate the fact that the combination has led to runs being actually earned, but not solely off the pitching.

THE CATCHING.

The increased distance between the catcher and the pitcher, required under the new rules of 1893, materially helped the catcher by lessening the speed of the delivery and consequently the arduous duties of the catcher's position to that extent; and the result was fewer passed balls and more effective work behind the bat than in previous seasons. There was, however, too many changes made in the catch-

ing department to lead to the thorough work in the position which regular team playing brings about; and by "team playing" is meant that united effort of the two players of the battery team of the nine which leads to their working together *as a team*, and not as two distinct players, such as would characterize the battery of a so-called picked nine. The books of instruction on this subject state that "pitchers should bear in mind the important fact that, no matter how skillful they may be in the delivery of the ball to the bat, they must be largely dependent for success upon the character of the assistance rendered them by their catcher. It is especially a matter of the first importance to a strategic pitcher that he should have a first-rate man behind the bat to second him in all his little points of play. For this reason is it that pitchers and catchers should always work together in pairs. They should be familiar with each other's peculiar methods of playing their respective positions. A first-rate catcher for one pitcher might be almost useless for another, as far as helping the pitcher in strategic play is concerned. Each should fully understand the other's signals in a match—the catcher those of the pitcher, so as to be able to be prepared for a sudden change of pace; and the pitcher those of the catcher, so as to know when the latter wants his partner to pitch for throwing to bases; for it is almost impossible for a catcher to do his best in throwing to bases unless the pitcher sends him in balls especially for that purpose. A pitcher must largely depend upon his catcher in playing the point of catching a batsman 'out of form,' for unless the catcher is quick in returning the ball to the pitcher the chance to play the point is lost."

ADVICE TO KICKING PITCHERS.

The utter folly of a pitcher's kicking against decisions on called balls and strikes, was plainly shown, time and again, in the League pitching of 1893. In fact, there were not a half-dozen pitchers in the professional fraternity in 1893 who knew even "a little bit" about the art of "*pitching for the umpire.*" In a chapter on this topic in Spalding's "How to Play Base Ball," the editor says:

"The experience of pitchers has taught them that, as a general rule, umpires are but fallible beings, and that their errors of judgment frequently militate greatly against the success of a pitcher who avails himself of his skill as a strategist in the position. It, therefore, becomes a point to

play, to 'pitch for the umpire' in a match, as well as against the batsman; and by this nothing is meant in the way of making that important official the pitcher's adversary; but, on the contrary, to work on him in such a manner as to gain his *good will* to the extent of inducing him to decide in favor of the pitcher rather than the batsman when there is a doubt in the matter of rendering a decision on called balls and on strikes.

"For instance, when the pitcher sees that the umpire is more concerned about avoiding being hit by the ball, than about the accuracy of his rulings in calling 'balls' and 'strikes,' he should avoid, as much as possible, sending in balls which are neither directly over the base nor yet so clearly not over as to leave a doubt as to the line of their delivery; because under such circumstances all such doubtful balls are apt to be more frequently called against the pitcher than in his favor. Nervy and plucky umpires, who can coolly use their keenest judgment when facing the hot fire of a swift delivery, are sadly in the minority; and when a pitcher finds himself in the hands of an official who is apt to be disconcerted at times, he must suit his pitching to the exigencies of the case, and, to a certain extent, pitch for the umpire, and not so as to *annoy* or intimidate him. Moreover, it is the height of folly on the part of a pitcher to work against the umpire by repeated appeals for judgment on strikes, as it is simply a tacit questioning *either of his judgment or his impartiality*. The pitcher should, by word as well as action, give the umpire to understand that he has implicit faith in his impartiality, and relies fully on the soundness of his judgment; and if he can make just such a favorable impression on the umpire as this apparent faith in his ability leads to, the calling of balls will not be as frequent as called strikes. *A pitcher who, by word or action, incurs the prejudice of an umpire in a match, is simply working against his own interests.* To play points against the umpire is simply to outwit his judgment, and to avoid giving him any cause for irritation or ill will."

This point of play in pitching is worthy the earnest attention of every pitcher who desires to excel in 1894.

THE PITCHING RECORDS.

The record showing the leading quartette of pitchers of each of the twelve League clubs, who pitched in not less than ten games during the championship season of 1893, together with the aggregate of percentage of victories of each quartette, is as follows:

Club.	Pitchers' Names in Percentage Order.	Aggregate Percentage.
1. Boston.....	Gastright Nichols, Staley and Stivetts.....	.677
2. Pittsburgh.....	Killen, Gumbert, Terry and Ehret.....	.650
3. Cleveland.....	Young, Cuppy, Clarkson and Hastings.....	.603
4. Philadelphia.....	Weyhing, Carsey, Keefe and Taylor.....	.621
5. Cincinnati.....	Chamberlain, Parrott, Dwyer and King.....	.570
6. Brooklyn.....	Kennedy, Stein, Daub and Haddock.....	.547
7. New York.....	Petty, Rusie, German, Baldwin.....	.552
8. Baltimore.....	McMahon, McNabb, Mullane and Hawke.....	.519
9. Chicago.....	McGill, Mauck, Hutchison and Abbey.....	.465
10. St. Louis.....	Clarkson, Brienstein, Gleason and Hawley..	.445
11. Louisville.....	Hemming, Menefee, Stratton and Rhodes....	.410
12. Washington.....	Duryea, Meekin, Esper and Maul.....	.333

It is a noteworthy fact that the aggregate percentage of figures of the quartette of pitchers accords—with one exception—with the relative position of each club in the pennant race.

THE BOSTON CLUB'S PITCHING RECORD FOR 1893.

The Boston club of 1893 really won the championship of the season with a quartette of pitchers only, and throughout the year they only tried but six in all, and two of these in but three games, Quarles winning two and losing two, while Coyle was only tried in a single game, and that resulted in his defeat. The brunt of the work was done by Nichols, who pitched in 46 games; Stivetts pitching in 33, Staley in 21 and Gastright in 17. Nichols was the most successful pitcher of the quartette against the six western teams opposed to him; while Gastright did the best against the eastern teams, the latter not losing a game against the eastern teams, while Nichols lost 7 out of 24 in the east, Stivett losing 7 out of 18 there and Staley 5 out of 13. Nichols troubled New York and Philadelphia badly and he shut out the St. Louis team without a game to their credit out of four games played. Stivett was most successful against Brooklyn and Staley against Baltimore. Gastright did not let his old club, the Pittsburghs, get a single game from him. In percentage of victories against the eleven clubs Gastright bore off the palm with .750 to Nichols' .696, Staley's .665 and Stivetts' .636. The club's pitching record in full for 1893, showing the victories and defeats each of the six pitchers of the club pitched in, and their victories and defeats against each separate club, to which is added a summary showing the percentages against the east and west, as also of the whole, appears on page 41.

BOSTON VS.		EASTERN CLUBS.					WESTERN CLUBS.					Grand Totals.	Per cent. of Victories.			
		Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.			St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.
Gastright.....	{ Won.	0	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	0	2	7	12	.750
	{ Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	4	
Nichols.....	{ Won.	4	4	4	1	4	17	2	2	1	3	4	3	15	32	.696
	{ Lost.	1	1	2	1	2	7	3	1	2	1	0	0	7	14	
Staley.....	{ Won.	2	1	0	5	0	8	0	3	1	1	4	2	11	19	.655
	{ Lost.	2	1	1	0	1	5	1	2	1	0	0	1	5	10	
Stivetts.....	{ Won.	2	2	3	2	2	11	1	1	2	3	1	2	10	21	.636
	{ Lost.	1	2	1	1	2	7	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	12	
Quarles.....	{ Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	.500
	{ Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	
Coyle.....	{ Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	{ Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

SUMMARY.

AGAINST THE EAST.					AGAINST THE WEST.				
PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Gastright.....	5	0	4	1.000	Nichols.....	15	7	22	.682
Nichols.....	17	7	24	.708	Stivetts.....	10	5	15	.667
Staley.....	8	5	13	.615	Staley.....	11	5	16	.638
Stivetts.....	11	7	18	.611	Gastright.....	7	4	11	.636
Quarles.....	0	0	0	.000	Quarles.....	2	2	4	.500
Coyle.....	0	0	0	.000	Coyle.....	0	1	1	.000

GRAND TOTAL.

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Gastright.....	12	4	16	.750	Stivetts.....	21	12	33	.636
Nichols.....	22	14	46	.696	Quarles.....	2	2	4	.500
Staley.....	19	10	29	.655	Coyle.....	0	1	1	.000

In placing the names of the pitchers in the record the lead is given in the order of percentage of victories, and in this way a pitcher who pitched in but one game, and that one a victory, necessarily takes the lead over one who lost a game. For instance, in the record of the Pittsburgh club's fielding, which follows, Maul has a percentage of .1000, the result of a single victory and no defeat; but Killen's percentage of .702 in 27 games played, is really the successful pitching record of the club. He was more effective against the eastern teams than against those of the west, by a percentage of .720 to .632, as was Gumbert; while Terry had a percentage of .857 against the western teams and but .632 against the eastern. Gastright, while with the Pittsburghs,

did not pitch in a game against the eastern teams, but he reached a percentage of .600 against the western teams. Ehret did the best against the western teams by .529 to .471. Baldwin did not win a game for Pittsburgh, while Colcolough won two out of the three he pitched in.

Here is the record in full for 1893:

PITTSBURGH CLUB'S PITCHING RECORD.

PITTSBURGH VS.		WEST'N CLUBS.					EASTERN CLUBS.					Per cent. of Victories.				
		Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.		Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.	Grand Totals.
Maul.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.000	
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Killen.....	Won.	3	3	2	3	4	15	2	2	4	1	6	3	18	33	.702
	Lost.	2	0	0	1	4	7	1	3	2	1	0	0	7	14	
Gumbert.....	Won.	0	2	1	1	1	5	2	0	2	0	3	1	8	13	.684
	Lost.	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	6	
Colcolough.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	.667
	Lost.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Terry.....	Won.	0	2	2	1	1	6	0	2	0	1	2	1	6	12	.632
	Lost.	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	6	7	
Gastright.....	Won.	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.600
	Lost.	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Ehret.....	Won.	0	1	3	3	2	9	2	1	1	2	0	2	8	17	.500
	Lost.	4	2	2	0	0	8	1	2	0	4	1	1	9	17	
Baldwin.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

SUMMARY.

AGAINST THE EAST.					AGAINST THE WEST.				
PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Terry.....	6	1	7	.857	Colcolough.....	2	0	2	1.000
Gumbert.....	5	2	7	.714	Maul.....	1	0	1	1.000
Killen.....	15	7	22	.682	Killen.....	18	7	25	.720
Gastright.....	3	2	5	.600	Gumbert.....	8	4	12	.667
Ehret.....	9	8	17	.529	Terry.....	6	6	12	.500
Maul.....	0	0	0	.000	Ehret.....	8	9	17	.471
Colcolough.....	0	1	1	.000	Baldwin.....	0	0	0	.000
Baldwin.....	0	1	1	.000	Gastright.....	0	0	0	.000

GRAND TOTAL.

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Maul.....	1	0	1	1.000	Terry.....	12	7	19	.632
Killen.....	33	14	47	.702	Gastright.....	3	2	5	.600
Gumbert.....	13	6	19	.684	Ehret.....	17	17	34	.500
Colcolough.....	2	1	3	.667	Baldwin.....	0	1	1	.000

THE CLEVELAND CLUB'S PITCHING RECORD.

The Cleveland club in 1893 virtually relied on the service of but three pitchers, viz., Young, Cuppy and Clarkson, these three pitching in 111 games out of the 128 won and lost. Hastings pitched in ten games, Williams, Schauble and Fisher in two each, and Davies in but one. Young was the most successful against the Brooklyns in the east and against the Louisvilles in the west; Cuppy succeeding the best against the Pittsburgh, Washington and St. Louis teams; while Clarkson did the best against the Washingtons and Chicagos. Young found the Phillies the most difficult team to win from, while Cuppy didn't win a game from Baltimore, nor Clarkson from New York or Louisville. The latter pitcher weakened his work in the box by his silly kicking against decisions on called balls and strikes, Young's good humor being in striking and favorable contrast to Clarkson's irritable temper. Cuppy did effective work against the Pittsburghs, the latter failing to win one of the four games in which Cuppy pitched against them, but Boston and Baltimore won easily against him. He led Young in percentage figures against the western teams by .706 to .700; but Young led him by .645 to .455 against the eastern teams. Clarkson did better against the west than the east by .615 to .500. The pitching failures of the team were Davies and Fisher, neither of whom pitched in a victory. Here is the record in full:

CLEVELAND VS.	WEST'N CLUBS.						EASTERN CLUBS.						Per cent. of Victories.			
	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.	Boston.	Phila. & Phila.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.		Totals.	Grand Totals.	
Young	Won.	3	2	3	3	3	14	3	1	4	5	3	4	20	34	.667
	Lost.	2	2	1	1	0	6	3	4	1	1	2	0	11	17	
Cuppy.....	Won.	4	1	1	3	3	12	0	1	1	1	0	2	5	17	.607
	Lost.	0	2	2	0	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	
Clarkson.....	Won.	2	1	3	2	0	8	2	1	0	1	1	3	8	16	.500
	Lost.	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	3	3	2	1	0	11	16	
Williams.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	.500
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
Schauble.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	.500
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
Hastings.....	Won.	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	.400
	Lost.	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	6	
Davies.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Fisher.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	

SUMMARY.

AGAINST THE EAST.					AGAINST THE WEST.				
PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Cuppy.....	12	5	17	.706	Young.....	20	11	31	.645
Young.....	14	6	20	.700	Williams.....	1	1	2	.500
Clarkson.....	8	5	13	.615	Schauble.....	1	1	2	.500
Hastings.....	3	3	6	.500	Cuppy.....	5	6	11	.455
Williams.....	0	0	0	.000	Clarkson.....	8	11	19	.421
Schauble.....	0	0	0	.000	Hastings.....	1	3	4	.250
Davies.....	0	0	0	.000	Davies.....	0	1	1	.000
Fisher.....	0	0	0	.000	Fisher.....	0	2	2	.000

GRAND TOTAL.

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Young.....	34	17	51	.667	Schauble.....	1	1	2	.500
Cuppy.....	17	11	28	.607	Hastings.....	4	6	10	.400
Clarkson.....	16	16	32	.500	Davies.....	0	1	1	.000
Williams.....	1	1	2	.500	Fisher.....	0	2	2	.000

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB'S PITCHING RECORD.

Weyhing bore off the palm in pitching for the Phillies in 1893, Carsey being second and Keefe third in percentage of victories pitched in, though Keefe led in percentage of runs earned off his pitching, Weyhing being second in this latter respect and Carsey third. But this earned run record is rendered useless as an estimate of pitching skill, from the fact that under the existing scoring rules the base running is combined with base hitting in the record of runs earned off the pitching. Both Weyhing and Keefe led Carsey against eastern teams, but Carsey led Keefe and Weyhing against the western. Weyhing was most successful against the Cleveland batsmen in the west and against the New Yorkers in the east; Keefe doing his best against Washington in the east and Chicago in the west. Carsey troubled the Brooklyns most in the east and the Cincinnati in the west. Taylor was very effective against the Washingtons and Cleverlands. Vickery did not win but a single victory against any one club. He was swift in delivery, but lacked in "headwork" and in control of temper, both important essentials for successful pitching nowadays. The club's leading quartette pitched in 103 games, and the other three only in 19 games, exclusive of drawn games, which are not included in the pitching records. The pitching record of the Phillies in full for 1893 appears on page 45.

PHILADELPHIA VS.		EASTERN CLUBS.					WESTERN CLUBS.					Grand Totals.	Per cent. of Victories.			
		Boston.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.			St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.
Weyhing.....	Won.	2	1	3	2	3	11	2	4	2	1	2	2	13	24	.727
	Lost.	2	3	1	1	1	8	2	1	0	3	1	1	8	9	
Carsey.....	Won.	2	0	2	2	1	7	2	2	3	2	2	4	15	22	.647
	Lost.	3	1	1	0	1	6	1	2	0	1	2	0	6	12	
Keefe.....	Won.	0	2	0	2	2	6	1	0	1	2	0	0	4	10	.500
	Lost.	2	2	1	2	1	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	10	
Taylor.....	Won.	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	5	8	.500
	Lost.	1	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	8	
Vickery.....	Won.	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	5	.500
	Lost.	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	5	
Sharrott.....	Won.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	.400
	Lost.	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	
McGinnis.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	.250
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	

SUMMARY.

AGAINST THE EAST.					AGAINST THE WEST.				
PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Taylor.....	2	0	2	1.000	Carsey.....	15	6	21	.714
Weyhing.....	11	8	19	.579	Keefe.....	4	2	6	.667
Keefe.....	8	6	14	.571	Weyhing.....	13	8	21	.619
Carsey.....	7	6	13	.538	Vickery.....	4	3	7	.571
Sharrott.....	1	2	3	.333	Taylor.....	5	4	9	.556
Vickery.....	1	2	3	.333	Sharrott.....	1	1	2	.500
McGinnis.....	0	0	0	.000	McGinnis.....	1	3	4	.250

GRAND TOTAL.

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Weyhing.....	24	9	33	.727	Vickery.....	5	5	10	.500
Carsey.....	22	12	34	.647	Sharrott.....	2	3	5	.400
Keefe.....	10	10	20	.500	McGinnis.....	1	3	4	.250
Taylor.....	8	8	16	.500					

THE NEW YORK CLUB'S PITCHING RECORD.

The battery work of the New York pitchers was of a very uncertain quality in 1893, they having had the most battery errors charged to them of any club in the arena in 1893. Petty led the pitchers in percentage of victories pitched in; but he pitched in less than ten games, as did King, the second best in percentage figures, these two pitching in but

15 games, outside of drawn games; while Rusie, German and Baldwin aggregated a total of 103 games, the remaining six pitchers only pitching in 14 games. German led all the others in effectiveness against the eastern teams, Rusie being second and Baldwin third in this respect. But against the west King, Petty and Crane were the first three. The latter, however, was a bad failure against the eastern teams.

NEW YORK VS.		EASTERN CLUBS.					WESTERN CLUBS.					Grand Totals.	Per cent. of Victories.			
		Boston.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.			St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.
Petty	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	5	5	.714
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	
King	Won.	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	.625
	Lost.	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Rusie	Won.	2	3	4	4	3	16	2	4	2	3	2	4	17	33	.611
	Lost.	3	1	2	2	1	9	4	0	2	2	1	3	12	21	
German.....	Won.	0	1	2	2	1	6	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	10	.556
	Lost.	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	5	8	
Baldwin.....	Won.	2	2	0	1	2	7	0	0	2	0	2	1	5	12	.387
	Lost.	0	1	2	2	2	7	2	2	1	2	3	2	12	19	
Crane.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	.333
	Lost.	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	
Davies.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	.333
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	
Donahue.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Foreman.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Jones.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Schmidt.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	

SUMMARY.

AGAINST THE EAST.					AGAINST THE WEST.				
PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
German.....	6	3	9	.667	King.....	2	0	2	1.000
Rusie.....	16	9	25	.640	Petty.....	5	2	7	.714
Baldwin.....	7	7	14	.500	Crane.....	2	1	3	.667
King.....	3	3	6	.500	Rusie.....	17	12	29	.586
Donahue.....	0	1	1	.000	German.....	4	5	9	.444
Foreman.....	0	1	1	.000	Davies.....	1	2	3	.333
Schmidt.....	0	1	1	.000	Baldwin.....	5	12	17	.294
Crane.....	0	3	3	.000	Jones.....	0	1	1	.000
Davies.....	0	0	0	.000	Schmidt.....	0	1	1	.000
Jones.....	0	0	0	.000	Donahue.....	0	0	0	.000
Petty.....	0	0	0	.000	Foreman.....	0	0	0	.000

GRAND TOTAL.

PITCHERS.	W	L	R	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Petty.....	5	2	7	.714	Davies.....	1	2	3	.333
King.....	5	3	8	.625	Donahue.....	0	1	1	.000
Rusie.....	33	21	54	.611	Foreman.....	0	1	1	.000
German.....	10	8	18	.556	Jones.....	0	1	1	.000
Baldwin.....	12	19	31	.387	Schmidt.....	0	2	2	.000
Crane.....	2	4	6	.333					

Rusie troubled the Clevelands the most, as he did in 1892, while in the east he was most successful against the Brooklyn. Pittsburgh hit him hard, however. German was the most successful against his old club, the Baltimores, in the east, and against the St. Louis Browns in the west. Three of the eastern teams and two of the western did not win a game against him. In fact, German and Wilson were the best working team of the New York batteries in 1893. The trouble with Rusie was his not having a catcher to suit him half the time. He did his most effective pitching with Milligan behind the bat. Baldwin troubled the Bostons most in the east and the Cincinnati in the west. Unluckily, this fine pitcher's uncontrolled temper is dead against him in his box work; in all other respects his pitching is up to a high mark. Donahue, Foreman, Jones and Schmidt did not add a single victory to the club record against the six western teams, and Davies but one, and not one of them pitched in a victory against the five eastern teams, while they aggregated ten defeats out of eleven games pitched in. In fact, the pitching experiments of the New York club in 1893, with one exception, were dead failures. The record in full appears on page 46.

THE CINCINNATI CLUB'S PITCHING RECORD.

The Cincinnati club experimented with nine pitchers in 1893 and at considerable cost in loss of games, there being but four of the nine who did not pitch in more defeats than victories. Darby—who did not pitch against an eastern team—led in percentage of victories, but in the aggregate Chamberlain was the most successful pitcher, Dwyer being second and Parrott third. Mullane did well against the western teams, but he was useless against the eastern batsmen, as four defeats out of five games show. King did well in the Cincinnati team, he doing his best against the eastern teams. Sullivan only pitched in one victory out of seven games against the western teams, but did better

against the eastern. Dwyer did some very effective pitching against the leaders, especially with the Bostons, who could not bat out a victory against him. Parrott did the best against the Pittsburghs, and Chamberlain against New York, while Mullane troubled Anson's colts the most. Jones was next to useless, he pitching in but a single victory out of four games, though great things were expected of him. Cross, too, was useless. Here is the record of the pitching experiments of the Cincinnati in 1893:

CINCINNATI VS.		WEST'N CLUBS.					EASTERN CLUBS.					Grand Totals.	Per cent. of Victories.			
		Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.			Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.
Darby.....	Won.	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.667
	Lost.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Chamberlain.....	Won.	0	1	2	2	0	5	2	0	3	2	1	1	9	14	.609
	Lost.	1	0	2	0	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	1	5	9	
Dwyer.....	Won.	0	2	2	0	3	7	3	0	1	3	3	1	11	18	.563
	Lost.	3	1	1	1	0	6	1	2	2	0	2	1	8	14	
Parrott.....	Won.	2	0	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	1	1	2	6	10	.556
	Lost.	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	5	8	
King.....	Won.	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	7	.538
	Lost.	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	6	
Mullane.....	Won.	1	1	2	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	.500
	Lost.	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	7	
Sullivan.....	Won.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	6	7	.350
	Lost.	2	0	0	2	2	6	2	2	0	2	0	1	7	13	
Jones.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.250
	Lost.	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Cross.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	

SUMMARY.

AGAINST THE EAST.					AGAINST THE WEST.				
PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Mullane.....	6	3	9	.667	King.....	4	2	6	.667
Darby.....	2	1	3	.667	Chamberlain.....	9	5	14	.643
Parrott.....	4	3	7	.571	Dwyer.....	10	8	18	.556
Chamberlain.....	5	4	9	.556	Parrott.....	6	5	11	.545
Dwyer.....	7	6	13	.538	Sullivan.....	6	7	13	.462
King.....	3	4	7	.429	Jones.....	1	3	4	.250
Jones.....	1	3	4	.250	Mullane.....	1	4	5	.200
Sullivan.....	1	6	7	.143	Darby.....	0	0	0	.000
Cross.....	0	0	0	.000	Cross.....	0	2	2	.000

GRAND TOTAL.

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Darby	2	1	3	.667	Mullane.....	7	7	14	.500
Chamberlain	14	9	23	.609	Sullivan.....	7	13	20	.350
Dwyer.....	18	14	32	.563	Jones.....	1	3	4	.350
Parrott.....	10	8	18	.556	Cross.....	0	2	2	.000
King.....	7	6	13	.538					

THE BROOKLYN CLUB'S PITCHING RECORD.

The two most successful pitchers of the Brooklyn club in 1893 were Kennedy and Stein, these two pitching in 24 victories and 21 defeats against the six leading teams which ended the season in the first division, a record to be proud of, Haddock being third in this respect. Stein led against the five eastern teams with a percentage of victories of .550 to Kennedy's .438. But Kennedy led against the six western teams with a percentage of .667 to Stein's .615, Haddock leading Kennedy against the east, while Daub was third against the west. Sharrott only did fairly well against the eastern teams and he pitched in but 3 victories out of 9 games against the western teams. Lovett could only even up against the west, while the eastern teams punished him badly. Crane was useless, as he did not pitch in a single victory. Haddock was unlucky in being disabled

BROOKLYN VS.	EASTERN CLUBS.						WESTERN CLUBS.						Grand Totals.	Per cent. of Victories.		
	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.			Totals.	
Kennedy.....	Won.	1	2	2	0	2	7	4	2	2	3	4	3	18	25	.581
	Lost.	2	3	2	1	1	9	1	3	2	0	2	1	9	18	
Stein.....	Won.	2	2	3	1	3	11	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	19	.576
	Lost.	2	2	1	3	1	9	1	0	2	1	1	0	5	14	
Daub.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	5	6	.500
	Lost.	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	6	
Haddock.....	Won.	1	1	0	1	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	8	.444
	Lost.	3	0	0	3	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	10	
Sharrott.....	Won.	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	.364
	Lost.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	6	7	
Lovett.....	Won.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	.333
	Lost.	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	6	
Crane.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	

SUMMARY.

AGAINST THE EAST.					AGAINST THE WEST.				
PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Stein.....	11	9	20	.550	Kennedy.....	18	9	27	.667
Sharrott.....	1	1	2	.500	Stein.....	8	5	13	.615
Haddock.....	5	6	11	.455	Daub.....	5	4	9	.556
Kennedy.....	7	9	16	.438	Lovett.....	2	2	4	.500
Daub.....	1	2	3	.333	Haddock.....	3	4	7	.429
Lovett.....	1	4	5	.200	Sharrott.....	3	6	9	.333
Crane.....	0	1	1	.000	Crane.....	0	1	1	.000

GRAND TOTAL.

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Kennedy.....	25	18	43	.581	Sharrott.....	4	7	11	.364
Stein.....	19	14	33	.576	Lovett.....	3	6	9	.333
Daub.....	6	6	12	.500	Crane.....	0	2	2	.000
Haddock.....	8	10	18	.444					

at critical times, besides which he incurred the dislike of most of the occupants of the bleachery boards because of his gentlemanly conduct. The rough element prefer rough players like themselves almost invariably, though now and then there are exceptional instances, especially in the League pitching arena, there having been fewer of that class among the League pitchers of 1893 than ever before. It was a close thing between these two intelligent and effective pitchers, Kennedy and Stein, for the lead in the Brooklyn club's record, Daub and Haddock standing next in order. The record in full appears on page 49.

THE BALTIMORE CLUB'S PITCHING RECORD.

The leading quartette of pitchers of the Baltimore club for 1893 were not very successful against the six leading teams in the race, as their aggregate record of 15 victories pitched in against 26 defeats fully shows; but they were effective against the six tail enders, by an aggregate of 27 victories pitched in to 13 defeats, this being the aggregate record in percentage figures of McMahan, McNabb, Mullane and Hawke. Mullane improved in his box work after leaving the Cincinnati, and Hawke proved to be an acquisition, and Schmidt did good service, the former making a record in one game. Schmidt led against the eastern teams, with Mullane second and McMahan third; the latter leading against the western teams, with McNabb second and Schmidt third. Baker and

Wadsworth were of little use. The two Macs were the leading pitchers in the aggregate. Here is the record in full:

BALTIMORE VS		EASTERN CLUBS.					WESTERN CLUBS.					Grand Totals.	Per cent. of Victories.			
		Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Washington.	Totals.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.			St. Louis.	Louisville.	
Schmidt	Won.	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	.600
	Lost.	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
McMahon	Won.	1	2	2	4	1	10	0	2	2	3	4	2	13	23	.590
	Lost.	2	1	3	0	3	9	2	2	1	1	0	1	7	16	
McNabb	Won.	0	1	1	2	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	8	.500
	Lost.	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	8	
Mullane. ...	Won.	0	1	1	2	2	6	0	2	1	0	2	1	6	12	.444
	Lost.	2	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	3	3	1	1	11	15	
Hawke.	Won.	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	2	0	2	1	1	7	11	.393
	Lost.	4	2	2	0	0	8	2	0	3	1	1	2	9	17	
Baker.	Won.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	.231
	Lost.	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	7	10	
Wadsworth	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	

SUMMARY.

AGAINST THE EAST.					AGAINST THE WEST.				
PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Schmidt.	2	1	3	.667	McMahon.....	13	7	20	.650
Mullane.....	6	4	10	.600	McNabb.....	3	3	6	.500
McMahon.....	10	9	19	.526	Schmidt.....	1	1	2	.500
McNabb.....	5	5	10	.500	Hawke.....	7	9	16	.438
Hawke.....	4	8	12	.332	Mullane.....	6	11	17	.353
Baker.....	1	3	4	.250	Baker.....	2	7	9	.222
Wadsworth.....	0	2	2	.000	Wadsworth.....	0	2	2	.000

GRAND TOTAL.

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Schmidt.....	3	2	5	.600	Hawke.....	11	17	28	.393
McMahon.....	23	16	49	.590	Baker.....	3	10	13	.231
McNabb.....	8	8	16	.500	Wadsworth.....	0	2	2	.000
Mullane.....	12	15	27	.444					

THE CHICAGO CLUB'S PITCHING RECORD.

Manager Anson's pitching experiments in 1893 were anything but successful; three of the eleven pitchers he tried in the box pitching in an aggregate of 91 games out of the 127 of the season, the other eight pitching in but 43 games.

The pitching experiments, in fact, were the weak features of the club management of the Chicagos last year. McGill, Mauck and Hutchison did the brunt of the box work of the Chicagos last season, Donnelly bearing off the palm in percentage of victories, with Clausen second, all the others being low down in percentage figures, as the appended pitching record shows:

CHICAGO VS.		WEST'N CLUBS.						EASTERN CLUBS.						Grand Totals.	Per cent. of Victories.	
		Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Totals.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.			Totals.
Shaw.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.000
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donnelly.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	.750
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Clausen.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	5	5	.625
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	3
McGill.....	Won.	1	1	1	2	1	6	0	1	1	1	4	4	11	17	.500
	Lost.	3	3	0	3	2	11	1	1	2	1	1	0	6	17	6
Mauck.....	Won.	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	5	8	.471
	Lost.	1	0	2	3	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	9	9
Hutchison.....	Won.	2	2	2	1	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	16	.400
	Lost.	4	3	1	2	0	10	4	3	1	3	2	1	14	24	3
Abbey.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	.375
	Lost.	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	5
Griffith.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	.500
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
McGinnis.....	Won.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	.250
	Lost.	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	6	6
Hughey.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
T. Parrott.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	4

SUMMARY.

AGAINST THE EAST.					AGAINST THE WEST.				
PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Shaw.....	1	0	1	1.000	Donnelly.....	1	0	1	1.000
Donnelly.....	2	1	3	.667	Hutchison.....	10	10	20	.500
McGill.....	11	6	17	.647	McGill.....	6	11	17	.353
Clausen.....	5	3	8	.625	McGinnis.....	1	3	4	.250
Mauck.....	5	3	8	.625	Shaw.....	0	0	0	.000
Abbey.....	3	2	5	.600	Clausen.....	0	0	0	.000
Griffith.....	1	1	2	.500	Griffith.....	0	0	0	.000
Hutchison.....	6	14	20	.300	Hughey.....	0	1	1	.000
McGinnis.....	1	3	4	.250	Abbey.....	0	3	3	.000
Hughey.....	0	0	0	.000	T. Parrott.....	0	3	3	.000
T. Parrott.....	0	1	1	.000					

GRAND TOTAL.

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Shaw	1	0	1	1.000	Hutchison.....	16	24	40	.400
Donnelly.....	3	1	4	.750	Abbey.....	3	5	3	.375
Clausen.....	5	3	8	.625	McGinnis.....	2	6	8	.250
McGill.....	17	17	34	.500	Hughey.....	0	1	1	.000
Griffith.....	1	1	2	.500	T. Parrott.....	0	4	4	.000
Mauck.....	8	9	17	.471					

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB'S PITCHING RECORD.

A. Clarkson, a brother of the veteran Clarkson, carried off the pitching honors in the St. Louis club of 1893, though the colt pitcher Brietenstein was close to him in the club record, as the appended tables will show. Clarkson led in percentage of victories against the eastern teams, with .700 to Brietenstein's .529; but against the western teams Gleason took the lead, by the percentage figures of .462 to .455 each by the other two, Hawley being four in both records. In the whole campaign, though, Clarkson led with .571 to Brietenstein's .487 and Gleason's .457, Hawley being fourth with but .227, Hawke, Bannon and Dolan not winning a game. Clarkson was effective against Cincinnati and Chicago teams and against the Phillies; but Brietenstein was the most effective of the two against Pittsburgh and New York, Gleason excelling against Philadelphia and Chicago, but he was an easy victim of Boston and Pittsburgh. Hawley only succeeded against the tail enders. Here is the record in full:

ST. LOUIS VS.	WEST'N CLUBS.						EASTERN CLUBS.						Grand Totals.	Per cent. of Victories.		
	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Louisville.	Totals.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Washington.			Totals.	
A. Clarkson.....	Won.	1	1	2	2	1	7	0	2	1	1	0	1	5	12	.571
	Lost.	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	6	9	
Brietenstein.....	Won.	2	1	1	3	2	9	1	3	2	1	1	2	10	19	.487
	Lost.	1	4	1	2	0	8	3	0	1	4	3	1	12	20	
Gleason.....	Won.	0	1	2	3	3	9	1	3	1	2	2	3	12	21	.457
	Lost.	2	3	4	1	1	11	4	1	4	2	1	2	14	25	
Hawley.....	Won.	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	.227
	Lost.	3	0	2	0	2	7	1	1	2	2	4	0	10	17	
Hawke.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Bannon.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Dolan.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	

SUMMARY.

AGAINST THE EAST.					AGAINST THE WEST.				
PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
A. Clarkson.....	7	3	10	.700	Gleason..	12	14	26	.462
Brietenstein.	9	8	17	.529	Brietenstein.	10	12	22	.455
Gleason.	9	11	20	.450	A. Clarkson.....	5	6	11	.455
Hawley.....	3	7	10	.300	Hawley.....	2	10	12	.167
Hawke.....	0	1	1	.000	Hawke.....	0	0	0	.000
Bannon.....	0	1	1	.000	Bannon.....	0	0	0	.000
Dolan.....	0	1	1	.000	Dolan.....	0	1	1	.000

GRAND TOTALS.

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
A. Clarkson.....	12	9	21	.571	Hawke.....	0	1	1	.000
Brietenstein.....	19	20	49	.487	Bannon.....	0	1	1	.000
Gleason.....	21	25	46	.457	Dolan.....	0	2	2	.000
Hawley.....	5	17	22	.227					

THE LOUISVILLE CLUB'S PITCHING RECORD.

The Louisville club tried nine pitchers in 1893, of which four pitched in 105 games out of the club's record of 125 games; viz., Hemming, Menefee, Stratton and Rhodes. Hemming was the most effective against the eastern teams, and Rhodes against the western. Kilroy came in towards the close of the season, and in five games got the leading percentage figures of the season, .600; Hemming and Menefee tying for second place with .500 each, and Stratton and Whitrock for third place with .333 each. The others did not do much, as the record on page 55 shows.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB'S PITCHING RECORD.

The tail end team of the League for 1893 had a very good quartette of pitchers in its team ranks in Duryea, Meaken, Esper and Maul; but the pitching support was not up to the mark for one thing, besides which it was only in exceptional instances that the pitchers had catchers to suit them so as to work together as effective battery teams. Esper was the most effective against the eastern teams and Duryea against the western, the latter doing the best pitching against the two leaders, Boston and Pittsburgh; but singularly enough he could do nothing with the tail end teams. Meaken did his best against the New York team, and Esper his best against the Baltimores, while neither succeeded against the Brooklyns. Maul was effective

LOUISVILLE VS.

		WEST'N CLUBS.					EASTERN CLUBS.					Grand Totals.	Per cent. of Victories.		
		Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Totals.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.			Baltimore.	Washington.	Totals.
Kilroy	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	.600
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	
Hemming	Won.	2	1	3	2	1	9	1	1	2	2	1	9	18	.500
	Lost.	3	0	0	1	1	5	3	3	2	2	2	13	18	
Menefee	Won.	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	5	8	.500
	Lost.	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	1	5		8
Whitrock	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	.333
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4		4
Stratton	Won.	1	0	2	2	1	6	0	0	3	2	1	6	12	.333
	Lost.	2	2	2	1	3	10	3	3	2	2	2	14	24	
Rhodes	Won.	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	.294
	Lost.	2	3	2	2	2	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	12	
Claussen	Won.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.250
	Lost.	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Rhines	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	.250
	Lost.	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	
Lucid	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

SUMMARY.

AGAINST THE EAST.

AGAINST THE WEST.

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Hemming	9	5	14	.643
Menefee	3	3	6	.500
Stratton	6	10	16	.375
Claussen	1	3	4	.250
Rhodes	2	11	13	.154
Whitrock	0	0	0	.000
Rhines	0	1	1	.000
Lucid	0	1	1	.000

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Rhodes	3	1	4	.750
Kilroy	3	2	5	.600
Menefee	5	5	10	.500
Hemming	9	13	22	.409
Rhines	1	2	3	.333
Whitrock	2	4	6	.333
Stratton	6	14	20	.300
Claussen	0	0	0	.000
Lucid	0	0	0	.000

GRAND TOTAL.

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Kilroy	3	2	5	.600
Hemming	18	18	36	.500
Menefee	8	8	16	.500
Stratton	12	24	36	.333
Whitrock	2	4	6	.333

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Rhodes	5	12	17	.294
Claussen	1	3	4	.250
Rhines	1	3	4	.250
Lucid	0	1	1	.000

against St. Louis only, while Stockdale, Stephens and Graff were of little use. Here is the record in full:

WASHINGTON VS.	EASTERN CLUBS.						WESTERN CLUBS.						Grand Totals.	Per cent. of Victories.		
	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Totals.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.			Totals.	
Duryea.....	Won.	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	5	.385
	Lost.	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	2	5	8	
Meaken.....	Won.	1	1	3	0	2	7	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	10	.370
	Lost.	2	2	2	2	2	10	1	1	1	3	0	1	7	17	
Esper.....	Won.	1	3	0	0	3	7	1	0	1	1	0	2	5	12	.316
	Lost.	2	2	2	3	0	9	4	4	3	2	3	1	17	26	
Maul.....	Won.	1	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	1	2	3	0	6	10	.303
	Lost.	2	2	2	2	2	10	3	3	3	2	1	1	13	23	
Stockdale.....	Won.	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.200
	Lost.	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	2	1	5	8	
Stephens.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	.143
	Lost.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	5	6	
Graff.....	Won.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
	Lost.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

SUMMARY.

AGAINST THE EAST.					AGAINST THE WEST.				
PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Esper.....	7	9	16	.438	Duryea.....	3	5	8	.378
Meaken.....	7	10	17	.412	Maul.....	6	13	19	.316
Duryea.....	2	3	5	.400	Meaken.....	3	7	10	.300
Stockdale.....	2	3	5	.400	Esper.....	5	17	22	.227
Maul.....	4	10	14	.286	Stephens.....	1	5	6	.167
Stephens.....	0	1	1	.000	Graff.....	0	0	0	.000
Graff.....	0	1	1	.000	Stockdale.....	0	5	5	.000

GRAND TOTAL.

PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.	PITCHERS.	W	L	P	Per ct.
Duryea.....	5	8	13	.385	Stockdale.....	2	8	10	.200
Meakin.....	10	17	27	.370	Stephens.....	1	6	7	.143
Esper.....	12	26	38	.316	Graff.....	0	1	1	.000
Maul.....	10	23	33	.303					

The League pitchers of 1893 were handicapped, to a more or less extent, by the new rule governing the delivery of the ball, which was adopted at the Spring meeting of the League in that year, and which increased the distance between the pitcher's box and the home plate from fifty-five feet to sixty feet. This was not much of a change in the

way of lessening the power of the pitcher to throw a swift ball to the bat, but it had a material effect on the delivery of pitchers, who were well practised in special curves in their delivery, and then had to practice new methods in order to get the curved ball over the plate. Some lost the efficiency of their curves under the increased distance, but the majority rather improved their work by it, especially the strategic class.

THE BATTING OF 1893.

There is no questioning the fact that the batting department of the game is far behind the point of excellence reached in the fielding department, as also in the "battery" work and the base running. The cause of this lies chiefly in the failure of teams to devote as much time and attention to effective batting practice as they do to practice in pitching, fielding and base running. Look at the hours wasted each day of a match in practicing "*fungo*" hitting in order to give the fielders practice, in which the batsmen hit at balls falling perpendicularly to the ground, while in the game proper they face balls which come to the bat on a horizontal line. It is absurd to expect improvement in batting while this old ratty style of batting practice is indulged in. Proper training practice at the bat can only follow the plan of pitching the balls to the bat, and not by batting at balls dropping from the air.

Of course, this "*fungo*" practice is interesting to the crowd, from the excellent practice it gives the fielders; but if a practice pitcher was placed in the box to deliver balls to the bat, not only would practice be given to the fielders, but also practice in base running in batsmen running to first base, besides which the batsmen would be afforded opportunities to practice place hitting.

Considerable improvement was shown in the League arena in the batting department of the game in 1893 over the work done in '92, but there still remains an ample field for further advance in the art of batting. More attention, however, was given to what is termed scientific batting, last year, than ever before; the best field captains of '93 making more of a speciality of *team work* at the bat than a majority of their predecessors had ever attempted to do.

Nevertheless skillful handling of the ash, with the sole end in view of forwarding runners on the bases, was at a premium in '93, the majority of batsmen going in for the old method of chance hitting and for what is technically called "*fungo*" hitting, viz., hitting the ball high in the air to the out-field, a style of play in batting which is fruitful in yield-

ing chances for catches; and the rule is that the more such chances are given in a match the weaker the batting.

To "play for the side," in handling the bat, is to make the hits tell all the time in *forwarding runners on bases*; it is that which constitutes team work at the bat, and that only. The features of scientific batting are "*place hitting*," "*facing for position*," "*bunting*" the ball and "*sacrifice*" hitting, and each and all of these specialties in batting are potent factors in run getting; and the batting which tells most on the score is that which is most effective in forwarding runners, and not that which runs up a batsman's base hit averages to high figures. The true art of batting is shown when the batsman goes to the bat with the sole purpose of forwarding the runners on the bases. Then it is that *place hitting*—the perfection of the art—comes into play with telling effect. What constitutes place hitting is the ability to send the ball out of the fair reach of the fielders, with *the least expenditure of strength in base running*. The model hits, in this respect, which are needed when a runner is on a base, include first, a *safe tap* of the ball over the heads of the in-fielders, and not far enough out to afford the out-fielders a chance for a catch; secondly, a hard hit "*daisy cutter*" along the ground, or a twisting hard hit "*bounder*" just out of fair reach of the in-fielders; thirdly, a *bunted* ball, so skillfully hit as to make it difficult for either the pitcher or third baseman to field the ball in time to put the runner out at the bat; fourthly a hot "*liner*" just above the heads of the in-fielders and too low for an out-field catch; fourthly, a telling "*sacrifice*" hit, made while striving for a base hit—for no sensible batsman purposely hits a ball to have himself put out; and lastly, the try for a homer over the heads of the out-fielders, only admissible when the bases are full and a desperate chance has to be made; for the 120 sprint run which every homer costs is too exhausting in its effects to be indulged in except in special cases.

The weak points in batting include, first, going up to the bat to slug at a swiftly pitched ball with all your force, in order to make a chance hit to the deep out-field; secondly, hitting at the ball without judgment as to its pace or direction, merely trusting to chance, and to hitting hard from the shoulder, as to whether the ball is sent high in the air or not hit at all. One of the most stupid plays at the bat is that of hitting hard from the shoulder at swiftly pitched balls, thereby deadening the elasticity of the ball; a quick, sharp tap of a swift ball frequently sends the ball

safely on a line to the out field, when a "slugged" ball, hit from a shoulder-swing, goes up in the air, and as a rule, gives a chance for a catch. The most difficult hit to make is to earn a base by a skilful "bunt." The easiest hit is a homer, which the veriest novice at the bat can make, when he could no more tap a swiftly pitched ball safely, or earn a base by a bunt, than he could fly. Of course, place hitting is a difficult thing to do, but it is what all batsmen should aim to excel in. One of the greatest mistakes made by managers when selecting players for their teams each Spring, is to choose them for their high figures in base hit averages. *The batsman who has the best average of runners forwarded by base hits, is the batsman who most helps to win games, not the one who excels in mere base hit averages, and the former is the one to select.*

In one of the chapters on batting in Spalding's "How to PLAY BASE BALL" is the following article:

"In no department of the game are more facilities offered for strategic play than in batting; but it requires an intelligent player to engage in it successfully. The batsman who would be invariably successful must resort to strategy, for if he depends solely upon a quick eye and a strong arm he will fail. These are very excellent as aids, but a comparatively poor dependence to place your trust in altogether. The batsman, when he takes his bat in hand, finds opposed to him nine men, and though to the casual observer it may seem a very easy undertaking to bat a ball out of the reach of only nine men, covering as large a space as a four or five acre field, yet when you come to face nine experienced and active fielders, you will soon be taught to realize the fact that 'headwork' is as important an element of success in batting as it is in pitching; and you will then see that to earn bases on hits, and thereby to score runs, you will have to play 'points' pretty successfully."

Further on the writer says:

"From the moment the batsman takes his stand at the bat, to the time he strikes a fair ball, he should stand in proper form for hitting at every ball, or he will be sure to be caught napping by a skilful pitcher, and find himself retiring from a tip, a poorly hit ball, or from called strikes, instead of taking a well earned base. This proper form for a hit is important. It is fatiguing, of course, to stand still and keep prepared for hitting, while ball after ball is sent in out of reach; but it must be done in order to secure chances for hitting the ball you want when it does come. A skilful pitcher is always on the alert to find the batsman 'out of form,' and not prepared to hit, and the moment he sees him thus standing 'on the loose,' he is sure to send him a good ball, and the batsman either strikes at it hastily or lets it go by him, only to see the ball fielded easily, or a strike called on him."

Again, too, in commenting on the strong point in batting of standing ready to meet the ball properly, the writer says:

"How often do we see batsman go to the bat, one after the other, and as they take their stand, get into fair form for the first two or three balls, and then, on finding that the pitcher's delivery is rather wild, stand at ease, as it were, quite unprepared to hit in proper form, only to see the ball come in over the base, and at the height indicated, while they either fail to strike at it or miss the ball if they do, simply because they did not stand prepared to meet it, or, in other words, were not in form for batting. The

moment a shrewd, strategic pitcher sees a batsman standing at the bat in bad form, he feels sure of capturing him. On the other hand, it bothers the best pitchers to see the batsman untiring in his efforts to stand in good form in his position, and fully prepared to meet every ball pitched to him. This 'proper form' for hitting every ball is, of course, fatiguing to the batsman, when the pitching is at all wild, but it must be kept up in order to secure chances for hitting the ball when it comes within fair reach of the bat."

In making batting a feature of a team play, too much attention is paid to out-field hitting, and in doing this the importance of economizing a player's strength in running bases after a hit is entirely lost sight of. The ambition to excel in home run hitting leads the batsman to forget that every such run involves the costly expenditure of physical strength consequent upon *running a 120 yards at one's utmost speed*, a test of strength in sprint running which ordinarily requires a good half hour's rest to recuperate from the trying effort. How much more effective is it, in the saving of strength, to earn single bases by hits, than four bases at a time by a homer. Then, too, in the case of home runs, all the attractive features of fine fielding are sacrificed, which single base hitting so frequently yields.

Suppose the first four batsmen sent to the bat each make home runs, the result is a score of 4 runs, without a chance offered to the fielders for sharp fielding, all of them, except the one out-fielder going after the ball, standing idle as lookers on at the doings of four 120 yard sprint runners. Suppose, however, that the first four batsmen each make single hits, the result is one clean earned run to begin with, with three men on bases, and at the lowest estimate, not counting for the sharp base running, the chances are that the other three runs would follow before six men had gone to the bat; and with this single base hitting there would follow chance after chance for all the attractive features of sharp in-fielding and active base running in stealing bases. In fact there is no comparison in the two methods of batting, the strength-saving method of single base hitting being in every way preferable.

AN INTERESTING CLUB RECORD.

An interesting analysis of the play of the twelve clubs for the season of 1893, is shown in the appended table, in which the total figures of runs scored, sacrifice hits made, bases stolen, "battery" and fielding errors committed, as also the base hit and fielding averages of each club for the entire season, are given. The names of the clubs are given in the order of their relative position at the end of the pennant race:

CLUBS.	Base Hit Averages.	Total Runs Scored.	Average of Runs per Game.	Total Sacrifice Hits.	Total Bases Stolen.	Fielding Averages.	Total Battery Errors.	Total Fielding Errors.
Boston.....	.272	1,003	7-98	313	223	.921	78	350
Pittsburgh.....	.319	662	7-36	360	210	.925	70	347
Cleveland.....	.314	944	7-41	323	236	.916	83	375
Philadelphia.....	.308	988	7-88	301	213	.929	60	336
New York.....	.292	887	7-29	255	313	.903	121	386
Cincinnati.....	.255	778	5-82	245	237	.928	80	316
Brooklyn.....	.270	793	6-08	243	205	.912	77	405
Baltimore.....	.367	774	6-27	275	237	.910	116	386
Chicago.....	.285	834	6-58	332	283	.907	79	422
St. Louis.....	.261	665	5-48	175	196	.910	104	372
Louisville.....	.284	767	6-09	283	192	.917	67	318
Washington.....	.265	703	5-65	207	130	.904	77	470

It is a significant fact that the Boston team, which won the pennant, had a base hit average of but .272 to the tail end club's base hit average of .265; but in total runs scored the champions led by a score of 1,003 to the tail end club's .703. This shows what little use the mere figures of the batting average of base hits are in estimating the value of the batting in winning games. What is wanted are the figures showing the average of base hits made by which *runners are forwarded*, not the average of base hits alone; as a batsman may be way up in his average figures of base hits alone, and yet, as a team worker at the bat in forwarding runners by his base hits, he may be the occupant of a comparatively low position in the latter averages.

In battery errors, New York, Baltimore and St. Louis were "way off" in comparison with the three leaders in the race. In fielding errors, Washington had the poorest record, with Chicago and Brooklyn next in order in being charged with large figures in the error column. In stolen bases, New York led Boston by 313 to 223; but it was Boston's combination of team work batting and base stealing that beat New York's record. In sacrifice hitting Pittsburgh led.

THE BASE RUNNING OF 1893.

There is no questioning the fact that more skillful base running was done in the League arena in 1893 than ever before. The brainy managers and captains of the League clubs have learned by experience that skillful base running is a very potent element of success in winning pennants, and more attention is being paid by managers to having good base runners in their teams than hitherto. Of course, to make base running thoroughly affective *good team work*

at the bat must be combined with it, and the Boston champions of 1893 practically exemplified this important point very finely. John M. Ward in commenting on the Boston's team work play in this respect, said:

"I have never, in my twelve years' experience on the diamond, seen such skillful playing. The Boston players use more headwork and signals than any other team in the country, and that alone is the reason why they can win the championship with such apparent ease. McCarthy is the chief schemer. He is the man who has introduced this new style of play into the team and he has been ably assisted by Nash, Duffy, Long, Lowe and Carroll. These men have the utmost confidence in one another's ability to carry out instructions, and they work together as one man. 'Team work in the field' used to be a prime factor in a pennant winning team, but now 'team work at the bat' is the latest wrinkle, and the Bostons have it down fine. One thing that has facilitated their innovation is an ability to *bat scientifically* and run bases more swiftly than players of other teams. But to this ability must be added headwork, a complete system of signals, and confidence in themselves and one another. I have made a study of the play of this team, and I find that they have won many games by scoring nearly twice as many runs as they made hits."

The fact was that the Boston team led all the clubs in total runs scored, their average of runs per game being 7-98 and their total runs 1,003, the tail end teams figures in run-getting being 5-65 average and 703 total. This shows how valuable the combination is. Ward, in his description of the strong play of the Boston team in their combination of team-work play at the bat with brainy base running, says:

"Say, for instance, that they have a man on first and nobody out. Under the old style of play a sacrifice would be the proper thing. Then the man on first would reach second while the batsman was put out. The Bostons, however, work this scheme: The man on first makes a bluff attempt to steal second, but runs back to first. By this it becomes known whether the second baseman or the short stop is going to cover second for the throw from the catcher. Then the batsman gets a signal from the man on first that he is going to steal on a certain pitched ball. The moment he starts for second the batsman just pushes the ball for the place occupied only a moment before by the infielder who has gone to cover second base. That is, if the second baseman covers the bag the batter pushes the ball slowly to right field; if it is the short stop, the ball is pushed to left field. Of course, it takes a skillful batter to do this, but they have such hitters on the Boston nine. Now, when that ball is pushed to the outfield, the man who has already started to steal second just keeps right on to third, while the batsman is safe at first. Then the trick is tried over again and in most cases successfully. The man on first makes another bluff to steal, and when the batsman learns who is to cover second base he pushes the ball out again, the man on third scoring, the man on first reaching third, and the batsman gaining first."

In Spalding's book on "HOW TO PLAY BASE BALL," the editor has this to say on the art of base running:

"Each season's experience only shows more and more the fact that good base running is one of the most important essentials of success in winning games. Effective pitching is a great aid to success, so is skillful batting; but it is equally as necessary to a successful issue of a contest after a base has been obtained by a good hit, that other bases should be secured by skillful running of bases. It is a difficult task to get to first base safely in

the face of the effectual fire from a first-class club 'battery,' backed up by good support in the field; but it is still more difficult when the base is safely reached, to secure the other three bases. The fact is, a greater degree of intelligence is required in the player who would excel in base running than is needed either in fielding or in batting. Any soft-brained heavy weight can occasionally hit a ball for a home run, but it requires a shrewd, intelligent player, with his wits about him, to make a successful base runner. Indeed, base running is the most difficult work a player has to do in the game. To cover infield positions properly, a degree of intelligence in the players is required which the majority do not, as a general rule, possess; but to excel in base running such mental qualifications are required as only a small minority are found to possess. Presence of mind, prompt action on the spur of the moment; quickness of perception, and coolness and nerve are among the requisites of a successful base runner. Players habitually accustomed to hesitate to do this, that, or the other, in attending to the varied points of a game, can never become good base runners. There is so little time allowed to judge of the situation that prompt action becomes a necessity with the base runner. He must 'hurry up' all the time. Then, too, he must be daring in taking risks, while at the same time avoiding recklessness in his running. Though fast running is an important aid in base running, a fast runner who lacks judgment, coolness, and, in fact, 'headwork' in his running, will not equal a poor runner who possesses the nerve and intelligence required for the work. The great point in the art of base running is to know when to start, and to start promptly when the favorable opportunity is offered. One difficulty a base runner, trying to steal to second, invariably encounters, is his having to watch either the pitcher or catcher closely. He cannot watch both carefully, and therefore he must make his selection as to which player he will look after. If the catcher is an accurate and swift thrower to the bases, he is the man to be attended to. But if the pitcher is one who has a method of delivery which includes a number of special movements which occupy more than the ordinary time in delivering the ball, then he is the man to watch, for he will surely afford the runner the required opportunity to steal a base or to secure a balk, if the runner only plays his part properly. A sharp base runner can bother a pitcher exceedingly by skillful dodging. It requires no small amount of nerve and coolness for a pitcher to watch a runner closely and yet to play the strategical points of his pitching with full effect."

John Ward, who excelled all others in stealing bases in 1893, in outlining his method of base running, says:

"Having reached first I signal to the next batter when I am going to steal. Then, standing near the base, well upright, and with my feet together, I try to get a running start on the pitcher; that is, when I think he is about to pitch, though he has yet made no motion, I make my start. If he does pitch I get all the ground that I would have had by playing off the base in the first place, and I have, besides, the advantage of being on the move. Everyone who knows anything of sprinting will appreciate the advantages of such a start. If the pitcher does not pitch I usually manage to return to the base in safety. Having secured my start, I expect that the batter will hit the ball, if it is a good one, into right field, in which case I will keep right on to third base; or, if it is a bad ball, the batter will at least hit at it, in order, if possible, to blind the catcher, and help me out. In any event, I put down my head and run direct for the base, and in no case do I attempt to watch the ball. It is a foolish and often fatal mistake for a runner to keep his head turned toward the catcher while running in another direction. If the ball is hit I listen for the coacher's direction, but if it is not I keep my eye on the baseman, and by watching his movements, the expression of his face, and the direction he is looking, I can tell as certainly just where the throw is going as though I saw the ball. If he stands in front of the line I run back of him, and if he is back of the line I slide in front. In every case, and whether I go in head or feet foremost, I throw

my body away from the baseman so as to give him the least possible surface to touch with the ball."

The leading college nine captains paid great attention to base running in both 1892 and '93, and more than equalled the professionals in the art as a rule. The necessity for a combination of team work at the bat with base running is shown in the fact that, while the Boston champions led all the club teams in run-getting by a large majority, their team as a whole did not lead in stolen bases, New York having a total of 313 stolen bases to 223 by Boston; but in averages of runs scored to a game, Boston led by 7-98—nearly 8 runs to a game—to New York's 7-29, the difference in the figures being the result of New York's failure to combine team work in batting with their base running.

BASE RUNNING RECORD.

The record showing the list of players who had a base running record of 30 stolen bases and over during the season, taken from the official record of the batting averages, is appended. The names of the players are given in the order of stolen bases; and where there are two or more equal in stolen bases, the lead is given to the player stealing the most bases in the fewest games. Added to the record of stolen bases, too, is that of total sacrifice hits, total runs, and the base hit and fielding average of each player included in the stolen base record, by which means a pretty fair estimate of his value as a player, alike in fielding, batting and base running, can be arrived at.

It is a singular fact that out of the forty-four League club pitchers who pitched in not less than fifteen games, there were no less than twelve who only stole a single base each, according to the official record, and there were nine who did not steal even one base, and the best record in this respect in the list of forty-four pitchers was Mullane's record of 8 stolen bases.

Ward of New York heads the list of the base stealers of 1893, the first nine in base stealing being Ward, 2 B; Burke, L. F.; Tom Brown, C. F.; Latham, 3 B.; Dowd, L. F.; Davis, 3 B.; Ewing, R. F.; Foutz, 1 B., and Brodie, C. F. In run-getting the first nine in the base stealing record were Duffy, C. F.; Long, S. S.; Delahanty, C. F.; Burkett, L. F.; Van Haltren, C. F.; Ward (Balt.) L. F.; McGraw, L. F.; Burke, L. F.; Kelley (Balt.), C. F. Of these base stealers, too, the first nine in sacrifice hitting were, Pfeffer, 2 B.; Donovan, R. F.; Foutz, 1 B.; Burkett, L. F.; Tiernan, R. F.; Glasscock, S. S.; Nash, 3 B.; Carroll, L. F. and

Parrott, 3 B. In base hit averages of the leading base runners, Hamilton led with .395; and in fielding average Foutz led with .980. Here is the base running record in full:

PLAYERS.	Position.	CLUBS.	Games.	Stolen Bases.	Sacrifice Hits.	Runs.	Base Hit Average.	Fielding Average.
Ward.....	S. S.	New York.....	134	72	40	129	.348	.925
Burke.....	L. F.	New York.....	135	67	29	121	.289	.924
Tom Brown.....	C. F.	Louisville.....	121	66	22	104	.253	.940
Latham.....	3 B.	Cincinnati.....	125	60	28	102	.296	.903
Dowd.....	L. F.	St. Louis.....	131	59	21	114	.294	.936
Davis.....	3 B.	New York.....	133	54	31	112	.373	.895
Ewing.....	R. F.	Cleveland.....	114	53	35	116	.371	.920
Foutz.....	1 B.	Brooklyn.....	130	52	44	91	.272	.980
Brodie.....	C. F.	St. Louis.....	132	52	28	89	.342	.956
Hoy.....	C. F.	Washington.....	130	51	13	105	.259	.892
Duffy.....	C. F.	Boston.....	131	50	39	149	.378	.958
Doyle.....	C.	New York.....	80	49	14	55	.322	.964
Donovan.....	R. F.	Pittsburgh.....	110	49	46	110	.331	.930
Lange.....	2 B.	Chicago.....	116	49	26	92	.288	.889
Griffin.....	C. F.	Brooklyn.....	98	47	14	84	.304	.960
Daly.....	2 B.	Brooklyn.....	126	43	24	97	.306	.915
Wilmot.....	L. F.	Chicago.....	93	42	39	69	.318	.866
Hamilton.....	L. F.	Philadelphia.....	82	41	15	111	.395	.940
Tiernan.....	R. F.	New York.....	124	41	43	113	.327	.923
McCarthy.....	L. F.	Boston.....	116	40	31	108	.360	.905
McGraw.....	S. S.	Baltimore.....	127	40	15	123	.328	.896
Glasscock.....	S. S.	Pittsburgh.....	114	39	43	81	.347	.934
Burkett.....	L. F.	Cleveland.....	124	39	44	144	.372	.860
Kelley.....	C. F.	Baltimore.....	124	38	12	120	.312	.952
Fuller.....	S. S.	New York.....	130	38	22	78	.247	.923
Canavan.....	R. F.	Cincinnati.....	118	37	40	62	.238	.939
Radford.....	R. F.	Washington.....	124	37	19	88	.228	.907
Delahanty.....	C. F.	Philadelphia.....	132	36	40	145	.370	.947
Van Haltren.....	C. F.	Pittsburgh.....	133	35	31	129	.350	.871
McAleer.....	C. F.	Cleveland.....	91	33	18	63	.253	.937
Dahlen.....	S. S.	Chicago.....	115	33	38	113	.311	.892
Pfeffer.....	2 B.	Louisville.....	124	33	53	85	.269	.944
Nash.....	3 B.	Boston.....	128	33	41	117	.304	.913
Long.....	S. S.	Boston.....	128	33	20	149	.294	.886
Reitz.....	2 B.	Baltimore.....	130	33	26	90	.297	.942
Ward.....	L. F.	Baltimore.....	49	32	5	50	.273	.864
Carroll.....	L. F.	Boston.....	120	31	41	82	.234	.919
McPhee.....	2 B.	Cincinnati.....	127	31	38	102	.307	.952
Crooks.....	3 B.	St. Louis.....	128	31	26	93	.251	.909
Parrott.....	3 B.	Chicago.....	113	30	41	55	.252	.914

THE BEST BASE STEALERS OF EACH CLUB FOR 1893.

The official record of stolen bases for 1893 shows that the nine players of each club who excelled in this respect were as given in the appended table. The names of the clubs are given in the order of total bases stolen by the nine best base runners of each club:

NEW YORK.

PLAYERS.	Games.		PLAYERS.	Games.		PLAYERS.	Games.	
	Games.	Stolen Bases.		Games.	Stolen Bases.		Games.	Stolen Bases.
Ward.....	134	72	Doyle.....	80	49	Fuller.....	130	38
Burke.....	135	67	Tiernan.....	124	41	Stafford.....	67	24
Davis.....	133	54	Connor.....	135	41	Lyons.....	46	15

Total stolen bases, 401.

BALTIMORE.

Brodie.....	132	52	Keitz.....	130	33	Shindle.....	125	21
McGraw.....	127	40	Treadway.....	114	27	Robinson.....	91	16
Kelley.....	124	38	Taylor.....	88	25	Long.....	55	9

Total stolen bases, 261.

BROOKLYN.

Foutz.....	130	52	Shock.....	93	21	Hatfield.....	33	15
Griffin.....	93	47	Burns.....	107	21	Dailey.....	58	15
Daly.....	126	43	Corcoran.....	115	18	Richardson...	57	11

Total stolen bases, 247.

PITTSBURGH.

Donavan.....	110	49	E. Smith.....	128	28	Shugart.....	109	22
Glasscock.....	114	39	Beckley.....	131	24	Stenzel.....	51	13
Van Haltren...	123	35	Lyons.....	131	24	Bierbauer.....	128	11

Total stolen bases, 245.

CLEVELAND.

Ewing.....	114	53	Childs.....	122	27	Tebeau.....	115	20
Burkett.....	124	39	O'Connor.....	93	23	McKean.....	125	15
McAleer.....	91	33	McGarr.....	63	20	Virtue.....	95	12

Total stolen bases, 242.

CHICAGO.

Lange.....	116	49	Parrott.....	113	30	Dungan.....	107	14
Wilmot.....	93	42	Camp.....	38	29	Anson.....	101	13
Dahlen.....	107	33	Decker.....	81	19	Ryan.....	82	8

Total stolen bases, 237.

CINCINNATI.

Latham.....	125	60	Halliday.....	122	25	G. Smith.....	130	12
Canavan.....	118	32	Vaughn.....	119	18	McCarthy.....	48	9
McPhee.....	127	31	Comiskey.....	62	12	Metz.....	42	5

Total stolen bases, 204.

ST. LOUIS.

Dowd.....	131	59	Quinn.....	135	25	Cooley.....	26	11
Crooks.....	128	31	Peitz.....	94	14	Frank.....	40	9
T. O'Rourke...	121	23	Werden.....	124	12	Bannon.....	23	7

Total stolen bases, 196.

BOSTON.

PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen Bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen Bases.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Stolen Bases.
Duffy	131	50	Long.....	120	33	Tucker.....	121	12
McCarthy.....	116	49	Carroll.....	120	31	Stivetts	41	6
Nash.....	123	33	Lowe.....	120	21	Merritt.....	35	3

Total stolen bases, 174.

PHILADELPHIA.

Hamilton.....	82	41	Hallman.....	132	21	Reilly.....	104	9
Delahanty....	132	36	Thompson....	130	18	Allen.....	123	7
Boyle.....	117	21	Cross.....	94	15	Sharrott.....	30	6

Total stolen bases, 174.

LOUISVILLE.

T. Brown.....	121	66	Grimm.....	92	16	W. Brown.....	118	9
Pfeffer.....	124	33	Pinkney.....	118	14	Stratton.....	58	5
Weaver.....	104	17	Browning.....	57	10	Denny.....	44	4

Total stolen bases, 174.

WASHINGTON.

Hoy.....	130	51	O'Rourke.....	129	19	Maul.....	39	5
Wise.....	121	21	Farrell.....	132	11	Sullivan.....	127	5
Radford.....	124	19	Abbey.....	31	8	Larkin.....	81	3

Total stolen bases, 142.

THE MONTHLY CAMPAIGNS OF 1893.

The League championship season of 1893 was opened on April 27th, on which date four of the six contests took place, respectively at Washington in the eastern division, and at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis in the western; the clubs of Boston and New York, and Brooklyn and Philadelphia not entering the lists until April 28th, when they opened the season respectively at New York and Philadelphia. The result of the opening day's games on April 27th was the success of the Washington team in the east and of the Cincinnati and St. Louis teams in the west, the Boston and Philadelphia clubs also being successful in their opening games, the record of the inaugural days' games of the season being as follows:

DATE.	CLUBS.	PLAYED AT	PITCHERS.	Score
April 27	Washington vs Baltimore	Washington	Meekin. McMahon	7-5
April 27	Cleveland vs. Pittsburgh.	Pittsburgh.	Young..... Killen	7-2
April 27	St. Louis vs. Louisville...	St. Louis.	Hawley..... Stratton	4-2
April 27	Cincinnati vs. Chicago. ..	Cincinnati.	Mullane. McGill	10-1
April 28	Boston vs. New York.....	New York.	Nichols..... King	9-2
April 28	Philadelphia vs. Brooklyn	Philadelp'a.	Weyhing Stein	7-5

The attendance at the four games on April 27th aggregated 30,000, while at the two games of April 28th over 23,000 people were present, the opening at New York being a great success. By the end of the first month of the season 32 games had been played, with the appended result:

APRIL RECORD.

CLUBS.	Victories.	Defeats.	Played.	Per cent. of Victories.	CLUBS.	Victories.	Defeats.	Played.	Per cent. of Victories.
Cleveland.	2	0	2	1.000	Philadelphia.....	1	1	2	.500
St. Louis.....	2	1	3	.667	New York.....	1	1	2	.500
Washington.....	2	1	3	.667	Brooklyn.....	1	1	2	.500
Cincinnati.....	2	2	4	.500	Baltimore.....	1	2	3	.333
Chicago.....	2	2	4	.500	Louisville.....	1	2	3	.333
Boston.....	1	1	2	.500	Pittsburgh.....	0	2	2	.000

It will be seen that the Cleveland club ended the opening month's brief campaign with the lead, while the Pittsburgh club had to be content with the tail end position, the former not losing a game in April, while the latter did not win one.

The May campaign, however, saw a surprising change made in the relative positions of the competing teams, the Pittsburgh club making quite a brilliant rally during the month, with the gratifying result of pushing themselves right among the six leaders, to begin with, and then ending the May campaign by taking the leading position, with the Brooklyn club a good second and the Cleavelands third, the other three of the six clubs occupying the leading positions being the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore clubs, the Louisville having to be content with the tail end position for the month of May, as the appended record shows:

THE MAY RECORD.

CLUBS.	Victories.	Defeats.	Played.	Per cent. of Victories.	CLUBS.	Victories.	Defeats.	Played.	Per cent. of Victories.
Pittsburgh.....	18	7	25	.720	Cincinnati.....	12	14	26	.464
Brooklyn.....	17	9	26	.654	St. Louis.....	11	13	24	.450
Cleveland.....	13	9	22	.591	New York.....	12	15	27	.442
Boston.....	16	12	28	.571	Washington.....	11	14	25	.448
Philadelphia.....	14	11	25	.560	Chicago.....	8	14	22	.364
Baltimore.....	13	13	26	.500	Louisville.....	2	13	15	.130

It will be seen that the Louisville club was very unfortunate during the May campaign, they winning but two games out of the fifteen they played; bad weather, too, preventing them from playing nearly a third of their scheduled games. On the other hand the Pittsburghs won no less than eighteen out of the twenty-five games they played.

Singularly enough during the third monthly campaign of the season in June, the leading club of May fell back among the tail enders again, while the Bostons jumped to the front, with the Philadelphians a close second and the Brooklyns a good third. The New York club, too, rallied well and got into position among the six leaders, while Pittsburgh was obliged to end the June campaign as occupants of eleventh place. Here is the record of the June campaign:

THE JUNE RECORD.

CLUBS.	Victories.			Per cent. of Victories.	CLUBS.	Victories.			
	Victories.	Defeats.	Played.			Victories.	Defeats.	Played.	Per Cent. of Victories
Boston.....	17	5	22	.773	Cincinnati.....	10	12	22	.455
Philadelphia.....	19	6	25	.760	Baltimore.....	10	12	22	.455
Brooklyn.....	16	8	24	.667	Chicago.....	10	14	24	.417
Cleveland.....	15	12	27	.556	St. Louis.....	8	15	23	.348
New York.....	12	12	24	.500	Pittsburgh.....	8	18	26	.308
Washington.....	11	13	24	.458	Louisville.....	7	16	23	.304

The July campaign saw several important changes in the relative positions of the twelve competing teams. In the first place the Pittsburghs made a second brilliant rally, and once more got to the front, they giving even the Bostons the go by; while Cleveland worked up to third place, which position they had occupied in May. But New York and Brooklyn fell off badly, while St. Louis got up among the leaders for the first time since April, Louisville pulling up to a tie with Cincinnati, while Brooklyn got so low in the race as to tie Washington for last place by the end of the month, as the appended record shows; these two clubs winning but seven games each, out of the twenty-seven each played; while the Pittsburgh club made their highest record of the season in July by winning twenty games out of the twenty-six played. The Cleveland club topped the month's record with twenty-two victories, but they lost ten games. Here is the record of the July campaign, which was so disastrous to New York, Brooklyn and Baltimore:

THE JULY RECORD.

CLUBS.				Per cent. of Victories.	CLUBS.				Per Cent. of Victories.
	Victories.	Defeats.	Played.			Victories.	Defeats.	Played.	
Pittsburgh.....	20	6	26	.769	Louisville.....	14	14	28	.500
Boston.....	20	9	29	.690	Chicago.....	13	15	28	.464
Cleveland.....	22	10	32	.677	New York.....	12	14	26	.462
St. Louis.....	16	12	28	.571	Baltimore.....	10	18	28	.357
Philadelphia.....	15	12	27	.556	Brooklyn.....	7	20	27	.259
Cincinnati.....	14	14	28	.500	Washington.....	7	20	27	.259

Louisville, it will be seen, did remarkably well in July in winning as many games as they lost, something five other of the twelve clubs failed to do.

The feature of the August campaign was the successful effort made by the Boston club to secure a winning lead. In July they had won twenty out of twenty-nine games, and in August they did even better, as they won twenty out of twenty-five games. Another success of the month, too, was the rally made by the New York team, which team won nineteen out of twenty-six games, the best monthly record they made; Pittsburgh this month had to be content with third place, while Baltimore got back among the leaders, leaving Brooklyn a tie with Louisville for sixth place, Washington having assumed a mortgage on the last ditch which they occupied in July.

Here is the record of the August campaign:

AUGUST RECORD.

CLUBS.				Per cent. of Victories.	CLUBS.				Per cent. of Victories.
	Victories.	Defeats.	Played.			Victories.	Defeats.	Played.	
Boston.....	20	5	25	.800	Louisville.....	13	13	26	.500
New York.....	19	7	26	.731	Cleveland.....	14	16	30	.467
Pittsburgh.....	16	11	27	.593	Philadelphia.....	12	14	26	.462
Baltimore.....	15	12	27	.556	Chicago.....	10	18	28	.357
Cincinnati.....	12	11	23	.522	St. Louis.....	10	19	29	.345
Brooklyn.....	13	13	26	.500	Washington.....	5	21	26	.192

The feature of the last monthly campaign of the season was the marked falling off in the work of the Boston team. The Bostons had virtually won the pennant early in the month, and when their position as the coming champions

was a foregone conclusion, they dropped their previous strenuous efforts, and took things easy, and one result of this was that during September they lost nine games out of the twenty-two played.

It was in this last campaign that considerable interest was taken in the struggle between the New York and Brooklyn clubs to beat each other out in the race; the final result, however, was the success of the New Yorkers, though Brooklyn led in the way of percentage of victories for the month by .478 to .444. Chicago rallied well in September, and Cleveland did good work; but Philadelphia fell off badly owing to injuries to players mainly. Here is the record of the last monthly campaign of the season:

SEPTEMBER RECORD.

CLUBS.	Victories.	Defeats.	Played.	Per cent. of Victories.	CLUBS.	Victories.	Defeats.	Played.	Per cent. of Victories.
Pittsburgh	19	4	33	.826	Philadelphia.....	11	13	24	.458
Cleveland.....	17	8	25	.680	Baltimore.....	11	13	24	.458
Chicago.....	14	8	22	.636	New York.....	12	15	27	.444
Cincinnati.....	15	10	25	.600	St. Louis.....	10	15	25	.406
Boston.....	12	9	22	.571	Louisville.....	10	15	25	.406
Brooklyn.....	11	12	23	.478	Washington.....	4	21	25	.160

The full monthly record as a whole is appended, the names of the clubs being given in the order they stand in the race, and each in its own section:

FULL MONTHLY RECORD FOR 1893.

MONTHLY RECORD. 1893. EASTERN CLUBS.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Totals.	
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L
Boston.....	1	1	16	12	17	5	20	9	20	5	12	9	86	43
Philadelphia.....	1	1	14	11	19	6	15	12	12	14	11	13	72	57
New York.....	1	1	12	15	12	12	12	14	19	7	12	15	63	64
Brooklyn.....	1	1	17	9	16	8	7	20	13	13	11	12	65	63
Baltimore.....	1	2	13	13	10	12	10	18	15	12	11	13	60	70
Washington.....	2	1	11	14	11	13	7	20	5	21	4	21	40	90
WESTERN CLUBS.														
Pittsburgh.....	0	2	18	7	8	18	20	6	16	11	19	4	81	48
Cleveland.....	2	0	13	9	15	12	22	10	14	16	17	8	73	55
Cincinnati.....	2	2	12	14	10	12	14	14	12	11	15	10	65	63
Chicago.....	2	2	8	14	10	14	13	15	10	18	14	8	57	71
St. Louis.....	2	1	11	13	8	15	16	12	10	19	10	15	57	75
Louisville.....	1	2	2	13	7	16	14	14	15	15	10	15	50	75

THE LEAGUE OFFICIAL AVERAGES FOR 1893.

The following tables are those made up by Secretary N. E. Young, and they present the best analysis of the season's play in the League championship arena which the incomplete scoring rules of the League code admit of. It will be seen that the batting average record, given below, places Stenzel of the Pittsburg club as the leading batter of the season, simply because he has the highest base hit percentage, while Ewing of the Clevelands, who had a base hit average of .371 is seventh on the list, and yet Stenzel's work at the bat does not compare for a moment with that of Ewing in the batting which forwards runners, the former making but 12 sacrifice hits to Ewing's 35, and stealing but 13 bases to Ewing's 53. Here are the official averages in question:

BATTING RECORD

OF PLAYERS WHO HAVE TAKEN PART IN FIFTEEN OR MORE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES. SEASON OF 1893.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	1st Base.	Per cent.	T. B.	S. H.	S. B.
Stenzel	Pittsburgh.	51	198	56	81	.409	113	12	13
Hamilton	Philadelphia.	82	349	111	138	.395	183	15	41
Duffy	Boston.	131	537	149	203	.378	258	39	50
Thompson.	Philadelphia.	130	583	130	220	.377	316	38	18
Davis	New York.	133	533	112	199	.373	313	31	54
Burkett	Cleveland.	124	480	144	179	.372	248	44	39
Ewing.	Cleveland.	114	477	116	177	.371	253	35	53
Browning.	Louisville.	57	214	37	79	.371	98	10	10
Delehanty	Philadelphia.	132	588	145	218	.370	346	40	36
E. Smith.	Pittsburgh	128	500	119	183	.366	277	28	28
Bannan	St. Louis.	23	99	9	36	.363	47	1	7
Merritt	Boston.	35	135	29	49	.363	69	7	3
McCarthy	Boston.	116	441	108	159	.360	218	31	49
Tebeau	Cleveland.	115	478	90	172	.359	230	28	20
Cooley.	St. Louis.	26	103	20	37	.359	47	2	11
Van Haltren	Pittsburgh.	123	502	129	176	.350	220	31	35
Brouthers	Brooklyn.	75	267	53	93	.348	144	25	8
J. M. Ward	New York.	134	557	129	194	.348	249	40	72
Glasscock	St. Louis, Pittsburgh.	114	457	81	159	.347	204	43	39
Brodie.	St. Louis, Baltimore.	132	549	89	188	.342	235	28	52
Robinson	Baltimore.	91	349	49	118	.338	156	23	16
Keeler.	New York, Brooklyn.	26	90	19	30	.333	43	12	7
Holliday.	Cincinnati	122	475	106	158	.332	220	28	25
Childs	Cleveland.	122	481	143	160	.332	209	17	27
Frank.	St. Louis.	40	163	30	54	.331	69	3	9
Donovan.	Pittsburgh.	110	465	110	154	.331	183	46	49
Twitchell.	Louisville.	45	181	37	60	.331	84	11	5
McGraw	Baltimore.	127	475	123	156	.328	201	25	40
Hallman.	Philadelphia.	132	567	119	186	.328	247	44	21
Tiernan.	New York.	124	471	113	154	.327	239	44	41
McKean	Cleveland.	125	510	100	166	.325	251	63	15
Mack.	Pittsburgh.	36	120	22	39	.325	44	9	4
Beckler.	Pittsburgh.	131	497	108	161	.324	248	64	24
Turner	Philadelphia.	35	154	32	50	.324	63	5	7

BATTING RECORD.—Continued.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	1st Base.	Per cent.	T. B.	S. H.	S. B.
Irwin.....	Chicago.....	21	77	14	25	.324	35	8	4
Doyle.....	New York.....	80	307	55	100	.322	130	14	49
Connor.....	New York.....	135	490	111	158	.322	234	28	29
Anson.....	Chicago.....	101	381	70	123	.322	150	32	13
Larkin.....	Washington.....	81	313	54	101	.322	139	16	3
Wilmot.....	Chicago.....	93	374	69	119	.318	170	39	42
D. Lyons.....	Pittsburgh.....	131	462	103	147	.318	205	31	24
Earle.....	Pittsburgh.....	26	82	21	26	.317	44	11	1
Wise.....	Washington.....	121	507	101	160	.317	233	24	21
Lowe.....	Boston.....	120	465	120	147	.316	212	37	21
T. O'Rourke.....	Baltimore, Louisville.....	121	460	102	145	.315	169	39	28
G. Hatfield.....	Brooklyn.....	33	114	26	36	.315	46	9	15
M. Kelly.....	New York.....	16	54	8	17	.314	18	7	5
Kelly.....	Baltimore.....	124	490	120	153	.312	236	32	38
Dahlen.....	Chicago.....	115	463	113	144	.311	216	38	33
Dungan.....	Chicago.....	107	444	85	138	.310	182	42	14
McGarr.....	Cleveland.....	63	246	38	76	.309	87	13	20
Zimmer.....	Cleveland.....	55	220	27	68	.309	99	15	8
O'Connor.....	Cleveland.....	93	365	71	113	.309	144	33	23
Stivetts.....	Boston.....	41	165	31	51	.309	79	4	1
Weaver.....	Louisville.....	104	413	79	128	.309	164	31	17
McPhee.....	Cincinnati.....	127	468	102	144	.307	194	38	31
T. Daly.....	Brooklyn.....	126	450	97	138	.306	209	24	43
W. Brown.....	Louisville.....	118	462	85	142	.305	187	35	9
J. O'Rourke.....	Washington.....	129	527	76	161	.305	199	32	19
Boyle.....	Philadelphia.....	117	482	106	147	.305	201	36	21
Griffin.....	Brooklyn.....	93	348	84	106	.304	164	14	47
Ryan.....	Chicago.....	82	332	82	101	.304	145	10	8
Nash.....	Boston.....	128	466	117	142	.304	213	41	33
Cross.....	Philadelphia.....	94	414	85	125	.302	163	19	15
Stafford.....	New York.....	67	272	58	82	.301	117	16	24
Tucker.....	Boston.....	121	467	81	140	.299	179	40	12
Vaughn.....	Cincinnati.....	119	464	68	139	.299	179	25	18
Bierbauer.....	Pittsburgh.....	128	506	81	151	.298	204	35	11
Reitz.....	Baltimore.....	130	474	90	141	.297	187	26	33
Esper.....	Washington.....	40	141	15	42	.297	54	9	1
Farrell.....	Washington.....	122	492	83	146	.296	199	35	11
Latham.....	Cincinnati.....	125	503	102	149	.296	185	28	60
German.....	New York.....	20	71	10	21	.295	23	2	3
Schriver.....	Chicago.....	59	217	49	64	.295	89	17	3
Hawley.....	St. Louis.....	24	88	12	26	.295	40	4	0
Dowd.....	St. Louis.....	131	537	114	164	.294	197	21	59
Taylor.....	Baltimore.....	88	350	50	103	.294	118	24	25
Long.....	Boston.....	128	540	149	159	.294	211	20	33
Menefee.....	Louisville.....	21	65	11	19	.292	22	2	2
Kilen.....	Pittsburgh.....	44	151	33	44	.291	73	9	0
Clements.....	Philadelphia.....	90	358	60	104	.290	178	29	1
Burke.....	New York.....	135	518	121	150	.289	219	29	67
Lange.....	Chicago.....	116	458	92	132	.288	179	26	49
Virtue.....	Cleveland.....	95	362	86	104	.287	146	38	12
Grimm.....	Louisville.....	92	386	67	111	.287	154	34	16
Shugart.....	Pittsburgh, St. Louis.....	109	430	78	123	.286	155	26	22
Dailey.....	Brooklyn.....	58	206	34	59	.286	74	13	15

BATTING RECORD.—Continued.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	1st Base.	Per cent.	T. B.		
							S.	H.	B.
Gunson	St. Louis, Cleveland.....	58	214	32	61	.285	69	6	2
McCarthy	Cincinnati	48	186	27	53	.285	66	9	9
Werden	St. Louis.....	124	485	73	138	.284	224	16	12
Allen	Philadelphia.....	123	459	88	130	.283	191	19	7
Terry	Pittsburgh.....	18	60	7	17	.283	27	5	1
Ganzel	Boston.....	69	262	49	74	.282	91	17	5
Corcoran	Brooklyn.....	115	437	59	123	.281	163	37	18
Staley	Boston.....	32	107	13	30	.280	41	8	0
Wilson	New York.....	29	107	16	30	.280	42	6	7
T. Burns.....	Brooklyn.....	107	397	67	111	.279	166	20	21
Abbey.....	Washington.....	31	112	11	31	.277	41	7	8
Decker.....	Chicago.....	81	322	57	89	.276	120	16	19
Shoch.....	Brooklyn.....	93	315	52	87	.276	110	11	20
Kennedy.....	Brooklyn.....	42	149	26	41	.275	51	12	3
Gilks.....	Baltimore.....	15	62	10	17	.274	19	4	3
Henry.....	Cincinnati.....	21	84	11	23	.273	26	1	3
Ward.....	Baltimore, Cincinnati.....	49	194	50	53	.273	65	5	32
Snyder.....	Pittsburgh.....	25	84	19	23	.273	33	10	1
Lyons.....	New York.....	46	176	27	48	.272	55	9	15
Foutz.....	Brooklyn.....	130	528	91	144	.272	210	44	52
Sullivan.....	Washington.....	127	490	73	133	.271	181	22	5
Rusie.....	New York.....	55	211	33	57	.270	77	4	2
McGill.....	Chicago.....	35	115	16	31	.269	33	8	5
Pfeffer.....	Louisville.....	124	475	85	128	.269	192	53	33
Camp.....	Chicago.....	38	149	37	40	.268	63	9	29
Treadway.....	Baltimore.....	114	443	78	119	.268	168	30	27
Motz.....	Cincinnati.....	42	146	15	39	.267	56	14	5
Peitz.....	St. Louis.....	94	346	53	92	.266	120	18	14
Gleason.....	St. Louis.....	55	184	24	49	.266	63	13	2
Maul.....	Washington.....	39	125	10	33	.264	49	5	2
Ely.....	St. Louis.....	44	171	25	45	.263	58	14	3
McGuire.....	Washington.....	59	225	29	59	.262	81	3	2
McMahon.....	Baltimore.....	38	141	13	37	.262	40	11	2
Hutchison.....	Chicago.....	41	157	14	41	.261	56	5	2
Kins'ow.....	Brooklyn.....	77	297	38	77	.259	108	24	6
Hoy.....	Washington.....	130	532	105	138	.259	165	43	51
Shindle.....	Baltimore.....	125	520	100	135	.259	181	42	21
Cuppy.....	Cleveland.....	28	105	15	27	.257	36	6	1
Sharrott.....	Philadelphia.....	30	118	17	30	.254	37	9	6
Meakin.....	Washington.....	29	110	14	28	.254	42	2	0
McAleer.....	Cleveland.....	91	344	63	87	.253	97	18	33
Stovey.....	Baltimore, Brooklyn.....	53	193	47	49	.253	75	11	26
T. Brown.....	Louisville.....	121	520	104	131	.253	177	22	66
Reilly.....	Philadelphia.....	104	397	60	100	.252	144	31	9
Parrott.....	Chicago.....	113	448	55	113	.252	144	41	30
Stratton.....	Louisville.....	58	194	33	49	.252	65	19	5
Denny.....	Louisville.....	44	163	21	41	.251	59	11	4
Young.....	Cleveland.....	48	179	22	45	.251	50	11	4
Crooks.....	St. Louis.....	128	426	93	107	.251	138	26	31
Haddock.....	Brooklyn.....	16	84	21	21	.250	32	2	1
Gumbert.....	Pittsburgh.....	24	80	18	20	.250	29	8	1
Mullane.....	Cincinnati, Baltimore.....	43	156	23	39	.250	46	12	8
Fuller.....	New York.....	130	457	78	113	.247	142	22	38

BATTING RECORD.—*Continued.*

NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	1st Base.	Per cent.	T. B.	S. H.	S. B.
Richardson	Brooklyn	51	195	37	48	.246	57	9	11
Kittredge	Chicago	67	245	33	60	.245	85	11	4
Smith	Cincinnati	130	487	64	118	.244	159	24	12
Stein	Brooklyn	34	111	11	27	.243	38	8	4
Mulvey	Washington	55	219	21	53	.242	70	8	2
Quinn	St. Louis	135	522	66	126	.241	154	34	25
Milligan	Baltimore, New York	63	244	35	59	.241	92	15	11
Nichols	Boston	47	167	25	39	.239	52	11	4
Canavan	Cincinnati	118	436	62	104	.238	145	40	32
Keefe	Philadelphia	19	76	10	18	.237	22	5	1
Carroll	Boston	120	419	82	98	.234	123	41	31
Hemming	Louisville	43	145	17	34	.234	42	13	3
Murphy	Cincinnati	56	201	29	47	.234	58	6	2
Taylor	Philadelphia	19	87	9	20	.229	28	11	1
Whistler	Louisville, St. Louis	23	82	10	19	.229	23	5	2
Radford	Washington	124	454	88	104	.228	130	19	37
Pinkney	Louisville	118	420	62	105	.226	131	35	14
Clarkson	Cleveland	34	124	18	28	.226	41	16	1
Long	Baltimore	55	222	30	50	.225	67	9	23
Comiskey	Cincinnati	62	253	38	58	.225	73	8	12
Bennett	Boston	58	183	33	40	.218	57	11	5
McNabb	Baltimore	17	62	10	13	.209	17	4	3
Parrott	Cincinnati	18	63	5	13	.206	19	3	0
Griffin	St. Louis	23	88	9	18	.204	21	2	2
King	New York, Cincinnati	16	45	13	9	.200	11	2	2
Carsey	Philadelphia	36	132	11	26	.197	28	10	0
Clark	Baltimore	47	165	23	32	.194	40	16	2
Miller	Pittsburgh	40	144	24	28	.194	36	12	4
Ehret	Pittsburgh	36	124	15	24	.193	30	9	2
Jennings	Louisville, Baltimore	38	135	12	25	.192	31	9	1
Sullivan	Cincinnati	22	73	7	14	.191	21	3	1
Dwyer	Cincinnati	32	115	18	22	.191	30	8	1
Hawke	Baltimore	27	90	12	17	.188	22	9	1
Gastright	Pittsburgh, Boston	25	81	13	15	.185	18	6	0
Stricker	Washington	59	210	28	38	.181	46	10	4
Chamberlain	Cincinnati	27	94	9	17	.180	24	6	1
Briesterstein	St. Louis	40	147	18	26	.177	31	4	2
Mauck	Chicago	18	55	2	9	.163	9	3	0
Weyhing	Philadelphia	41	133	13	21	.158	24	17	0
Rhodes	Louisville	17	67	6	10	.149	14	1	0
Baldwin	New York	36	124	12	18	.145	26	4	6
Clarkson	St. Louis	21	72	8	10	.139	11	3	0

It will be seen that the first nine men who lead in base hit averages, and who have played in 100 games and over, are Duffy, Thompson, Davis, Burkett, Ewing, Delehanty, E. Smith, McCarthy and Tebeau. Those who lead in less than 100 games, are Stenzel, Hamilton and Browning, making the first eleven in batting.

EASTERN LEAGUE AVERAGES.

OFFICIAL FIGURES FOR INDIVIDUAL AND CLUB BATTING AND
FIELDING FOR 1893.

Below will be found the official batting and fielding average of the Eastern League clubs and players for the season of 1893 as furnished by President P. T. Powers:

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	1st Base.	S. H.	S. B.	Per cent.
1	Drauby	Buffalo.....	105	44	114	157	16	10	.379
2	Gilbert.....	Springfield.....	99	415	121	157	24	42	.378
3	Knight.....	Binghamton.....	95	442	107	166	13	28	.375
4	Bonuer.....	Wilkesbarre.....	91	402	93	148	16	22	.368
5	Shea.....	Binghamton.....	65	280	62	103	7	10	.367
6	Lachance.....	Wilkesbarre.....	72	319	77	114	4	20	.357
7	Bottemes.....	Springfield.....	103	415	141	145	21	31	.349
8	{ Rowe.....	Buffalo.....	110	461	113	161	41	18	.349
	{ Stearns.....	Buffalo.....	113	458	114	160	29	13	.349
8	{ Wolf.....	Buffalo.....	113	462	95	161	21	18	.348
	{ Griffin.....	Buffalo.....	52	324	78	113	8	11	.348
	{ Lyons.....	Providence.....	50	210	44	73	5	27	.347
9	{ Peeples.....	Erie.....	21	69	17	24	1	5	.347
	{ Inks.....	Binghamton, Springfield.....	41	138	28	48	5	5	.347
	{ Polhemus.....	Wilkesbarre.....	17	72	21	25	3	7	.347
10	Lally.....	Erie.....	82	338	80	117	10	12	.346
11	Knowles.....	Albany.....	28	113	25	39	9	4	.345
12	Simon.....	Troy.....	114	472	106	162	37	39	.343
13	{ Lynch.....	Springfield.....	95	397	116	136	34	60	.342
	{ Schellerman.....	Buffalo.....	10	35	10	12	1	2	.342
	{ Carey.....	Binghamton.....	17	70	12	24	1	2	.342
14	G. Smith.....	Binghamton.....	98	398	117	135	16	39	.339
15	Bradley.....	Springfield.....	28	124	25	42	6	5	.338
16	{ Friel.....	Providence.....	109	457	104	155	16	47	.336
	{ Phillips.....	Troy.....	76	312	51	05	22	18	.336
17	Wood.....	Wilkesbarre.....	38	167	34	56	6	4	.335
18	Shearon.....	Erie.....	104	425	95	142	16	43	.334
19	{ Whistler.....	Albany.....	38	153	41	51	7	6	.333
	{ Daily.....	Buffalo.....	111	480	127	160	15	18	.333
	{ Donnelly.....	Troy.....	101	395	86	132	33	38	.333
20	{ Eagan.....	Albany.....	115	457	140	152	19	75	.332
	{ Ryan.....	Springfield.....	96	362	79	119	15	7	.328
	{ Stalz.....	Wilkesbarre.....	63	250	51	82	11	24	.328
21	E. Daley.....	Buffalo.....	27	110	28	36	6	5	.327
22	Visner.....	Albany.....	109	458	109	149	40	26	.326
23	Dooley.....	Troy.....	20	71	14	23	3	1	.325
24	Lehane.....	Springfield.....	103	444	87	144	26	10	.324
25	{ Dowse.....	Buffalo, Wilkesbarre.....	62	235	42	76	8	13	.323
	{ Wilson.....	Albany.....	66	263	54	85	8	6	.323
26	Campion.....	Providence.....	49	177	45	57	7	32	.322
27	Deady.....	Providence, Binghamton.....	61	271	61	87	5	30	.321
28	Rogers.....	Providence.....	58	247	42	79	3	19	.319
29	{ Barnett.....	Binghamton.....	40	131	29	43	8	3	.318
	{ Scheffler.....	Troy.....	113	458	138	146	19	44	.318

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.—Continued.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	1st Base.	S. H.	S. B.	Per cent.
30	Slattery.....	Wilkesb'e, Provid'e, Binghamton	90	371	91	117	14	25	.317
31	Coughlin.....	Springfield.....	30	120	18	38	4	4	.316
32	Swartwood.....	Providence.....	39	140	40	44	11	18	.314
33	{ Sales.....	Wilkesbarre.....	102	411	79	129	14	23	.313
	{ Schiebeck.....	Erie.....	101	418	120	131	11	39	.313
34	{ Johnson.....	Troy.....	113	448	96	140	19	14	.312
	{ Boyd.....	Buffalo.....	39	144	31	45	4	7	.312
35	{ Campfield.....	Binghamton, Wilkesbarre.....	33	129	24	40	5	5	.310
	{ Seery.....	Springfield.....	103	415	134	129	30	39	.310
36	Weckbecker.....	Albany.....	11	42	2	13	..	..	.309
37	Pickett.....	Troy.....	100	418	93	129	21	22	.308
38	{ Breckenridge.....	Troy, Wilkesbarre.....	105	375	95	115	12	14	.306
	{ Hanrahan.....	Albany.....	111	453	96	139	25	16	.306
39	{ Miller.....	Troy, Springfield.....	21	63	11	19	4	2	.306
	{ Nicholson.....	Erie.....	104	399	93	122	15	70	.305
40	Morelock.....	Albany, Troy, Buffalo.....	20	69	14	21	5	8	.304
41	{ Hess.....	Albany.....	95	368	65	111	15	6	.301
	{ Lake.....	Wilkesbarre.....	97	375	90	103	18	27	.301
42	{ Willis.....	Albany.....	31	136	29	41	8	3	.301
	{ Urquhart.....	Buffalo.....	70	264	51	80	12	9	.299
43	Leahy.....	Springfield.....	34	134	29	40	7	24	.298
44	Minnehan.....	Albany.....	87	359	75	106	18	4	.295
45	{ Kennedy.....	Albany.....	21	85	13	25	2	3	.294
	{ Keeler.....	Binghamton.....	15	68	9	20	5	3	.294
46	Gruber.....	Troy.....	50	150	29	44	13	0	.293
47	Knox.....	Albany.....	99	367	89	107	9	24	.291
48	Campau.....	Wilkesbarre.....	18	84	15	24	6	3	.290
49	Irwin.....	Wilkesbarre.....	62	253	48	73	14	9	.288
50	{ Burns.....	Springfield.....	68	268	60	77	12	6	.287
	{ Payne.....	Albany.....	64	247	35	71	12	1	.287
51	{ Collins.....	Buffalo.....	76	297	49	85	17	10	.286
	{ Kuehne.....	Erie.....	90	370	59	106	17	11	.286
52	{ Stockdale.....	Wilkesbarre.....	15	49	9	14	2	5	.286
	{ Wheelock.....	Wilkesbarre.....	26	105	16	30	8	9	.285
53	Bassett.....	Providence.....	96	380	73	108	20	27	.284
54	Stanhope.....	Binghamton.....	35	159	30	45	6	8	.283
55	Van Dyke.....	Erie.....	98	396	94	110	16	40	.278
56	Goodall.....	Wilkesbarre.....	38	119	16	33	8	4	.277
57	Cahill.....	Troy.....	98	419	78	116	29	29	.276
58	Pettit.....	Providence.....	103	421	85	116	21	43	.275
59	{ Fields.....	Erie.....	104	395	77	108	30	13	.273
	{ Shannon.....	Springfield.....	103	421	126	115	30	48	.273
60	{ Hornung.....	Providence.....	53	216	55	59	12	19	.273
	{ Mays.....	Erie.....	43	148	28	40	6	4	.270
61	Briggs.....	Binghamton.....	73	289	62	78	15	4	.269
62	Maguire.....	Erie.....	11	41	10	11	2	3	.268
63	{ Jud Smith.....	Binghamton, Wilkesbarre.....	18	75	17	20	1	6	.266
	{ Kappel.....	Albany.....	10	38	13	10	0	3	.266
64	{ G. Henry.....	Wilkesbarre.....	74	298	51	79	7	35	.265
	{ Lang.....	Binghamton.....	93	339	100	90	10	35	.265
65	Berger.....	Erie.....	78	288	49	75	12	11	.260
66	{ Whalen.....	Providence.....	14	55	7	14	3	6	.254
	{ Ruckel.....	Binghamton, Wilkesbarre.....	16	59	6	15	2	3	.254

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.—*Continued.*

Rank.	NAME	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	1st Base.	S. H.	S. B.	Per cent.
67	Devlin.....	Troy.....	41	138	13	35	0	13	.253
68	{ Bausewine.....	Albany.....	30	107	16	27	3	2	.252
	{ Clark.....	Erie.....	50	170	26	43	7	5	.252
69	McLaughlin.....	Wilkesbarre.....	46	164	27	41	6	5	.250
70	Shinnick.....	Wilkesbarre.....	63	241	46	60	15	20	.249
71	D. Sullivan.....	Providence.....	17	45	4	11	4	2	.244
72	Messitt.....	Albany.....	25	78	19	19	4	13	.243
73	{ Hoover.....	Albany.....	23	91	11	22	3	1	.241
	{ McKeough.....	Providence.....	107	360	55	87	18	23	.241
74	Heine.....	Bingh't'n, Buffalo, Providence	96	354	62	85	31	41	.240
75	Cooney.....	Providence.....	86	355	57	84	33	36	.236
76	Fricken.....	Wilkesbarre, Troy, Albany...	27	85	8	20	5	4	.235
77	Callihan.....	Albany.....	48	158	25	37	10	7	.234
78	Barr.....	Buffalo, Providence.....	35	121	18	28	4	0	.231
79	Zinran.....	Erie.....	20	70	8	16	2	1	.228
80	Sweeney.....	Binghamton.....	57	149	22	55	5	1	.220
81	Fisher.....	Buffalo.....	37	132	18	29	8	1	.219
82	Sigsby.....	Troy.....	11	33	6	7	0	3	.212
83	Nicol.....	Erie.....	25	85	9	18	4	4	.211
84	Madden.....	Providence.....	25	69	14	14	4	5	.202
85	Murphy.....	Troy.....	64	221	24	44	10	8	.199
86	Conley.....	Binghamton.....	91	350	59	67	16	8	.191
87	Fournier.....	Albany, Buffalo, Troy.....	23	87	11	16	2	0	.184
88	Cross.....	Buffalo, Troy.....	38	127	25	23	7	24	.181
89	Rudderham.....	Providence.....	26	78	10	14	3	3	.179
90	J. Sullivan.....	Providence.....	59	195	22	34	8	7	.174
91	Fitzgerald.....	Wilkesbarre, Providence.....	18	53	11	9	3	4	.169

FIRST BASE AVERAGES.

Rank.	NAME	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
1	Kennedy.....	Albany.....	21	198	2	3	.985
2	Hess.....	Albany.....	16	169	4	3	.983
3	{ Conly.....	Binghamton.....	91	976	18	18	.982
	{ Wilson.....	Albany.....	16	166	1	3	.982
5	{ Irwin.....	Wilkesbarre.....	61	695	44	16	.979
	{ Rogers.....	Providence.....	58	569	17	12	.979
7	Breckenridge.....	Troy, Wilkesbarre.....	105	1055	39	24	.978
8	Whistler.....	Albany.....	38	396	17	11	.976
9	Dooley.....	Troy.....	20	191	6	5	.975
10	{ Champion.....	Providence.....	49	526	24	15	.973
	{ Fields.....	Erie.....	104	1093	67	31	.973
12	Stearns.....	Buffalo.....	111	1077	42	36	.968
13	Lehane.....	Springfield.....	103	935	35	33	.966

SECOND BASE AVERAGES.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
1	Nicholson.....	Erie.....	104	297	342	36	.946
2	Pickett.....	Troy.....	100	305	268	36	.940
3	Eagan.....	Albany.....	115	327	328	45	.935
4	Burns.....	Springfield.....	68	194	179	27	.932
5	Wheelock.....	Wilkesbarre.....	26	72	75	11	.929
6	Rowe.....	Buffalo.....	110	318	315	44	.920
7	Pettit.....	Providence.....	103	238	279	46	.918
8	Smith.....	Binghamton.....	98	211	287	52	.905
9	Shinnick.....	Wilkesbarre.....	63	201	186	44	.898
10	Bradley.....	Springfield.....	25	40	66	14	.883
11	Staltz.....	Wilkesbarre.....	11	18	31	7	.875

THIRD BASE AVERAGES.

1	Briggs.....	Binghamton.....	13	30	23	5	.913
2	Shea.....	Binghamton.....	65	87	154	29	.892
3	Bassett.....	Providence.....	96	158	248	48	.890
4	Minnehan.....	Albany.....	80	119	168	39	.880
5	} Donnelly..... } Kappel.....	Troy.....	101	166	265	63	.870
		Albany.....	10	39	15	8	.870
7	Sales.....	Wilkesbarre.....	102	124	267	59	.869
8	Kuehne.....	Erie.....	90	92	205	47	.863
9	Drauby.....	Buffalo.....	101	152	228	62	.859
10	Keeler.....	Binghamton.....	15	29	38	11	.858
11	Gilbert.....	Springfield.....	99	141	245	69	.848
12	Maguire.....	Erie.....	11	16	32	9	.842
13	Knowles.....	Albany.....	26	34	55	20	.816

SHORT STOP AVERAGES.

1	Coony.....	Providence.....	86	150	300	43	.912
2	Cross.....	Troy and Buffalo.....	38	97	130	24	.896
3	Lang.....	Binghamton.....	93	204	355	68	.891
4	Bonner.....	Wilkesbarre.....	91	227	302	75	.875
5	Heine.....	Providence.....	17	28	54	13	.863
6	Shannon.....	Springfield.....	103	191	326	84	.860
7	Scheibeck.....	Erie.....	101	217	389	99	.859
8	Collins.....	Buffalo.....	71	131	249	65	.853
9	Hanrahan.....	Albany.....	111	184	386	99	.852
10	Phillips.....	Troy.....	76	136	155	57	.836
11	E. Daley.....	Buffalo.....	27	33	74	25	.810

FIELDERS' AVERAGES.

1	Dowse.....	Wilkesbarre and Buffalo.....	21	35	4	0	1.000
2	Campau.....	Wilkesbarre.....	18	45	4	2	.960
3	Wolfe.....	Buffalo.....	110	196	24	12	.948
4	Messitt.....	Albany.....	20	45	3	3	.941
5	Simon.....	Troy.....	114	284	18	19	.940
6	Knox.....	Albany.....	97	205	43	19	.928
7	} Van Dyke..... } Hess.....	Erie.....	98	167	20	15	.925
		Albany.....	13	33	4	3	.925
8	Visner.....	Albany.....	109	229	29	21	.924
9	Griffin.....	Buffalo.....	81	197	7	17	.923

FIELDING AVERAGES.—*Continued.*

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
10	Lynch	Springfield	83	175	30	19	.915
11	Friel	Providence	100	215	15	22	.912
12	Knight	Binghamton	95	175	16	19	.909
13	{ Scheffler	Troy	111	162	35	20	.907
	{ Bottenus	Springfield	103	236	19	26	.907
15	Willis	Albany	30	57	1	6	.906
16	Daily	Buffalo	111	250	20	28	.905
17	Urquhart	Buffalo	12	18	1	2	.904
18	Heine	Providence, B'gh't'n & Buffalo	59	97	15	12	.903
19	Henry	Wilkesbarre	74	142	16	18	.897
20	{ Lachance	Wilkesbarre	46	95	9	12	.896
	{ Leahy	Springfield	16	26	0	3	.896
22	Wood	Wilkesbarre	38	48	3	6	.894
23	Lally	Erie	82	172	11	22	.892
24	{ Slattery	Wilkesbarre and Binghamton	90	149	5	19	.890
	{ Hornung	Providence	50	108	14	15	.890
26	Shearon	Erie	104	159	17	22	.888
27	Seery	Springfield	103	226	24	33	.883
28	Hoover	Albany	23	37	0	5	.880
29	Lyons	Providence	50	141	12	21	.879
30	Johnson	Troy	113	248	25	27	.876
31	Swartwood	Providence	39	74	9	13	.864
32	Staltz	Wilkesbarre	53	116	7	20	.862
33	Polhemus	Wilkesbarre	17	23	1	4	.857
34	Lake	Wilkesbarre	15	21	3	5	.810
35	Deady	Providence and Wilkesbarre.	64	89	11	22	.805
36	Stanhope	Binghamton	35	40	14	16	.771

CATCHERS' AVERAGES.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	P. B.	Per cent.
1	Wilson	Albany	50	197	40	6	11	.975
2	Cahill	Troy	93	275	144	14	15	.965
3	Hess	Albany	63	225	35	11	14	.959
4	Ryan	Springfield	91	401	104	27	19	.956
5	McKeough	Providence	101	487	101	23	21	.955
6	{ Lake	Wilkesbarre	78	317	78	22	19	.947
	{ Peeples	Erie	21	102	25	7	4	.947
8	Urquhart	Buffalo	47	202	61	15	15	.946
9	{ Sweeney	Binghamton	50	180	48	14	13	.942
	{ Briggs	Binghamton	51	206	57	16	19	.942
11	Berger	Erie	73	263	54	21	19	.938
12	Boyd	Buffalo	39	139	40	13	7	.932
13	Leahy	Springfield	18	64	8	5	6	.922
14	Lachance	Wilkesbarre	18	89	19	10	6	.915
15	Murphy	Troy	35	110	27	13	3	.913
16	Dowse	Wilkesbarre and Buffalo	39	159	42	21	9	.906
17	Zinran	Erie	13	31	13	6	2	.880

(The pitchers' tables are incomplete, as there is no record showing the victories and defeats pitched in by each pitcher.)

PITCHERS' FIELDING AVERAGES.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
1	Coughlin.....	Springfield.....	30	12	49	1	.983
2	Duryea.....	Binghamton.....	14	0	47	1	.979
3	Nicol.....	Erie.....	25	15	54	3	.958
4	Barnett.....	Binghamton.....	39	7	100	7	.938
5	Sigsbee.....	Troy.....	11	3	12	1	.937
6	Calihan.....	Albany.....	47	36	108	11	.929
7	Miller.....	Springfield and Troy.....	21	7	45	4	.928
8	Gruber.....	Troy.....	45	10	92	8	.927
9	J. Sullivan.....	Providence.....	47	10	104	9	.926
10	Payne.....	Albany.....	49	30	92	9	.925
11	Carey.....	Binghamton.....	17	7	38	4	.918
12	Mays.....	Erie.....	16	8	36	4	.916
13	} Barr.....	Buffalo and Providence.....	35	9	67	8	.912
	} Fisher.....	Buffalo.....	37	14	59	7	.912
15	} Goodall.....	Wilkesbarre.....	29	10	30	4	.909
	} Bausewein.....	Albany.....	26	9	41	5	.909
17	McLaughlin.....	Wilkesbarre.....	46	8	86	10	.903
18	Clark.....	Erie.....	47	37	83	13	.902
19	Devlin.....	Troy.....	41	13	79	10	.901
20	Inks.....	Springfield and Binghamton.....	41	6	47	6	.898
21	Rudderham.....	Providence.....	25	3	50	6	.896
22	Fricke.....	Troy, Albany and Wilkesbarre.....	26	6	28	4	.894
23	Campfield.....	Binghamton and Wilkesbarre.....	33	18	49	8	.893
24	Fitzgerald.....	Wilkesbarre and Providence.....	18	10	23	4	.891
25	Fournier.....	Buffalo, Albany and Binghamton.....	23	14	43	7	.890
26	D. Sullivan.....	Providence.....	15	4	20	3	.888
27	Ruckel.....	Binghamton and Wilkesbarre.....	15	2	34	5	.878
28	Madden.....	Providence.....	24	13	31	7	.862
29	Stocksdale.....	Wilkesbarre.....	15	15	22	6	.860

NOTE.—The preceding is the pitcher's fielding averages, but it was impossible to make a table showing the pitchers' effectiveness, as the score sheets were not properly made out in games where two or more pitchers played, there being no record of times at bat, earned runs, and base hits made off each pitcher.

CLUB BATTING AVERAGES.

Rank.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	1st Base.	Per cent.
1	Buffalo.....	114	4082	930	1326	.324
2	Springfield.....	103	3810	939	1185	.311
3	Wilkesbarre.....	104	3774	763	1155	.306
4	Albany.....	117	4123	891	1246	.301
5	Binghamton.....	101	3853	840	1157	.300
6	Troy.....	117	4055	846	1214	.299
7	Erie.....	104	3768	739	1078	.286
8	Providence.....	112	3925	647	1087	.276

CLUB FIELDING AVERAGES.

Rank.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
1	Troy.....	117	2962	1364	340	.927
2	{ Providence.....	112	2949	1391	363	.923
	{ Albany.....	117	3015	1352	372	.923
4	Erie.....	104	2731	1414	350	.922
5	Binghamton.....	101	2664	1288	355	.917
6	Wilkesbarre.....	104	2656	1360	367	.916
7	Springfield.....	103	2702	1242	365	.915
8	Buffalo.....	114	3007	1451	415	.914

For the first time in the history of the organization, the Eastern League of professional base ball clubs held its annual Spring meeting in New York. President Patrick C. Powers occupied the chair, delegates representing Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Troy, Providence, Wilkesbarre, Springfield and Syracuse being present. The first business was the consideration of the League's circuit committee report. The committee stated that they had investigated the affairs at both Albany and Syracuse, and reported in favor of Syracuse in place of Albany retired. At the afternoon session the Spalding ball was officially adopted, and the umpire question was considered. After discussion an amendment was carried which will, in the future, allow an umpire to fine a player not more than twice—\$5 for the first and \$10 for the second offense, and for any further abuse expulsion from the game.

THE NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE'S AVERAGES.

The following are the official tables sent in by President T. Murnane:

BATTING RECORDS—1893.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Per cent.
1	Pennell..	Lewiston.....	38	155	38	64	.413
2	Mains.....	Portland.....	86	373	80	139	.373
3	A. Lezotte.....	Lewiston.....	92	403	100	144	.357
4	Rogers.....	Portland.....	48	226	49	79	.354
5	Sheehan.....	Lewiston.....	90	399	114	137	.343
6	Smith.....	Portland.....	89	396	98	133	.336
7	Cotter.....	Brockton.....	74	331	68	110	.335
8	{ Deady.....	Portland.....	43	204	53	68	.333
	{ Harrington.....	Fall River.....	86	384	111	128	.333
10	Mahoney.....	Portland.....	50	203	37	67	.330
11	Hanivan.....	Dover.....	42	177	36	58	.328

BATTING RECORDS.—Continued.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Per cent.
12	Ladd	Fall River	87	349	83	114	.327
13	{ Clark	Brockton	75	324	70	105	.324
	{ Ryan	Brockton	65	262	56	86	.324
	{ Whitney	Boston Reds	58	210	47	68	.324
	{ Wheeler	Lewiston	39	148	36	48	.324
17	Hickey	Brockton	24	99	20	32	.323
18	Spill	Lewiston	92	381	99	122	.320
19	{ Farrell	Boston Reds	54	232	43	73	.319
	{ Burns	Portland	89	382	92	121	.317
	{ Flanigan	Dover	57	227	46	72	.317
20	{ Viau	Fall River	36	101	35	32	.317
	{ Fitzgerald	Brockton	75	306	81	96	.314
23	{ Guinasso	Boston Reds	69	258	55	81	.314
	{ Nulton	Brockton	37	151	25	47	.311
25	{ Fitzmaurice	Brockton	17	74	13	23	.311
	{ Burrell	Fall River	89	389	91	120	.308
28	Clymer	Portland	87	368	89	113	.307
29	Klobedanz	Portland, Dover	49	173	37	53	.306
30	D. Burke	Brockton	74	306	45	93	.304
31	Leighton	Lewiston	90	376	100	113	.301
32	Doe	Brockton	56	222	40	66	.297
33	{ Garry	Dover	74	319	65	94	.295
	{ Brady	Fall River	89	368	95	108	.294
34	{ Corbett	Brockton	35	132	11	39	.294
36	Cook	Dover	61	250	47	73	.292
37	McCauley	Boston Reds	62	240	47	70	.290
38	{ O'Neil	Fall River	31	116	20	33	.284
	{ Ward	Brockton, Boston Reds	24	81	10	23	.284
40	J. Lezotte	Lewiston	88	344	76	97	.282
41	Slater	Dover, Portland	59	252	66	70	.278
42	{ T. O'Brien	Boston Reds	75	296	56	82	.277
	{ W. Burke	Portland	59	260	46	72	.277
44	Sullivan	Dover, Boston Reds	48	186	33	50	.269
45	Mercer	Dover	38	114	25	31	.272
46	{ Reilly	Fall River, Dover	85	330	70	89	.270
	{ Fennelly	Fall River	90	364	95	99	.270
48	Flack	Boston Reds	83	341	51	91	.267
49	Van Alstine	Fall River	86	328	56	86	.262
50	T. Hart	Lewiston	90	351	63	91	.259
51	Cudworth	Boston Reds	17	66	7	17	.258
52	McCormack	Lewiston	91	378	76	95	.251
53	T. McDermott	Fall River	90	391	93	97	.248
54	{ Morelock	Dover, Portland	54	209	42	51	.244
	{ J. Burke	Boston Reds	20	90	15	22	.244
56	Meagher	Boston Reds	82	311	51	75	.241
57	{ Platt	Portland	41	168	25	40	.233
	{ Doyle	Dover	20	84	12	20	.233
	{ H. Hart	Fall River, Boston Reds	41	164	25	39	.233
60	{ Donahue	Dover	65	259	30	61	.236
	{ Morse	Dover	39	140	26	33	.236
62	Kirmes	Brockton	67	251	42	59	.235
63	Zimmer	Fall River	39	150	23	35	.233
64	J. O'Brien	Brockton	15	57	2	13	.228

BATTING RECORDS.—*Continued.*

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits	Per cent.
65	O'Connell.....	Dover.....	80	312	45	70	.224
66	Dilworth.....	Portland.....	22	81	10	17	.210
67	Bradley.....	Dover.....	23	98	19	20	.207
68	Lincoln.....	Fall River.....	31	113	17	23	.204
69	Moore.....	Dover, Portland.....	83	313	46	63	.201
70	Rudderham.....	Boston Reds.....	25	77	9	15	.195
71	F. O'Brien.....	Dover.....	23	99	15	19	.192
72	Welch.....	Lewiston.....	21	75	16	14	.187
73	Dunning.....	Brockton.....	16	60	13	11	.183
74	Ferson.....	Lewiston.....	20	66	11	12	.182
75	Kiley.....	Brockton, Boston Reds.....	51	152	23	26	.171
76	Long.....	Brockton.....	25	98	13	16	.163

FIELDING RECORDS—1893.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Rank.	NAME	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
1	T. O'Brien.....	Boston Reds.....	74	746	21	9	.988
2	Flanigan.....	Dover.....	57	531	23	18	.970
3	J. Lezotte.....	Lewiston.....	88	788	34	30	.965
4	Rogers.....	Portland.....	48	459	24	19	.962
5	Slater.....	Dover, Portland.....	59	558	22	25	.959
6	Cotter.....	Brockton.....	74	867	25	41	.956
7	Harrington.....	Fall River.....	86	856	27	43	.954

SECOND BASEMEN.

1	{ T. McDermott.....	Fall River.....	90	302	270	48	.923
	{ Meagher.....	Boston Reds.....	82	243	241	52	.903
2	Moore.....	Lewiston.....	51	143	134	25	.917
3	Corbett.....	Brockton.....	35	110	126	25	.904
5	Morelock.....	Dover.....	31	58	22	10	.870
6	Smith.....	Portland.....	89	225	180	67	.858

THIRD BASEMEN.

1	Van Alstine.....	Fall River.....	86	134	216	44	.888
2	Whitney.....	Boston Reds.....	58	96	147	31	.887
3	Doyle.....	Dover.....	20	28	39	9	.882
4	Burns.....	Portland.....	89	129	200	53	.861
5	McCormack.....	Lewiston.....	91	137	223	66	.845
6	Kirmes.....	Brockton.....	67	87	145	46	.835

SHORT STOPS.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists	Errors.	Per cent.
1	{ Clymer	Portland.....	87	251	267	48	.915
	{ Nulton.....	Brockton.....	37	62	131	18	.915
3	Spill.....	Lewiston	92	151	347	67	.881
4	Bradley.....	Dover.....	23	35	61	12	.889
5	Fennelly.....	Fall River	90	122	328	80	.849
6	H. Hart	Boston Reds.....	18	28	57	16	.842
7	Hanivan.....	Dover	42	62	82	28	.837
8	Farrell.....	Boston Reds.....	54	79	93	35	.831
9	Moore.....	Portland.....	32	57	87	34	.809
10	Hickey.....	Dover	24	42	85	30	.803

FIELDERS.

1	Cudworth.....	Boston Reds.....	17	58	2	3	.952
2	Brady.....	Fall River.....	89	147	23	10	.944
3	Morelock	Portland.....	23	38	3	3	.932
4	Leighton.....	Lewiston.....	90	218	20	21	.913
5	Sheehan.....	Lewiston.....	90	182	15	19	.912
6	Ward.....	Boston Reds.....	18	9	9	2	.900
7	Ladd.....	Fall River	87	141	20	18	.899
8	Garry.....	Dover	74	158	17	23	.893
9	Flack.....	Boston Reds.....	82	157	56	29	.880
10	Burke.....	Portland.....	59	110	8	18	.868
11	A. Lezotte.....	Lewiston.....	92	108	16	19	.867
12	Reilly.....	Fall River.....	31	36	9	7	.865
13	Deady.....	Portland.....	43	80	6	15	.851
14	{ Cook.....	Dover.....	61	98	12	23	.827
	{ H. Hart.....	Fall River.....	23	37	6	9	.827
16	Fitzgerald.....	Brockton.....	75	72	11	24	.776
17	J. O'Brien.....	Brockton.....	15	26	2	10	.737

CATCHERS.

1	Donahue.....	Dover.....	65	358	86	22	.953
2	Mahoney.....	Portland	50	190	68	14	.949
3	{ T. Hart.....	Lewiston.....	90	398	79	27	.946
	{ Burrell.....	Fall River	89	428	62	28	.946
5	Platt.....	Portland.....	41	150	35	11	.944
6	D. Burke.....	Brockton.....	74	388	88	38	.925
7	McCauley.....	Boston Reds.....	62	298	55	34	.912
8	Zimmer.....	Fall River.....	39	94	6	10	.909
10	Reilly.....	Dover.....	54	85	102	28	.870
9	O'Connor.....	Boston Reds.....	31	86	25	14	.888
11	Fitzmaurice.....	Brockton	17	35	6	10	.810
12	Guinasso.....	Boston Reds.....	69	121	136	49	.840

PITCHERS.

1	Welch.....	Lewiston.....	21	17	50	1	.985
2	Rudderham.....	Boston Reds.....	25	10	48	3	.961
3	Morse.....	Dover.....	39	34	87	8	.938
5	{ Ryan.....	Brockton.....	65	104	43	15	.907
	{ Dilworth.....	Portland.....	22	8	32	4	.909

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
6	Wheeler.....	Lewiston.....	39	19	75	10	.904
7	Lincoln.....	Fall River.....	31	8	75	9	.902
8	Klobedanz.....	Portland, Dover.....	49	37	53	10	.900
9	Kiley.....	Brockton, Boston Reds.....	51	40	74	13	.896
10	O'Neill.....	Fall River.....	31	8	78	10	.896
11	Viau.....	Fall River.....	36	14	62	9	.894
	Ferson.....	Lewiston.....	20	9	33	5	.894
13	Mercer.....	Dover.....	38	32	58	18	.874
14	Gray.....	Boston Reds.....	15	6	21	4	.871
15	Mains.....	Portland.....	86	145	62	17	.864
16	Doe.....	Brockton.....	56	76	62	24	.852
17	Dunning.....	Brockton.....	16	10	20	6	.833
18	Sullivan.....	Dover, Boston Reds.....	47	39	45	17	.831

The following pitchers took part in less than fifteen but not less than ten games:

1	Clare.....	Portland.....	10	6	18	1	.960
2	Madden.....	Portland.....	14	8	17	2	.926
3	Stevens.....	Lewiston.....	10	3	15	2	.900
4	Stafford.....	Lewiston.....	14	6	19	4	.862
5	Wilson.....	Boston Reds.....	12	3	4	3	.700

This is the correct method of record for the pitchers' averages, the earned run data being useless under the existing scoring rules:

PITCHERS' AVERAGES—1893.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Won	Lost.	Per cent.
1	Lincoln.....	Fall River.....	29	22	7	.759
2	Ferson.....	Lewiston.....	20	14	6	.700
3	Mains.....	Portland.....	16	11	5	.688
4	Wheeler.....	Lewiston.....	31	20	11	.645
5	Viau.....	Fall River.....	25	16	9	.640
6	O'Neill.....	Dover, Fall River.....	29	17	12	.590
7	Mercer.....	Dover.....	27	15	12	.556
8	Doe.....	Brockton.....	22	11	11	.500
9	Morse.....	Dover.....	25	12	13	.480
10	Welch.....	Lewiston.....	20	9	11	.450
11	Dilworth.....	Portland.....	17	7	10	.412
12	Rudderham.....	Boston Reds.....	22	9	13	.409
13	Kiley.....	Brockton, Boston Reds.....	29	11	18	.380
14	Klobedanz.....	Portland, Dover.....	22	8	14	.364
15	Sullivan.....	Dover, Boston Reds.....	16	5	11	.312
16	Ryan.....	Lewiston, Brockton.....	17	5	12	.294
17	Stafford.....	Lewiston.....	12	7	5	.583
18	Madden.....	Portland.....	9	5	4	.556
	Stevens.....	Lewiston.....	9	5	4	.556
20	Gray.....	Boston Reds.....	12	5	7	.417

FIELDING AVERAGES, 1893.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	T. C.	Per cent.
1	W. Brown.....	Louisville	117	1148	56	16	1220	.987
2	Tebeau	Cleveland.....	56	566	36	8	610	.986
3	Beckley	Pittsburgh.....	131	1360	96	22	1478	.985
4	Brouthers.....	Brooklyn	75	729	42	14	785	.982
5	{ Anson.....	Chicago	100	998	42	20	1060	.981
	{ Boyle.....	Philadelphia.....	111	1058	66	21	1145	.981
	{ Decker.....	Chicago	27	255	10	5	270	.981
6	{ Foutz.....	Brooklyn.....	54	577	15	12	604	.980
	{ Motz.....	Cincinnati.....	42	422	35	9	466	.980
	{ Millegan.....	Baltimore.....	22	186	17	4	207	.980
	{ Comisky.....	Cincinnati.....	62	671	21	14	706	.980
7	{ Tucker.....	Boston.....	121	1256	37	27	1320	.979
	{ Virtue.....	Cleveland.....	73	773	45	17	835	.979
8	Taylor.....	Baltimore.....	88	882	44	22	948	.976
9	{ Connor.....	New York.....	135	1419	81	40	1540	.974
	{ Vaughn.....	Cincinnati.....	21	217	12	6	235	.974
10	Werden.....	St. Louis.....	124	1190	80	40	1310	.969
11	{ O'Rourke.....	Washington.....	33	277	19	11	307	.964
	{ Larkin.....	Washington.....	81	774	27	30	831	.964

SECOND BASEMEN.

1	Bierbauer	Pittsburgh.....	128	348	438	33	819	.959
2	McPhee.....	Cincinnati.....	127	387	445	42	874	.952
3	Hallman	Philadelphia.....	120	285	359	36	680	.947
4	{ Pfeffer.....	Louisville.....	124	367	401	45	813	.944
	{ Quinn.....	St. Louis.....	135	352	361	42	755	.944
5	Reitz.....	Baltimore.....	130	320	419	45	784	.942
6	Richardson.....	Brooklyn.....	44	118	111	15	244	.939
7	Lowe.....	Boston.....	116	290	388	47	725	.935
8	Wise.....	Washington.....	90	316	302	48	666	.928
9	Childs.....	Cleveland.....	122	342	425	60	827	.927
10	Ward.....	New York.....	134	340	469	65	874	.925
11	Daly.....	Brooklyn.....	82	210	268	44	522	.915
12	Striker.....	Washington.....	39	131	131	25	287	.912
13	Lange.....	Chicago.....	56	151	177	41	369	.889
14	Decker.....	Chicago.....	20	32	56	18	106	.830

THIRD BASEMEN.

1	Cross.....	Philadelphia.....	29	42	97	8	147	.945
2	McGarr.....	Cleveland.....	63	99	139	14	252	.944
3	Pinkney.....	Louisville.....	118	133	288	38	459	.928
4	Shock.....	Brooklyn.....	36	45	69	9	123	.927
5	Parrott.....	Chicago.....	101	143	251	37	431	.914
6	Nash.....	Boston.....	128	188	309	47	544	.913
7	{ Lyons.....	Pittsburgh.....	131	206	307	51	564	.909
	{ Crooks.....	St. Louis.....	123	214	285	50	549	.909
8	Lathan.....	Cincinnati.....	125	189	258	48	495	.903
9	Reilly.....	Philadelphia.....	104	162	230	42	434	.900

THIRD BASEMEN.—*Continued.*

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	T. C.	Per cent.
10	Davis	New York	133	191	307	58	556	.895
11	Mulvey	Washington	55	93	125	28	246	.886
12	Shindle	Baltimore	125	176	313	64	553	.884
13	Hatfield	Brooklyn	33	45	69	15	129	.883
14	Tebeau	Cleveland	56	89	134	31	254	.878
15	Farrell	Washington	36	67	75	20	162	.876
16	Daly	Brooklyn	44	85	85	31	201	.845
17	Camp	Chicago	16	23	27	10	60	.833
18	Wise	Washington	31	32	76	24	132	.818

SHORT STOPS.

1	Smith	Cincinnati	130	245	510	52	807	.935
2	Glasscock	Pittsburgh, St. Louis	114	245	429	47	721	.934
3	Fuller	New York	130	264	468	61	793	.923
4	Allen	Philadelphia	123	308	443	63	814	.922
5	Denny	Louisville	41	82	148	22	252	.912
6	{ Ely	St. Louis	44	99	141	24	264	.909
	{ Irwin	Chicago	21	55	66	12	133	.909
7	McKean	Cleveland	125	245	437	71	753	.905
8	Corcoran	Brooklyn	115	218	437	70	725	.903
9	Jennings	Louisville, Baltimore	38	84	120	23	227	.898
10	McGraw	Baltimore	117	221	346	66	633	.896
11	Dahlen	Chicago	88	229	301	64	594	.892
12	Long	Boston	124	275	469	95	839	.886
13	O'Rourke	Baltimore, Louisville	61	115	179	44	338	.869
14	Shugart	Pittsburgh, St. Louis	76	139	257	60	456	.868
15	Sullivan	Washington	127	241	389	106	736	.856

OUT-FIELDERS.

1	Henry	Cincinnati	21	50	6	2	58	.965
2	Doyle	New York	28	51	4	2	57	.964
3	{ Griffin	Brooklyn	93	220	24	10	254	.960
	{ Duffy	Boston	131	313	13	14	340	.958
4	Brodie	St. Louis, Baltimore	132	325	25	16	366	.956
5	Kelly	Baltimore	124	301	21	16	338	.952
6	O'Rourke	Baltimore, Louisville	49	70	5	4	79	.949
7	Holliday	Cincinnati	121	266	12	15	293	.948
8	Delehanty	Philadelphia	114	312	32	19	363	.947
9	{ T. Brown	Louisville	121	337	40	24	401	.940
	{ Hamilton	Philadelphia	82	229	8	15	252	.940
10	{ Gilks	Baltimore	15	26	5	2	33	.939
	{ Canavan	Cincinnati	114	235	15	16	266	.939
11	Abbey	Washington	31	66	8	5	79	.938
12	McAleer	Cleveland	91	222	16	16	254	.937
13	Dowd	St. Louis	131	224	26	17	267	.936
14	{ Dahlen	Chicago	16	27	2	2	31	.935
	{ Lange	Chicago	39	94	7	7	108	.935
15	Lyons	New York	46	105	8	8	121	.934
16	{ O'Rourke	Washington	87	178	16	14	203	.932
	{ Turner	Philadelphia	35	78	5	6	89	.932

OUT-FIELDERS.—Continued.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	T. C.	Per cent.
17	Donovan.....	Pittsburgh.....	110	173	14	14	201	.930
18	Frank.....	St. Louis.....	40	84	8	7	99	.929
19	Burns.....	Brooklyn.....	107	155	19	14	188	.925
20	Burke.....	New York.....	135	280	14	24	318	.924
21	{ Tiernan.....	New York.....	124	183	11	16	210	.923
	{ Smith.....	Pittsburgh.....	128	274	14	24	312	.923
	{ Thompson.....	Philadelphia.....	129	163	17	15	195	.923
	{ Griffin.....	St. Louis.....	23	46	2	4	52	.923
22	Shugart.....	St. Louis.....	25	53	6	5	64	.922
23	Ewing.....	Cleveland.....	110	197	10	18	225	.920
24	{ Stenzel.....	Pittsburgh.....	40	77	3	7	87	.919
	{ O'Connor.....	Cleveland.....	41	72	8	7	87	.919
	{ Weaver.....	Louisville.....	83	141	18	14	173	.919
	{ McCarthy.....	Cincinnati.....	46	85	6	8	99	.919
	{ Carroll.....	Boston.....	120	226	15	21	262	.919
25	Dungan.....	Chicago.....	107	175	18	18	211	.915
26	Treadway.....	Baltimore.....	114	192	29	22	243	.909
27	{ Ryan.....	Chicago.....	72	159	20	18	197	.907
	{ Radford.....	Washington.....	123	196	30	23	249	.907
28	McCarthy.....	Boston.....	107	224	53	29	306	.905
29	Shock.....	Brooklyn.....	42	74	4	9	87	.896
30	{ Long.....	Baltimore.....	55	111	8	14	133	.895
	{ Ganzel.....	Boston.....	21	41	2	5	48	.895
31	{ Hoy.....	Washington.....	130	282	26	37	345	.892
	{ Stovey.....	Baltimore, Brooklyn.....	53	129	4	16	149	.892
32	Foutz.....	Brooklyn.....	76	151	13	20	184	.891
33	Stafford.....	New York.....	67	126	10	17	153	.888
34	Browning.....	Louisville.....	57	114	4	15	133	.887
35	Decker.....	Chicago.....	34	55	12	9	76	.881
36	Twitchell.....	Louisville.....	45	92	8	14	114	.877
37	Van Haltren.....	Pittsburgh.....	110	222	20	36	278	.871
38	Wilmot.....	Chicago.....	93	198	9	32	239	.866
39	{ Vaughn.....	Cincinnati.....	23	53	5	9	67	.865
	{ Stratton.....	Louisville.....	20	27	5	5	37	.865
40	Ward.....	Baltimore, Cincinnati.....	41	78	11	14	103	.864
41	Burkett.....	Cleveland.....	124	240	18	42	300	.860
42	Bannon.....	St. Louis.....	21	27	2	6	35	.828
43	Sharrotts.....	Philadelphia.....	23	36	2	10	48	.791

CATCHERS' AVERAGES.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	P. B.	T. C.	Per cent.
1	Cross.....	Philadelphia.....	40	148	54	10	5	217	.930
2	Bennett.....	Boston.....	58	197	42	12	11	262	.912
3	Clements.....	Philadelphia.....	90	323	81	25	15	444	.909
4	Ganzel.....	Boston.....	37	117	41	9	7	174	.908
5	Kittredge.....	Chicago.....	67	257	79	24	11	371	.905
6	Grimm.....	Louisville.....	88	278	113	17	25	433	.903

CATCHERS' AVERAGES.—Continued.

Rank.	NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	P. B.	T. C.	Per cent.
7	Earl.....	Pittsburgh.....	26	100	20	6	7	133	.902
8	Vaughn.....	Cincinnati.....	75	262	80	12	26	380	.900
9	Dailey.....	Brooklyn.....	50	217	42	26	6	291	.890
10	Peitz.....	St. Louis.....	72	295	85	19	28	427	.889
11	Robinson.....	Baltimore.....	91	348	73	27	27	475	.886
12	Maek.....	Pittsburgh.....	36	129	48	13	10	200	.885
13	Milligan.....	Baltimore, New York.....	41	197	64	17	17	295	.884
14	Merritt.....	Boston.....	33	129	26	10	13	178	.883
15	{ Doyle.....	New York.....	46	191	64	14	20	289	.882
	{ Snyder.....	Pittsburgh.....	25	78	27	5	9	119	.882
16	{ Weaver.....	Louisville.....	21	59	21	3	8	91	.879
	{ Gunson.....	St. Louis, Cleveland.....	58	192	56	21	13	282	.879
17	Murphy.....	Cincinnati.....	55	165	43	15	14	237	.877
18	Wilson.....	New York.....	29	101	21	7	11	140	.871
19	Farrell.....	Washington.....	83	310	152	48	21	531	.870
20	Schraver.....	Chicago.....	56	209	60	21	21	311	.865
21	Miller.....	Pittsburgh.....	40	141	48	17	13	219	.863
22	Kinslow.....	Brooklyn.....	75	268	92	33	25	418	.861
23	O'Connor.....	Cleveland.....	52	179	61	15	24	279	.860
24	Zimmer.....	Cleveland.....	55	175	66	16	27	284	.848
25	McQuire.....	Washington.....	47	165	46	29	12	252	.837
26	Clarke.....	Baltimore.....	36	132	40	21	16	209	.823
27	Kelly.....	New York.....	16	54	23	13	19	109	.706

PITCHERS' RECORD, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games played.		Runs scored. Av. per game.	Runs earned. Av. per game.	Per cent. of base hits off pitcher.	Bases given on balls.	Struck out.		Per cent. fielding chances acc't'd.
		Per cent. games won.						Wild pitches.		
Breitenstein.....	St. Louis.....	39	.512	4.39	2.00	.254	134	104	9	.884
Baldwin.....	New York.....	36	.444	5.87	2.47	.261	124	85	13	.797
Cuppy.....	Cleveland.....	23	.643	7.07	3.39	.307	66	38	1	.923
Clarkson.....	Cleveland.....	34	.470	7.11	3.08	.300	100	61	15	.803
Carsey.....	Philadelphia.....	35	.600	6.58	3.33	.303	121	44	12	.814
Chamberlain.....	Cincinnati.....	26	.577	5.81	2.59	.251	104	54	10	.769
Clarkson.....	St. Louis.....	20	.600	5.33	2.33	.269	66	37	11	.675
Dwyer.....	Cincinnati.....	30	.566	6.35	3.35	.303	90	47	4	.944
Esper.....	Washington.....	40	.300	7.57	2.95	.322	146	74	9	.861
Ehret.....	Pittsburgh.....	36	.444	5.83	2.60	.283	111	67	11	.807
German.....	New York.....	17	.588	6.16	1.72	.274	64	34	4	.833
Gleason.....	St. Louis.....	44	.477	6.35	3.26	.294	165	81	12	.838
Gumbert.....	Pittsburgh.....	18	.666	5.84	3.15	.311	66	44	2	.947
Gastright.....	Pittsburgh, Boston.....	23	.652	7.52	4.00	.312	108	38	10	.797
Hawley.....	St. Louis.....	25	.240	7.48	2.92	.279	99	67	9	.714
Hutchison.....	Chicago.....	40	.400	6.66	2.79	.300	141	66	10	.809

PITCHERS' RECORD.—Continued.

Haddock.....	Brooklyn.....	18	.444	7.94	3.41	.296	75	33	3	.812
Hemming.....	Louisville.....	39	.487	6.97	3.44	.306	155	81	6	.875
Hawke.....	Baltimore.....	27	.444	6.23	2.57	.270	97	70	15	.736
Killen.....	Pittsburgh.....	44	.772	4.86	2.13	.261	124	87	8	.815
Kennedy.....	Brooklyn.....	43	.604	5.38	2.33	.257	157	91	9	.878
Keefe.....	Philadelphia.....	19	.526	6.16	2.37	.291	63	47	4	.812
King.....	N. Y., Cincinnati.....	17	.470	7.00	3.69	.301	64	55	8	.770
Menefee.....	Louisville.....	15	.533	6.40	2.40	.291	41	30	4	.839
Maul.....	Washington.....	33	.303	7.64	3.38	.306	138	66	7	.826
Meakin.....	Washington.....	28	.357	6.57	3.18	.308	136	81	15	.752
Mullane.....	Cincinnati, Baltimore.....	41	.463	6.62	2.88	.294	168	85	14	.850
Mauck.....	Chicago.....	17	.412	6.27	2.55	.294	51	24	10	.648
McGill.....	Chicago.....	35	.514	6.28	2.11	.271	167	80	8	.777
McMahon.....	Baltimore.....	33	.605	5.86	2.48	.268	143	64	12	.741
McNabb.....	Baltimore.....	17	.470	6.70	2.94	.300	48	17	2	.854
Nichols.....	Boston.....	46	.717	4.76	2.15	.265	110	92	5	.917
Parrott.....	Chic., Cincinnati.....	20	.500	6.57	3.14	.315	71	39	5	.847
Rusie.....	New York.....	53	.622	4.94	1.87	.258	196	208	25	.796
Rhoades.....	Louisville.....	16	.312	9.66	5.11	.363	58	21	2	.828
Stratton.....	Louisville.....	38	.342	7.13	4.00	.349	99	40	8	.910
Stivetts.....	Boston.....	30	.633	6.46	3.20	.277	113	57	4	.894
Staley.....	Boston.....	31	.645	7.22	3.42	.313	69	58	11	.747
Stein.....	Brooklyn.....	33	.576	5.73	2.61	.256	88	83	6	.860
Sullivan.....	Cincinnati.....	22	.363	6.77	3.00	.288	79	36	5	.758
Terry.....	Pittsburgh.....	19	.684	6.30	2.55	.273	88	49	9	.800
Taylor.....	Philadelphia.....	17	.470	6.35	3.00	.270	67	30	2	.882
Weyhing.....	Philadelphia.....	40	.600	5.85	3.00	.297	139	100	11	.896
Young.....	Cleveland.....	48	.666	5.29	2.43	.276	100	100	16	.855

BATTING AND FIELDING RECORD OF CLUBS MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE AND AMERICAN ASSO. OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS.—1893.

Rank.	CLUB.	Games played.	Games won.	BATTING.						FIELDING.					
				Times at bat.	Av. runs scored per game.	Per cent. of first base hits.	Total bases.	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases.	Number put out.	Times assisting.	Fielding errors.	Passed balls and wild pitches.	Total chances.	Per cent. fielding chances a c't'd.
1	Boston.....	131	86	4438	7.62	.304	1825	311	253	3474	1678	359	63	5574	.926
2	Pittsburgh..	131	81	4488	7.29	.320	1979	367	227	3472	1777	343	78	5670	.925
3	Cleveland..	129	73	4573	7.47	.318	1954	302	261	3208	1693	339	94	5334	.925
4	Philadelp'ia	133	72	4948	7.51	.313	2191	331	184	3535	1759	327	57	5678	.915
5	New York..	136	68	4618	6.86	.308	1998	272	426	3631	1822	383	134	5970	.913
6	Cincinnati	131	65	4311	5.57	.269	1530	235	243	3428	1630	295	66	5419	.933
	Brooklyn..	130	65	4347	6.01	.281	1724	285	300	3415	1669	407	66	5557	.915
	Baltimore..	130	60	4510	6.27	.283	1690	300	270	3361	1617	371	94	5443	.914
	Chicago...	129	56	4361	6.39	.296	1758	323	265	3229	1578	413	72	5292	.908
	St. Louis...	135	57	4662	5.49	.275	1658	220	258	3588	1651	382	95	5716	.916
	Louisville..	126	50	4452	6.19	.271	1631	335	218	3323	1707	324	62	5416	.927
	Washingt'n	130	40	4566	5.56	.275	1668	240	168	3414	1740	484	80	5718	.901

Tie games are included in number of games played.

Tie games: Boston, 2; Pittsburgh, 2; Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 4; New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 1; Washington, 1.

THE MONTHLY PERCENTAGE.

The progress made by each club each month of the campaign in the pennant race, as shown by the monthly percentage figures, makes up an interesting table, as the appended record shows:

MONTHLY PERCENTAGES.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Boston.....	.500	.571	.773	.690	.800	.571
Pittsburgh.....	.000	.720	.308	.769	.593	.826
Cleveland.....	1.000	.591	.556	.677	.467	.680
Philadelphia.....	.500	.560	.760	.556	.462	.458
New York.....	.500	.444	.500	.462	.731	.444
Cincinnati.....	.500	.462	.465	.500	.522	.600
Brooklyn.....	.500	.654	.667	.259	.500	.478
Baltimore.....	.333	.500	.455	.357	.556	.458
Chicago.....	.500	.364	.417	.464	.357	.636
St. Louis.....	.667	.458	.348	.571	.345	.406
Louisville.....	.333	.133	.304	.500	.500	.406
Washington.....	.667	.440	.458	.259	.192	.160
Difference in Percentage Points.....	.667	.581	.469	.510	.708	.666

It will be seen at a glance that the progress made by the *Boston* club from the start to the finish was steadily forward up to the middle of September, with one exception, and that was in July, when they fell off in their western trip of that month. The *Pittsburghs* alternated each month until the last, when they led all the clubs in their September percentage.

The *Clevelands* led off with a spurt, and doing well up to August, fell off badly in that month, but managed to be third in monthly percentage figures in the last month of the campaign. The *Phillies* started well and reached high percentage figures in June, and then fell off badly. *New York's* progress was up one month and down the next, just as they played at home in the east or abroad in the west, their best month's percentage being that of August and their poorest in May and September. *Cincinnati's* best monthly percentage was that they made in September, their lowest being that of June. *Brooklyn* went up like a rocket to July and that month they fell like the stick, their June percentage being .657 and that of July .259 only. *Baltimore* jumped from .357 in July to .556—their highest monthly percentage—in August, and then fell off in September. *Chicago* varied each month, just as they faced eastern or western teams, they doing nothing against their western

companions. They rallied in September and then reached their highest monthly percentage. *St. Louis* opened with a spurt, fell off badly, rallied in July, when they reached their best monthly percentage, .571, and ended with .406 only. *Louisville* struck a snag at the outset of the race and took the leather medal in May with the smallest monthly percentage figures of the season, .133. Then they improved and reached .500 in July, and ended even with *St. Louis* in September at .406 each. *Washington* opened quite promisingly; did well up to July with .458 for that month, and then they jumped right into last ditch figures, .160, in September. The greatest difference in monthly percentage figures between the leader and the tail ender occurred in August, when the *Bostons* led the month's percentage record with .800 and *Washington* with .192, a difference of 708 points. It will be seen that the pennant race of 1893 was a very uneven one.

THE SERIES RECORD OF 1893.

The appended table gives the series of games lost, won and tied in the pennant race of 1893, a series being won only when a majority of the scheduled games have been won after the twelve games have been played, drawn games not counting.

It will be seen that the Boston team won all but one series, viz., that with Pittsburgh; the champions did not lose a series because that with the Pittsburghs was unfinished.

SERIES RECORD. 1893.	Boston.		Pittsburgh.		Cleveland.		Philadelphia.		New York.		Brooklyn.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Chicago.		St. Louis.		Louisville.		Washington.	
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L
Boston.....			4	6	7	5	8	4	8	4	8	4	6	6	10	2	8	3	10	2	10	2	7	5
Pittsburgh.....	6	4			3	9	5	7	8	4	4	8	9	3	11	1	9	3	9	3	8	4	9	2
Cleveland.....	5	7	3				3	9	6	6	7	5	5	6	4	8	8	4	9	3	6	3	11	1
Philadelphia.....	4	8	7	5	9	3			5	7	5	6	9	1	7	5	6	6	4	8	8	4	8	4
New York.....	4	8	4	8	6	6	7	5				6	6	6	8	4	5	7	8	4	7	5	7	5
Brooklyn.....	4	8	3	4	5	7	6	5	6	6			4	8	2	10	7	3	8	4	7	5	8	3
Cincinnati.....	6	6	3	9	6	5	1	9	6	6	8	4			8	4	7	5	7	9	6	6	7	4
Baltimore.....	2	10	1	11	8	4	5	7	4	8	10	2	4	8			5	7	9	3	5	5	7	5
Chicago.....	4	8	3	9	4	8	6	6	7	5	3	7	3	7	7	5			3	9	6	4	9	3
St. Louis.....	2	10	3	9	3	9	8	4	4	8	4	8	5	7	3	9	9	3			8	4	8	4
Louisville.....	2	10	4	8	3	6	4	8	5	7	5	7	6	6	5	5	4	6	4	8			8	4
Washington.....	5	7	2	9	1	11	4	8	5	7	3	8	4	8	5	7	3	9	4	8	4	8		

SUMMARY.

	Boston.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Washington.
Series won.....	9	7	5	6	5	5	5	4	3	4	1	0
Series lost.....	0	3	3	3	4	2	6	6	7	6	11	
Series tied.....	1	0	1	1	3	1	3	0	1	0	1	0
Series unfinished.....	2	1	2	1	0	3	3	1	3	0	3	2

THE LEAGUE VICTORIES EACH SEASON FROM 1876 TO 1893 INCLUSIVE.

The appended record presents the respective scores of total victories won by each of the clubs belonging to the National League from the time of its organization in 1876 to the close of the eighteenth year of the League's career, in 1892:

YEAR.	CLUBS.														Totals.											
	Chicago.	Boston.	Providence.	Detroit.	Buffalo.	Cleveland.	New York.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Troy.	Worcester.	Washington.	Indianapolis.		Hartford.	Louisville.	Pittsburgh.	Athletic.	Mutual.	Syracuse.	Milwaukee.	Kansas City.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	
1876..	52	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	9	..	..	..	..	47	30	..	14	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	257
1877..	18	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	24	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
1878..	30	41	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
1879..	44	49	55	..	44	24	..	..	..	38	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	288
1880..	67	40	52	..	24	47	..	..	..	21	41	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	332
1881..	56	38	47	41	45	36	..	..	..	..	39	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334
1882..	55	45	52	42	45	42	..	..	..	..	35	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334
1883..	59	63	58	40	52	55	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390
1884..	62	73	84	28	64	35	62	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447
1885..	87	46	53	41	38	..	85	56	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	444
1886..	90	56	..	87	56	..	75	71	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	448
1887..	71	61	..	79	..	..	68	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	521
1888..	77	70	..	68	..	..	84	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	541
1889..	63	83	..	..	..	61	83	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518
1890..	83	76	..	..	..	44	63	78	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530
1891..	82	87	..	..	..	65	71	68	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	545
1892..	70	102	..	..	..	93	71	87	56	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	903
1893..	56	86	..	..	..	73	68	72	57	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	773
Seas's																										
Play'd	18	18	8	8	8	11	11	11	6	8	4	3	6	4	2	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	4	2		

It will be seen that the Boston and Chicago clubs are the only two clubs which have taken part in all the League championship campaigns to date. Cleveland, New York

and Philadelphia each playing in eleven seasons; Providence, Troy and Buffalo each in eight; Pittsburgh in seven; St. Louis and Washington in six each; Troy and Indianapolis in four each; Louisville and Brooklyn in four each; Worcester in three; Hartford in two; and the Athletic, Mutual, Syracuse, Milwaukee and Kansas City in one each, making twenty-four clubs in all. In the new twelve-Club League of 1892 the only club which had not previously played in the League campaigns was the Baltimore.

The appended table shows the winning club of each year since professional ball playing was established under the auspices of the old National Association of Professional Ball Players in 1871, as also the manager of each championship club each year:

Year.	WINNING CLUB.	MANAGER.	Victories.	Defeats.	Games Played.
1871	Athletic, National Association....	Hayhurst.....	22	7	29
1872	Boston, ".....	H. Wright.....	39	8	47
1873	Boston, ".....	H. Wright.....	43	16	59
1874	Boston, ".....	H. Wright.....	52	18	70
1875	Boston, ".....	H. Wright.....	71	8	79
1876	Chicago, " League.....	A. G. Spalding....	52	14	66
1877	Boston, ".....	H. Wright.....	31	17	48
1878	Boston, ".....	H. Wright.....	41	19	60
1879	Providence, ".....	G. Wright.....	55	23	78
1880	Chicago, ".....	Anson.....	67	18	84
1881	Chicago, ".....	Anson.....	56	28	84
1882	Chicago, ".....	Anson.....	55	29	84
1883	Boston, ".....	Morrill.....	63	35	98
1884	Providence, ".....	Bancroft.....	84	28	112
1885	Chicago, ".....	Anson.....	87	25	112
1886	Chicago, ".....	Anson.....	90	34	124
1887	Detroit, ".....	Watkins.....	79	45	124
1888	New York, ".....	Mutrie.....	84	47	131
1889	New York, ".....	Mutrie.....	83	43	136
1890	Brooklyn, ".....	McGunnigle.....	86	43	129
1891	Boston, ".....	Selee.....	93	42	135
1892	Boston, ".....	Selee.....	102	76	178
1893	Boston, ".....	Selee.....	86	43	129

It will be seen that Harry Wright is the veteran manager of the professional arena, as he was the manager of the Boston club from 1871 to 1882 inclusive, and of the Philadelphia club from 1884 to 1894. Anson is next in order.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPION CLUBS,

FROM 1876 TO 1893 INCLUSIVE.

The list of League champions for the past eighteen years of League history, from the inauguration of the National League in 1876 to the close of the second year of the estab-

lishment of the reconstructed National League, shows that the Boston club has won the pennant six times; the Chicago club six times; the Providence club twice; the New York club twice and the Detroit and Brooklyn clubs once each; while the Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville and Washington clubs of the League have yet to win the pennant. But these latter eight clubs each propose to be in the van of 1894. There is nothing like fighting it out on the persevering line if it takes all the summer. Here is the record of the champion clubs of the past eighteen years:

Year.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Year.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1876	Chicago.....	52	14	.788	1885	Chicago.....	87	25	.776
1877	Boston.....	31	17	.648	1886	Chicago.....	90	34	.725
1878	Boston.....	41	19	.707	1887	Detroit.....	79	45	.637
1879	Providence.....	55	23	.705	1888	New York.....	84	47	.641
1880	Chicago.....	67	17	.798	1889	New York.....	83	43	.649
1881	Chicago.....	56	28	.667	1890	Brooklyn.....	86	43	.667
1882	Chicago.....	55	29	.655	1891	Boston.....	87	51	.630
1883	Boston.....	63	35	.643	1892	Boston.....	102	48	.680
1884	Providence.....	84	28	.750	1893	Boston.....	86	43	.667

EXTRA INNINGS GAMES.

The number of extra innings games played in the League arena in 1893 were 59, of which 31 were ten innings' games; 15 occupied eleven innings each, and 8 twelve innings. Single games of thirteen, fourteen and fifteen innings each also being played and two of seventeen innings. Here is the record in full:

CLUBS.	Innings.							Totals.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	
New York.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	9
Philadelphia.....	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	8
St. Louis.....	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	8
Cincinnati.....	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	6
Pittsburgh.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Cleveland.....	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Brooklyn.....	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
Washington.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Baltimore.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Boston.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Chicago.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Louisville.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals.....	31	15	8	1	1	1	2	59

THE MANAGERS OF 1893.

The best company of managers that ever controlled the League clubs in a single season were the twelve of 1893. There was but one of the twelve who was not, to a more or less extent, handicapped by club official interference, and that one was Anson, he alone having entire control of his team. But only the minority were troubled by official orders to any special extent, the instance of the St. Louis club being the most prominent. Next to Anson, Ward and Hanlon had the smallest handicap in this respect, both having pretty much their own way. As for Boston, the team virtually managed itself, from all accounts, just as the old Metropolitans did in 1884 when they won the Association pennant. Anson, of course, led the kicking of the season, though he was less offensive in this respect than usual and not as bad as Ward, Tebeau and Comiskey; but the whole twelve kicked more or less, except the best of the crowd, the veteran Harry Wright, who "plays the umpire" better than any manager in the business, Ward being the very reverse, kicking being his weak point. Comiskey used to be quite down to Anson's mark in this deficiency in management and captaining; but he seems to have grown wiser within the past year. Nash kicked largely to hide strategic points of players' base running. Donovan did it because the "other fellows kicked," as did Foutz, and, in fact, the majority. Tebeau did it by instinct; Allen kicked against the wishes of Harry Wright, and to "please the boss," so it is said. Hanlon kicked more from habit, while Pfeffer did it from early teaching in the Ansonian school. Quinn kicked under orders from his boss, as an echo from the bench. O'Rourke knew better than to go into it deep, but he, too, indulged in the folly at times. By and by, in the coming times of a base ball millenium, "playing the umpire" will have become part and parcel of strategic skill in a captain's work. Here is the list of the nominal bosses of the field for 1893:

CLUB.	MANAGER.	CAPTAIN.	CAPTAIN'S POSITION.
Boston	Selee	Nash	Third base.
Pittsburgh	Buckenberger	Donovan	Right field.
Cleveland	Tebeau	Tebeau	Third base.
Philadelphia	Harry Wright	Allen	Short stop.
New York	Ward	Ward	Second base.
Cincinnati	Comiskey	Comiskey	First base.
Brooklyn	Foutz	Foutz	Left field.
Baltimore	Hanlon	Hanlon	On the bench.
Chicago	Anson	Anson	First base.
St. Louis	Watkins	Quinn	Second base.
Louisville	Barnie	Pfeffer	Second base.
Washington	Wagner	O'Rourke	Left field.

THE RECORD OF DRAWN GAMES.

The drawn games in the championship campaign of 1893 were few and far between, there being but a dozen in all, and six of them followed extra innings games; that between New York and Cincinnati at the latter city, June 26th, being the leading game, as it was finished with a score of 5 to 5 at the end of the 17th innings. Another good one was that at Cincinnati, September 13th, between the Phillies and the home team, marked by a score of 1 to 1 at the end of the 15th innings. Here is the record in full:

DATE.	CLUBS.	PITCHERS.	Inn's.	Score
Sept. 13	Philadelphia vs. Cincinnati at Cinn.	Taylor.....Dwyer	15	1-1
Aug. 12	Philadelphia vs. New York at N. Y.	Weyhing....Baldwin	7	3-3
July 25	Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia at Phila.	Haddock....Vickery	5	4-4
Aug. 26	St. Louis vs. Washington at Wash..	A. Clarkson...Meekin	12	4-4
June 26	New York vs. Cincinnati at Cinn...	Rusie...Chamberlain	17	5-5
Aug. 25	Pittsburgh vs. New York at N. Y...	Killen.....German	10	5-5
Aug. 19	Pittsburgh vs. Boston at Boston....	Gumbert.....Nichols	7	5-5
Sept. 13	Boston vs. Chicago at Chicago.....	Gastright....Donnelly	5	7-7
Sept. 18	Philadelphia vs. St. Louis at St. Louis	Taylor.....Hawley	11	8-8
July 21	Cincinnati vs. St. Louis at St. Louis	Parrott.....Gleason	10	10-10
July 4	Brooklyn vs. Cleveland at Clevel'd.	Stein.....Clarkson		12-12
July 6	New York vs. Louisville at Louisv'e	Schmidt.....Rhodes		12-12

THE "CHICAGO" GAMES OF 1893.

The record of the game known as "shut outs," white-washes," or "Chicago" games—viz., games in which the defeated nine fails to make a single run in a game—for 1893 are shown in the following record:

Rank.	CHICAGO GAMES.	Pittsburgh.												Victories.
		Pittsburgh.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Louisville.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Cleveland.	Washington.	Boston.	Baltimore.	
1	Pittsburgh.....	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	8
2	New York.....	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
3	Philadelphia.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
4	Louisville.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
5	Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
6	Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
7	Brooklyn.....	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
8	St. Louis.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
9	Cleveland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
10	Washington.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
11	Boston.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
12	Baltimore.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Defeats.....	1	4	1	3	4	7	2	4	4	5	5	3	43

Appended is the summary giving the percentage of "Chicago" victories:

Rank.	CLUBS.				Rank.	CLUBS.			
		Victories.	Defeats.	Per cent. of Victories.			Victories.	Defeats.	Per cent. of Victories.
1	Pittsburgh	8	1	.889	7	St. Louis	3	4	.429
2	Philadelphia	4	1	.800	8	Chicago	4	7	.364
3	New York	6	4	.600	9	Cleveland	2	4	.333
4	Brooklyn	3	2	.600	10	Washington	2	5	.286
5	Louisville	4	3	.511	11	Boston	2	5	.286
6	Cincinnati	4	4	.500	12	Baltimore	1	4	.200

It will be seen that the Pittsburgh club bore off the palm in "Chicagoing" opposing teams, New York being second with Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati and Chicago tied for third position in the record of such victories. But in percentage figures, while Pittsburgh stood in the van, the Phillies were second, and the Giants third, Baltimore being the tail end club in both records. Pittsburgh whipped the champions by 8 to 0 and 13 to 0 at Pittsburgh on July 7th and 8th.

THE SECTIONAL RECORDS FOR 1893.

THE EAST VS. WEST SERIES, AND THE HOME-AND-HOME SERIES.

A feature of the campaign of 1893 was the struggle for championship honors as between the clubs of the two sections, east vs. west; as also that for the championship of

EAST VS. WEST.

EASTERN CLUB VICTORIES.

EAST VS. WEST.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Louisville.	St. Louis.	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
	Boston	4	6	8	7	10	10	45	.643
New York	4	6	5	6	7	8	36	.571
Brooklyn	8	4	7	5	7	8	39	.557
Philadelphia	7	9	6	9	8	4	43	.544
Baltimore	1	4	5	8	5	9	32	.457
Washington	2	1	3	4	4	4	18	.257
Defeats	26	20	34	39	41	43	213	

each section. Each year is this sectional contest becoming more and more interesting; and the time will come when the opening months of the championship season each year will be devoted entirely to the series of *home-and-home* contests for the championship of each section, to be followed, in the closing month of the season, by the *east vs. west* series, instead of mixing the home-and-home series up with the sectional contests, east vs. west, as is now the case. The summary records of the several campaigns—east vs. west and home-and-home games appear on pages 99, 100 and 101.

WEST VS. EAST.

WESTERN CLUB VICTORIES.

WEST VS. EAST.						Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
	Boston.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.			Washington.
Pittsburgh.....	6	8	4	5	11	9	43 .623
Cincinnati.....	6	6	8	1	8	7	36 .545
Chicago.....	4	7	3	6	7	9	36 .514
Cleveland.....	5	6	7	3	4	11	36 .480
Louisville.....	2	5	5	4	5	8	29 .414
St. Louis.....	2	4	4	8	3	8	29 .403
Defeats.....	25	27	31	36	38	52	209

The following are the respective summary records of the home-and-home games of the entire season of the clubs of each section.

EAST VS. WEST.

EAST VS. WEST.						Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Brooklyn.			Washington.
Boston.....	—	8	8	10	8	7	41 .680
New York.....	4	—	7	8	6	7	32 .533
Philadelphia.....	4	5	—	7	5	8	29 .492
Baltimore.....	2	4	5	—	10	7	28 .467
Brooklyn.....	4	6	6	2	—	8	26 .443
Washington.....	5	5	4	5	3	—	22 .373
Defeats.....	19	28	30	32	32	37	178

WEST VS. WEST.

WEST VS. WEST.

	Cleveland.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Victories.	Per cent of Victories.
Cleveland.....		9	5	9	6	8	37	.661
Pittsburgh.....	3		9	9	8	8	38	.633
Cincinnati.....	6	3		7	6	7	29	.492
St. Louis.....	3	3	5		8	9	28	.462
Louisville.....	3	4	6	4		4	21	.382
Chicago.....	4	3	5	3	6		21	.362
Defeats.....	19	22	30	32	34	37	174	

NEW YORK VS. BROOKLYN.

The fifth year in which the representative professional teams of New York and Brooklyn have entered the lists against each other for city championship honors, ended October 16, 1893, in the success of the Brooklyn team. The two rival clubs had lively skirmishes in exhibition games together in 1887 and 1888, in which the Brooklyn club had rather the best of it, but it was not until 1889 that they entered upon a regular scheduled series of games together, and at the end of that year, Brooklyn having won the American Association Pennant and the New Yorks that of the League, the two teams entered the lists together in a world's championship series, the record of the series of that year being as follows:

CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent. of Victories.
New York.....	6	3	9	.667
Brooklyn.....	3	6	9	.333
RECORD FOR 1890.				
Brooklyn.....	6	4	10	.600
New York.....	4	6	10	.400
RECORD FOR 1891.				
New York.....	11	8	19	.579
Brooklyn.....	8	11	19	.421
RECORD FOR 1892.				
New York.....	6	6	12	.500
Brooklyn.....	6	6	12	.500
RECORD FOR 1893.				
New York.....	6	6	12	.500
Brooklyn.....	6	6	12	.500

At the close of the championship season of 1893, the two teams on their own individual account played a series of six scheduled games, which ended in favor of Brooklyn by the appended record which appears on page 102.

DATE.	WINNING CLUB.	CITY.	PITCHERS.	SCORE.
October 7	New York ...	New York....	Rusie... .. { Kennedy Sharrott	} 12-0 (10 innings.)
October 10	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Kennedy.. { Baldwin Petty	
October 11	Brooklyn	New York....	Daub. Rusie	5-4
October 12	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Stein..... German	6-4
October 14	New York ...	New York....	German } Kennedy }	2-0
October 16	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Kennedy } Petty }	5-3
				12-2

Brooklyn scored 28 runs in the six games and New York scored 27.

The Brooklyn club ended its games on September 30th, 1893, the past season being the club's eleventh since it was organized in the spring of 1883. Here is the record from 1883 to 1893 inclusive:

Year.	LEAGUE.	Position.			MANAGER.	
		Won.	Lost.	Per cent. of Victories.		
1883	Inter-State	1	64	28	.611	Taylor.
1884	American	9	20	47	.300	Doyle.
1885	American	5	53	69	.434	Hackett.
1886	American	3	77	61	.558	Byrne.
1887	American	6	60	74	.448	Byrne.
1888	American	2	88	52	.629	Byrne.
1889	American	1	93	41	.679	McGunnigle.
1890	National L.	1	86	43	.667	McGunnigle.
1891	National L.	6	61	76	.445	Ward.
1892	Reorganized	3	95	59	.617	Ward.
1893	Reorganized	6	65	63	.508	Foutz.
Totals.....			762	613		

A RECORD OF FINE FIELDING.

A record showing the fine fielding of prominent players in the League arena in 1893 is appended:

PLAYERS.	POSITIONS.	CLUBS.	No. of Successful Games Without Errors.
Donovan	Right Field	Pittsburgh	38
Thompson	Right Field	Philadelphia	32
Treadway	Right Field	Baltimore	25
McCarthy	Left Field	Boston	20
Beddey	First Base	Pittsburgh	16
D. Lyons	Third Base	Pittsburgh	12

PLAYERS.	POSITIONS.	CLUBS.	No. of Successful Games With but One Error.
Holliday	Centre Field	Cincinnati	43
McAleer	Centre Field	Cleveland	31
Ewing	Right Field	Cleveland	22
Bradie	Centre Field	Baltimore	17

PLAYERS.	POSITIONS.	CLUBS.	No. of Successful Games With but Two Errors
Kelley	Left Field	Cleveland	53
Griffin	Centre Field	Brooklyn	52
Bradie	Centre Field	St. Louis	48
Treadway	Right Field	Baltimore	46
Duffy	Centre Field	Boston	45
Burke	Left Field	New York	32
Foutz	Left Field	Brooklyn	22
Tiernan	Right Field	New York	20

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The receipts from college club athletics in 1892, in the one instance of the returns made to the Faculty of Harvard from the club secretaries of the Base Ball, Foot Ball, Rowing, Athletic, Tennis, Cricket and Cycling associations of the University, shows that in 1892 all previous records of the kind were beaten. Here is the receipt statement for the year:

HARVARD RECEIPTS, 1892.

Base ball.....	\$20,239
Foot ball.....	17,802
Rowing.....	7,415
Athletics.....	5,048
Tennis.....	1,058
Cricket.....	581
Cycling	367
Total receipts from all games.....	\$52,210

That the expenses should run up to the large total of \$44,680 is surprising, those of the base ball club reaching \$18,840, and of foot ball \$11,487 alone.

Manager Anson declared his faith in the permanency of the League's tenure of life very practically in the spring of 1893, by placing his signature to a *five years' contract* as manager of the League club of Chicago. Anson knows what he is about. Though noted as a "kicker," he hardly ever finds occasion to kick himself for any error of judgment in his business affairs.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* says: "The Cincinnati Club is run on a different plan from all the other clubs in the National League and American Association. It is conducted more like a theatrical enterprise, Capt. Comiskey filling the position of stage manager, having entire control of that department, engaging his own people and giving the show, while Bancroft looks after the front of the house, taking charge of tickets and the money,

and arranging dates and board and car rates. The two departments are so foreign to each other that there is no conflict between them. Several other clubs would do well to pattern after the Cincinnati in this direction."

One of the absurd bluffs made by a minority of the star players of 1893, when the cut rates in salaries were introduced, was that of their threatening to leave the base ball arena and to go into business if their demand for high salaries was not agreed to. When it is considered that the "cut rates" in question admitted of salaries of from *seventy-five to one hundred dollars a week* for the player's services, according to his ability to fill the special bill, the threat of "going into business" became a gross absurdity. What star player was there in the ranks of the twelve League clubs, in either 1892 or 1893, who was competent to earn fifty dollars a week in any ordinary business vocation? In fact, the majority of the players could not have earned even twenty-five dollars a week in any business situation to save their lives. Look at the fools who, by sacrificing themselves at the altar of Bacchus, have forfeited their chance to earn salaries as ball players, and who are glad even to earn a dollar a day for ten hours of hard labor.

The opening week's play at the Polo Grounds, New York, in 1893, was the most successful known to the New York club since the spring of 1888. The aggregate attendance at the three college games played on March 30, 31 and April 1, was nearly seven thousand people, and, moreover, the character of the attendance was such as to prove conclusively that the old time cranks had returned to their allegiance. Though the opening game was marked by very unpropitious weather, the attendance was such as to astonish the local magnates, it being the largest seen on such an occasion during the past five years.

Mr. Richter, in commenting in the *Sporting Life* on the advent of "colt" players in minor League teams, had this to say on the subject:

"The thousands of candidates who play ball in minor Leagues and work at odd jobs in the winter time, looking to one day blossoming as star players in a major League, are usually a queer class of boys. Most of the men now playing ball with the Twelve-Club League had no idea of playing ball professionally when they started out; but they were better than their fellow-players and commenced to play occasional games for money until they attracted the attention of a professional manager. It does not cost much to employ a young player for a minor League team, and he takes the chance of not getting his salary. Still his name gets into the papers and the major League managers and magnates in these sections are always watching for a youngster who looks as though he would develop. Hardly one man in ten who are tried come up to the standard, but the one man so obtained is worth ten old timers, who have grown old and stiff drawing big salaries and helping to reduce the stock of booze."

The best indoor exercise for base ball players is hand ball, which develops those qualities most essential to the ball player—alertness, agility and an even development of muscle. The fact that both Sullivan and Corbett, when getting in condition for their famous fight, played hand ball, is a testimonial to its worth as a means of training.

In regard to the alleged breaking up of the new Twelve-Club League after this year, which some of the old mischief-making class of scribes apparently desire to see, it is worth while to note the words of article 3 of the League Constitution, which states that "This League shall consist of twelve clubs—the members of which shall not be increased or diminished for a period of ten years." It requires a unanimous vote to change the law.

The Twelve-Club is here to stay for a decade sure, and each year will only add to its value as the model professional organization of the period.

A writer, who has closely observed professional base ball players, says that

"Base ball players as a rule never make good business men. In the first

place most of them begin playing ball young—before they have had any opportunity to learn commercial ways and means—very suddenly jump from a state of no income whatever into the possession of salaries equal to those which are drawn by judges or earned by bank officials. Like all men who fall into fortunes, or who suddenly find themselves in possession of a great deal of money, these ball players show that they have no idea of money's worth. It comes easy and it goes easy.

“He enters the profession without any education in business ways, and once he has tasted of the luxuries and extravagances of a base ball life he can never afterward bring himself to a tie down to the exactions of an instruction in business at a moderate salary. The lazy, idle life he leads as a professional, as well as the possession of immense salaries, wholly disarms him for the real battle of life, which so often comes after his brief meteoric fame on the ball field has flashed and died away.

“Another reason why so few ex-ball players ever make themselves felt in business circles is the lamentable fact that the vast majority are poorly educated and are wholly unfit for positions which require any reasonable amount of trained intelligence. For this reason probably eighty per cent. of all ball players who ‘go into business’ do it by opening a saloon or by putting money in that particular field, with a belief that their supposed great popularity will draw them a fortune-making patronage.”

Since Dick Higham was expelled for crooked umpiring, not a man has been found to possess the bold effrontery to render crooked decisions. They may have acted partially in their renderings at times, but this has mainly been the result of quick temper, or of the irritating annoyances from continued “kicking.” One obstacle in the way of an umpire's doing his work successfully is the habit of being on too familiar terms with players. In this respect the old saying that “familiarity breeds contempt” comes into play with considerable effect. An umpire who desires to earn a prestige of success in his position should do nothing to lessen the respect so necessary for him to have at the hands of players. This is half the battle in umpiring. Many an umpire, who has shown good judgment and thorough impartiality in rendering his decisions, has offset the advantages these requisites of good umpiring gave him by ways in his dealings with players which have either lowered him in their respect or destroyed his prestige as a competent judge.

It is well known that each season's experience in League club management involves a certain amount of experiment in the organization of the several club teams; especially is this the case in the formation of a club's batteries; and the League season of 1893 was no exception to the rule. Indeed, rather more of the experimental work, in the make up of the several clubs pitching departments, was done in 1893 than for some years past. This experimental business in selecting pitchers was especially over-done by the Baltimore, Cincinnati, Washington and St. Louis clubs, and one result was their occupation of second division places.

A few clubs, each season, go to the other extreme and adopt a false economy in the make up of their batteries, only a minority each year striking the happy medium.

No club needs over four pitchers and three catchers at the utmost. In fact, three pitchers and two catchers ought to suffice.

The board of directors of the National League, in interpreting the League contract with its clubs' players, has these important words to say, which all the club players would do well to read attentively:

“Experience has amply demonstrated the necessity for some plan of discipline that will reach the pocket as well as the pride of the player who deliberately and systematically falls short of the honorable discharge of his obligations toward the club and the patrons of base ball. The compensation paid to players in League clubs is so liberal as to entitle the clubs to the highest degree of skill and the best service a player can render, and it is the intention of the League to exact precisely this and nothing less.

There is not a condition or penalty prescribed in the League contract, constitution or playing rules that will work a hardship to any conscientious, earnest, deserving player. It is only players of the opposite character who will suffer, and it is their turn to suffer. The clubs have had more than their share of the pecuniary loss, the aggravation, annoyance and mortification caused by the state of affairs which these conditions and penalties have been devised to correct. Justice to the players is a demand and obligation at all times recognized; justice to the club managers and stockholders, who have made good the deficiencies in the club treasuries, season after season; justice to the public, upon whose respect and patronage the clubs must depend for an existence; justice to the noble game of base ball, which it has been the constant aim of the League to elevate, perfect and popularize—these, and these alone, are the considerations which have influenced and brought about the League's latest legislation on the subject of discipline and penalties."

Touching the subject of the opinion of ball players on changing the rules, Mr. Richter, in an able editorial in the *Sporting Life*, in March, 1893, says: "It has been demonstrated but recently that the average ball player has not sense enough to realize the situation of the national game or interpret the signs of the times; that he is selfish enough to kick against salary reduction in the face of the general depression and loss, and foolish enough to talk of combines in spite of his disastrous experience with combines and brotherhoods in the past. And yet the average ball player is held by some magnates and many hero worshiping journalists, who hold that the base ball sun rises and sets in the popular idols of the day, as sensible enough and broad enough to formulate opinions on important rule changes. And, furthermore, they seem to consider the opinion of these light waisted players as entitled, not only to respectful consideration, but to precedence over the opinions and theories of those who work for, think of and study more about the game in a day, for the love of it, than does the average player who thinks only of the income to be derived from it, in a year."

THE KICKING NUISANCE.

It was fully anticipated by President Young that the stringent rules governing umpiring for 1893 would have eliminated the evil of "kicking" from the past season's campaign, but the moral cowardice of the majority of the League staff of umpires, as shown in their failure to enforce the legal penalties for the violation of the rules in disputing umpires' decisions, led to the continuance of the old abuse, and to such an extent that President Young had to issue a special edict to his staff of umpires to strictly enforce the rules against kicking during the latter part of the campaign, or else risk the loss of their positions.

The disputing of decisions rendered by umpires, in which only errors of judgment are involved, is folly in the extreme, as a matter of policy, aside from the fact that it is in direct violation of the printed rules of the game. No such decision can be reversed, to begin with; of what use, then, is it to dispute them? Moreover, whenever a captain of a team disputes such decisions, he virtually charges the umpire with being either lacking in integrity or in judgment, and what umpire, no matter how impartial he may desire to be, is going to decide a doubtful point in favor of the captain who charges him with dishonesty or stupidity? It is not in human nature for any umpire to do it. The kicker, therefore, loses a point every time he kicks, and there is no possibility of his gaining a point by kicking.

There are constantly occurring in every game points of play in which a doubt is involved as to whether a player is out or not in base running, and also as to whether a ball is pitched over the plate and within the legal range or not; and the rules making the umpire "the sole judge of play in the game" leave it optional with him to decide the doubt in favor of one side or the other. Just here comes into play the shrewd point of silent acquie-

science in decisions, for the player or captain who does this is bound to have the doubt given in his favor as against the player or captain who indulges his bad temper by kicking.

Whenever you see a player or a captain who has made misplays and wants to throw the onus of it on the umpire you will find your stupid, short-sighted kicker at work, sure. Some of these days, when the game gets out of the ruts of one kind or another it now wallows in, we will see the folly of kicking done away with.

Captains of professional teams have been disputing decisions, which cannot possibly be reversed, for so long a time that it has become a sort of second nature to them. The prevailing idea among the general class of base ball captains has been for years that unless they kick against the umpire's decisions they fail to do their duty. A greater mistake of judgment was never committed. There is a sound policy involved in refraining from kicking, and in silently acquiescing in the umpire's decisions on called balls and strikes and in points of play in base running, a point which a little consideration would show any thoroughly competent captain very plainly how greatly he errs in kicking.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS OF 1893.

The *Sporting Life* of November 25th, 1893, had this paragraph in its report of the League Convention:

A TRIBUTE TO CHADWICK.

"Mr. Byrne reported that the veteran Henry Chadwick, the only journalist living who has been reporting base ball since the game was first played, away back in the forties, was lying seriously and dangerously ill at his home in Brooklyn. In recognition of Mr. Chadwick's years of hard work in the interest of the sport, the League adopted the following resolutions of sympathy for the afflicted gentleman:

"Resolved. That this body learns with regret that Mr. Henry Chadwick, who, since the organization of professional base ball in this country, has been a champion of honest, upright and manly methods in playing the game, and has done much to enable the national game to reach its present high standard, has been for some time and is now seriously ill. We desire to say that this body hereby extends to Mr. Chadwick its sincere sympathy in his affliction, and while regretting his absence from our annual meeting, hope and trust he will be blest with early convalescence."

The meeting was finally adjourned, to meet again in New York, February 26th, 1894.

In the second innings of the game between the Boston and Cleveland teams, July 12th, at Cleveland, Tucker blocked Zimmer in an attempt to catch the latter napping at first base. Zimmer was obliged to leave the game, and it was found that a bone in his shoulder was broken. The spectators were very indignant, and hooted and jeered at Tucker. O'Connor caused a disturbance in the third innings of this game by calling foul on a ball he hit to Nash, when men were on first and second bases. When Nash heard O'Connor cry "foul" he thought it was Umpire Gaffney, and did not field the ball at all, but looked at Gaffney. When he found out that it was not Gaffney that called, Nash touched third and threw to first. Tucker threw to Lowe, running Ewing down, and a triple play was the result. Umpire Gaffney at first allowed a double play; then Nash came in and argued with him, and he allowed a triple play. Tebeau next made his appearance, and after more talk Gaffney allowed only two outs, claiming he did not see Lowe touch Ewing. Then Gaffney sent Ewing back to second, and there was more delay, for Ewing had not reached second, having been put out returning to first. Ewing went back to second, and Nash finished the innings by a great play, retiring Gilman from a throw back of the base.

"What might have resulted in a shocking accident was happily averted," July 13th, at Troy, N. Y., says the *Troy Telegram*, adding "but those who

witnessed the narrow escape from death of a carriage full of base ball players, the members of the Buffalo team, underwent an awful strain for a moment or so. The carriage was loaded with passengers after the game, and stood on the tracks just south of the depot at West Troy. The next moment there was a wild scramble on the part of the ball players to escape from the vehicle, and the spectators held their breath in anticipation of a terrible catastrophe. The Saratoga "flyer" was bearing close upon the wagon and in another moment would have crashed into the thoroughly terrified load of passengers. Three of the ball players, who were standing in the rear of the vehicle, jumped for their lives, while the others expected every second to be dashed to their deaths. The driver whipped up his horses and landed his precious load on the other side of the tracks just as the express thundered by, with not an inch to spare. The escape was a marvelous one."

A sudden storm swept through Alexandria, Ind., August 19th, and struck the ball park and interrupted a game that was to be contested by Lebanon and Alexandria clubs. About two hundred people had gathered in the grand stand and were seeking shelter from the rain, when the wind tore the building to pieces and carried the top a hundred yards. The people went wild with excitement, and men, women and children trampled each other, making good their escape. Wraps, umbrellas, band horns, seatings and other articles were scattered in all directions. While no one was killed, Fred Henshaw, a musician, was cut about the head with flying timbers, and many others slightly injured.

The concluding championship contest of the English Association's series was played August 5th, at Hyde Farm, Balham, Eng., the Thespian team of London then defeating the St. Augustine nine of Darlington by a score of 33 to 6. The contest was the deciding one for a fifty guinea cup and the base ball championship of England. The Thespian team which consisted largely of American music hall and variety artists, included Pratt, pitcher; Halter, catcher; Hurley, Elton and Wilson on the bases; Starkweather, short stop, and Knowles, Athol and March in the outfield.

In the game of April 1st, at Philadelphia, between the Phillies and the Pa. University nine, a peculiar play occurred in the third innings, which showed that Arthur Irwin has not forgotten the tricks which he learned while on the Philadelphia club in the eighties. It was Fields' turn to lead off in this innings, but Boyle went first to bat. He was given his base on balls and then Thompson, acting on a tip given by Irwin, insisted that the entire side was out. As Reilly and Sharrott were also ahead of Fields on the batting list the three men were declared out.

During the game between the St. Louis and Boston teams July 1st, at St. Louis, two men were thrown out at the home plate on one play. There was a man on third and one on second when a fly ball was hit to the outfield. The man on third did not run home, afraid lest the ball might be caught, but the man on second saw that it would not be caught, and ran to third. The ball dropped safely and both runners started for home, whereupon the ball was fielded to the plate, and both were thus then and there retired, being coached out.

The greatest muffing match of the season was that played on March 28th between the Pennsylvania University and Swarthmore College nine. Forty-six hits for a total of seventy-nine bases was the batting record made by the winners. The game was played under the old rules, so it cannot be attributed to any change in pitching distance. The score:

Swarthmore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 1
University of Pennsylvania.....	12	8	4	1	12	3	4	10	5	— 59

An amusing contest took place July 6th, at West Chester, Pa. One team was made up of men weighing from 200 to 395 pounds and the other of men none of whom weighed more than 120. In the game were a number of prominent business men, councilmen, county officials and professional men.

The fat men won the game by a score of 22 to 15. All were dressed in ridiculous costumes, and Lew Simmons, of Philadelphia, umpired. The proceeds of the game were given to the Chester County Hospital.

Seven old captains of teams took part in a game at Eastern Park between the Brooklyn and Louisville teams in June, 1893. First there were Captains Foutz and Pfeiffer of the opposing teams; then Captain Richardson of the Washingtons of '92; followed by Captain Burns of the old Baltimores of the eighties; next Captain Stovey of the old Athletics, with Captain Brown of the old Pittsburghs of the early eighties, and, lastly, the Umpire Captain Snyder of the old Cincinnati of the early eighties.

A triple play was made during the game between the Holyoke and Northampton teams, July 1st, at Holyoke, Mass. In the fourth innings, with McGuirk on second and Carr on first, Egan knocked a high fly to the infield. Both Welch and Burns started for it, and it fell between them. Then Welch picked it up, touched second, putting out Carr, threw to third, cutting off McGuirk, and then Garland threw to first, shutting out Egan, who was watching the play without attempting to run.

A curious coincidence of the three championship games of the New England League, played June 7th, was that in each it required ten innings to decide the question of victory. At Fall River and Dover the Portland and Lewiston teams won by the respective scores of 4 to 3 and 5 to 4. At Lowell, however, the home team proved victorious by 11 to 9 over the Brockton club, Whitney winning the game by bringing in two men after two were out in the tenth innings.

The best record of victories pitched in in 1893 goes to the credit of "Dod" Clarke, of the Erie club of the Eastern League. But Clarke's record does not equal that made by George Hodson, of the Jamestown club of the New York and Pennsylvania Leagues in 1892, who pitched in 51 victories out of 67 games; 22 of the victories being in consecutive order. This is the record thus far in the number of victories pitched in in any one season.

The Cleveland *Leader* says that "there is one rule that is constantly disobeyed by umpires, and that is that which says the base runner shall have the benefit of the doubt when the ball and the runner appear to get to the base at the same time. Every club in the League with fast left-handed batters was handicapped by this disobedience of a plain rule." The rule in question really appears only on first base, but it should be applicable to all the bases.

The crack pitcher of Yale College nine, Carter—the best in the college arena in 1893—gave a surprising exhibition of his prowess at New Haven, on May 2d, when he shut out the crack Brown nine. Not until one man was out in the last innings did a single batsman reach first base. Then Gillon got the only Brown single of the game. Carter struck out 18 and either put out or assisted out 24 of the 27 opposing batsmen. The score was 7 to 0.

The Cincinnati team, from July 4th to July 10th, played five successive championship games, which were so closely contested that there was a difference of only one run at the finish of each, two being lost with the Philadelphias, while the last three games—two with the Brooklyns and one with the Baltimores—were each unexpectedly won by a lucky streak of batting in the last half of the ninth innings.

In the game between the Baltimore and Louisville clubs, June 6th, at Baltimore, Jennings made a remarkable play in the fifth innings, when McGraw was on first base. Robinson hit directly over second base and Jennings leaped forward, fell upon the ball and threw it, while lying on the ground, to Pfeiffer, in time to retire McGraw, who was running to second.

The ninth innings cut a large figure in several championship games of the National League and American Association on July 6th. In it Louisville made the four runs that tied New York, Cincinnati made three runs that beat Brooklyn, Pittsburgh scored five runs that downed Boston, and Philadelphia made one run that forced Chicago to play eleven innings to win.

Decoration Day was a red-letter occasion in every city, and 106,000 people turned out to show that they had not forgotten how to shout. In Philadelphia 3,700 people were present in the morning, and 10,860 people in the afternoon. As it was ladies' day, too, fully 600 more got in on complimentary tickets, so that the attendance for the day footed up a total of 15,170.

Hutchison, the clever pitcher of the Chicago club, holds one record for 1893. He let only twenty-nine men face him in the game in which he shut out the Boston team, July 3d, at Chicago. Two hits were made off him, but one of the men was put out at second trying to make a single hit a double, and the only other man to reach first got there on called balls.

In the three games played by the Baltimore team at Chicago, July 13th, 14th and 15th, the visitors scored only six runs. Two runs out of four scored in two games were made by Kelley, and the two in the second game were credited to Long. In these three games the Baltimores scored the following sequence of runs, 3, 2 and 1.

At Macon, Ga., on July 30th, Twitchell made the longest throw on record—135 yards, 2 inches. The throw was made in the presence of 1,000 persons, including Manager Barnie, of the Louisville club; Manager Schmelz, of Chattanooga; Beard, of Macon, and Umpire Serad. The throw was measured with a tape line by Serad.

It required thirteen innings to decide the game between the Danville and Berwick teams, July 15th, at Berwick, Pa., the former then winning by a score of 3 to 2. A curious feature of the contest was, that the winners made only two safe hits off Yerrick, while the losers made six hits off Meyer.

In the fourteen innings championship game between the Washington and St. Louis teams, August 28th, at Washington, Frank, of the visitors, made five safe hits, including a double bagger, and yet scored only one run, while Wise, of the home team, made two runs off a solitary single.

One of the greatest crowds ever assembled at a Cincinnati base ball park were present at the Cincinnati-Louisville game. There were several hundred excursionists from Louisville among the 12,360 persons who jammed the stands and occupied every available bit of room on the field.

Here's an odd state of affairs: Cleveland wins nine out of twelve games from Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh takes eleven out of twelve from Baltimore, and Baltimore wins eight out of twelve from Cleveland.

NOTEWORTHY PROFESSIONAL CONTESTS OF 1893.

The first games of the season, East vs. West, played on western ball fields on June 26th, resulted in three victories for the east to two for the west, the Boston, Philadelphia and Brooklyn teams winning, respectively, in Louisville, Pittsburgh and Chicago, while the New Yorkers played a grand game at Cincinnati, the two eastern teams which lost being the Baltimores at St. Louis and the Washingtons at Cleveland.

At Cincinnati the record of the League season was broken in the way of extra innings games, as seventeen innings had to be played before the game was ended, and then neither side scored a victory, darkness ending the game after nearly three hours' play had occurred. The home team took what was thought to be a winning lead at the start, the fifth innings ending with the score at 3 to 0 in Cincinnati's favor. In the sixth innings the visitors scored their first run in the game, and in the ninth they tied the score 3 to 3. In the thirteenth innings each added a single to their score, as also in the sixteenth, and when the seventeenth innings had ended the score stood at 5 to 5 and Umpire Emslie called the game. The excitement after the ninth innings was intense. Here is the score of this remarkable contest:

CINCINNATI.						NEW YORK.						
R	I	B	P	O	A	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
F. Ward, r.f.	1	2	3	0	0	Burke, l.f.	0	1	1	0	0	
Latham, 3b.	1	1	4	2	1	J. Ward, 2b.	1	3	6	7	1	
McPhee, 2b.	0	1	2	10	1	Tiernan, r.f.	0	0	4	1	1	
Holliday, c.f.	1	3	6	1	0	Connor, 1b.	1	2	24	0	0	
Canavan, l.f.	0	0	5	0	0	Davis, 3b.	0	0	2	4	1	
Comiskey, 1b.	1	2	24	2	0	Milligan, c.	2	4	10	5	0	
Smith, s.s.	0	1	1	4	0	Rusie, p.	1	3	0	4	0	
Sullivan, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Lyons, c.f.	0	2	3	0	0	
Chamberlain, p.	0	2	1	2	0	Fuller, s.s.	0	1	1	9	0	
Murphy, c.	0	1	4	2	0							
Vaughn, c.	1	0	0	0	0	Totals	5	16	51	30	3	
Totals	5	13	51	23	2							

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Cincinnati	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0-5
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0-5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 3. First base on error—Cincinnati. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 14; New York, 12. First base on balls—Off Chamberlain, 4; off Rusie, 7. Struck out—By Rusie, 6. Sacrifice hits—Latham, McPhee, 2; Canavan, Tiernan. Stolen bases—Latham, 2; F. Ward, 2; McPhee, Canavan, Connor, Milligan. Double plays—McPhee and Comiskey, Milligan and J. Ward. Hit by pitcher—By Rusie, 2. Passed ball—Milligan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—2 hours and 45 minutes.

The contest at Philadelphia on June 1st, which was witnessed by 7,417 people, proved to be the most exciting game of the season in the Quaker City, no less than fourteen innings having to be played before the contest ended. The visitors led by 4 to 1 at the end of the fourth innings, after which the Phillies rallied and tied the score in the eighth innings, and after that neither side could add to their score until the fourteenth innings, when the home team got in two runs, and then, blanking their opponents, came in victors by 6 to 4. A peculiar play kept the Baltimores from winning in the ninth innings. The bases were filled in this innings, with two men out, when Reitz drove the ball at Allen. The latter could not get down to the ball in time, and it glanced off his leg into the air and over second base. Hallman, seeing the opportunity, rushed for the ball, caught it and jumped for the bag ahead of Treadway, who was on first base when the hit was made. When it was seen that the ball had gotten away from Allen many gave up the game, but Hallman's quick judgment saved the day.

Hamilton's left field play in the game was phenomenal. A local scribe said that "one of his catches was one of the finest that has ever been seen on the local ground, and had it got away from him there would have been a different story to tell. Treadway had been doing some tall hitting all day and there was much uneasiness as he stepped to the plate. He picked out a ball just suited to his fancy and drove it for the sign alongside of the score board. Hamilton sprinted for the bicycle track and sprang in the air just as the ball was sailing over his head. It was rather dark at this time, and, standing in the shadow of the fence, no one thought he had secured the ball until he was seen waving his left hand in the air. Then the crowd broke forth and the little fielder was cheered to the echo. Hamilton also made a clever catch by backing against the centre field fence and capturing Reitz's fly ball in the same innings." Here is the score:

PHILADELPHIA.						BALTIMORE.					
R	H	O	A	E	R	H	O	A	E		
Hamilton, c.f.	1	1	4	0	0	Shindle, 3b	2	3	2	4	0
Sharrott, r.f.	2	2	3	0	0	Kelley, c.f.	1	2	4	0	0
Delahanty, l.f.	0	1	2	0	0	Taylor, 1b.	0	0	21	1	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	4	10	1	Treadway, r.f.	0	1	4	0	0
Boyle, 1b.	0	0	21	0	0	McGraw, s.s.	0	0	1	4	1
Clements, c.	1	2	3	1	0	Reitz, 2b.	1	2	1	5	0
Cross, 3b.	1	1	2	5	0	Baker, l.f.	0	1	3	0	0
Allen, s.s.	0	0	3	6	3	Robinson, c.	0	0	5	0	1
Carsey, p.	1	0	0	3	0	Hawke, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Totals.	6	8	42	25	4	Totals.	4	10	42	19	2

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6
Baltimore	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Baltimore, 2. Total bases—Philadelphia, 15; Baltimore, 12. Sacrifice hits—Delahanty, 2; Boyle, Hamilton, Taylor, Robinson. Bases stolen—Hamilton, Sharrott, Delahanty, 2; Hallman. Bases on balls—Sharrott, Hamilton, Baker, Robinson, Treadway, Clements. Struck out—Hallman, Robinson, 2; Sharrott, Hawke. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Baltimore, 10. Hit by pitched ball—Carsey, McGraw. Double play—Allen, Hallman and Cross. Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes. Umpire—Lynch.

THE COLLEGE CLUB ARENA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO COLLEGE CLUBS.

It was the intention of the editor of the *GUIDE* to have given the statistics of the College season of 1893 in full in the *GUIDE* for 1894, but he has had so few replies to his request for College club records, which request was made last Fall through the columns of the sporting papers as well as through the pages of last year's *GUIDE* itself, that the chapter of club statistics is necessarily incomplete. One would naturally suppose that the most complete analysis of a past season's work on the field would emanate from the College clubs; but it is quite the reverse, the collegiate scorers or secretaries, as a rule, being apparently content with giving out the most meagre array of figures, and the most incomplete of College nine records.

What we want in the future from the College club secretaries and official scorers of all college clubs desirous of having their season's statistics in *SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE* of each year, is as follows:

First, the records of the games played in championship contests in this form.

Following is the record of the Harvard, Yale and Princeton championship games of 1893:

May 6—Harvard vs. Princeton, at Princeton; pitchers, Wiggins and Drake	7-0
May 20—Yale vs. Princeton, at New Haven; pitchers, Carter and Drake	5-1

May 30—Harvard vs. Princeton, at Cambridge; pitchers, Wiggins and Drake.....	2-0
June 10—Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton; pitchers, Carter and Drake.....	9-8
June 17—Yale vs. Princeton, at the Polo Grounds; pitchers, Carter, Davis and Drake.....	14-7
June 24—Harvard vs. Yale, at Cambridge; pitchers, J. Highlands and Carter (10 innings).....	3-2
June 27—Yale vs. Harvard, at New Haven; pitchers, Carter and Highlands.....	3-0
July 1—Harvard vs. Yale, at the Polo Grounds; pitchers, Highlands and Carter.....	6-4

Second, the club averages giving only the name of the batsmen and fielders with their positions, and the base hit and fielding averages of each.

Third, the record of the championship games showing total victories and defeats in order of percentage of victories as follows:

RECORD OF 1893.					
	Harvard.	Yale.	Princeton.	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
Harvard.....		2	2	4	.800
Yale.....	1		3	4	.571
Princeton.....	0	0		0	.000
Defeats.....	1	2	5	8	

All pitching records sent should include games won and lost together with total wild pitches and called balls. The average should include only the percentage of base hits and of fielding.

THE COLLEGE CLUB SEASON OF 1893.

FALL RECORDS OF THE LEADING CONTESTS OF THE SEASON.

Experience, during the past three years, has very plainly shown that the professional revolt and revolution of the nineties had a wonderful effect in increasing the patronage given the leading College club matches of each season since 1890. The attendance at the Harvard, Yale and Princeton matches of 1892 surpassed all previous records in College club history, while that of 1893, was nearly up to that of 1892. One result was, of course, large additions to the athletic funds of each college, that of Harvard alone reaching in 1892 the large sum of \$50,000, of which the base ball contributions were nearly half, while Yale's returns in base ball alone reached \$20,000 in 1892. The fact is, there is a vim and an earnestness to win for the honor of victory alone, in most of the College club contests, which is not always seen on the professional fields; and this makes the

championship games in the College arena specially attractive to those who are enthusiastic votaries of base ball.

More important games were played in the College club arena in 1893 than ever before in the history of collegiate base ball. We kept a record of the most prominent games of the college season from March to July inclusive in which the nines of Harvard, Yale and Princeton universities took part, and this record is appended.

Here is the record of the games in which the Harvard, Yale and Princeton nines took part during the months of March, April, May, June and July in 1893.

MARCH AND APRIL GAMES.

DATE.	CLUBS.	PLAYED AT.	PITCHERS.	Score
Mar 30	Pa. University vs. Yale.....	Philadelph'ia	Bayne.....Carter	11-6
" 31	Yale vs. Y. M. C. A.....	Washi'gton	Case.....Colifleur	13-8
Apr. 1	Harvard vs. Andover.....	Cambridge.	Highlands..Greenway	12-0
" 1	Yale vs. Va. University.....	Richmond..	Highlands.....	14-6
" 3	Harvard vs. Mathews.....	Cambridge	Highlands..McCarthy	11-1
" 3	Yale vs. Va. University.....	Charl'ttsv'e	.....	11-4
" 4	Yale vs. Johns Hopkins.....	Baltimore...	Spear.....Stockdale	7-7
" 5	Harvard vs. Lehigh.....	Bethlehem.	A. Highl'ds.Gallagher	14-2
" 5	Yale vs. Pa University.....	Philadelph'ia	Carter.....Boswell	8-7
" 5	Princeton vs. Vt. University.	Princeton..	Forsyth.....Cooke	19-2
" 6	Princeton vs. St. John's Col..	Fordham...	Brokaw.....Smith	4-1
" 6	Harvard vs. Pa. University.	Philadelph'ia	Wiggin.....Filbert	12-12
" 7	Georgetown Col. vs. Harv'rd	Washingt'n	Carmody..J.Highlands	3-2
" 7	Harv'rd vs. Thompson Nine, of Lyons.....	Cambridge.	Highlands.....	15-3
" 8	Harvard vs. Va. University.	Charl'ttsv'e.	Highlands.....Howe	3-3
" 8	Princeton (Consolidated) vs. Naval Cadets.....	Annapolis..	.....	6-4
" 8	New York vs. Princeton..	New York..	Rusie.....Forsyth	7-0
" 11	Boston vs. Harvard.....	Hartford...	Nichols...Highlands	10-2
" 12	Boston vs. Princeton.....	Princeton..	Nichols.....Brokaw	7-1
" 13	Princeton vs. Dartmouth...	Princeton..	Drake.....O'Connor	5-2
" 14	Yale vs. Dartmouth.....	New Haven.	Carter.....O'Connor	4-0
" 17	N. Y. vs. Yale (Under Grad.)	New Haven.	King.....Davis	10-4
" 18	Yale (Law Sch.) vs. West'yan	Middlet'wn.	Bowers.....Frost	6-3
" 19	Princeton vs. Lehigh.....	Princeton..	Forsyth.....Gallagher	16-2
" 19	Harvard vs. Williams.....	Cambridge.	Wiggin.....Howe	15-1
" 19	New York A. C. vs. Yale. . .	New York..	Anderson.....Carter	6-4
" 22	Brooklyn vs. Yale.....	Brooklyn..	Stein.....Spear	13-6
" 22	Harvard vs. Holy Cross....	Worcester..	Highlands..Stafford	6-3
" 22	Yale(L'w Sch.) vs. St. J'us Col	Fordham..	Bowers.....Smith	7-1
" 22	Harv'rd vs. Brown (Fresh)..	Cambridge	Warden..McMurray	8-5
" 24	Harvard vs. Amherst.....	Cambridge.	Wiggin.....Colby	6-0
" 26	New York vs. Yale.....	New York..	Crane.....Carter	9-0
" 26	Harvard vs. Dartmouth....	Cambridge.	Highlands..O'Connor	20-0
" 26	Princeton vs. Lafayette....	Princeton..	Drake.....Hugh	14-1
" 26	Yale (Law Sch.) vs. N. Y. A. C.	New Haven	Bowers.....Wilson	7-3
" 27	Yale vs. Georgetown.....	Washingt'n	Hume.....Hugh	11-2
" 29	Princeton vs. Cornell.....	Ithaca....	Drake.....Priest	3-2
" 29	Prin'ton (Fresh) vs. Harv'd.	Princeton..	Kerr.....McCarty	9-8
" 29	Harvard vs. Brown.....	Providence	Wiggin.....Sexton	7-5
" 29	Yale vs. Williams.....	Willi'stown	Carter.....Howe	10-0

MAY GAMES.

DATE.	CLUBS.	PLAYED AT.	PITCHERS.	inn's	Score.
May 1	Harvard vs. Tufts	Cambridge.	Highlands.... Wilson		11-2
" 2	Yale vs. Brown.....	New Haven	Carter..... White		7-0
" 4	Yale (L.S.) vs. Geo'town.	Washington	.....		11-2
" 5	Brown vs. Yale (Law Sch.)	Providence.	White..... Bowers		7-4
" 6	Harvard vs. Princeton...	Princeton..	Wiggin..... Drake		7-0
" 6	Yale vs. Pa. University ..	Hew Haven	Carter..... Reese		5-4
" 6	Harv'd vs. A'herst (Fresh.)	Cambridge.	.....		12-3
" 8	Pa. Univ'ty vs. Harvard.	Philadelp'ia	Reese..... Wiggin		7-6
" 8	Wesleyan vs. Yale.	Middletown	Frost..... Davis		4-2
" 10	Harvard vs. <i>Lowell</i>	Cambridge.	Wiggin..... McCarthy		18-0
" 10	Brown vs. Yale.	Providence.	Sexton..... Carter	11	2-0
" 10	S. I. A. C. vs. Yale (L.S.)..	W. Brighton	Clare..... Sharpe		16-5
" 13	Harvard vs. Williams	Willia'sto'n	A. Highlands... Howe		3-2
" 13	Princeton vs. Lafayette..	Easton.	Drake..... Hugh		3-2
" 13	Yale vs. Orange.	Orange, N.J.	Spear..... Gilroy		13-6
" 15	Brown vs. Harvard.....	Cambridge.	Sexton..... Wiggin	10	2-2
" 15	Wesleyan vs. Yale (L.S.)..	Middletown	Frost..... Lauder		5-1
" 15	Yale vs. Amherst.....	New Haven	Carter..... Colby		6-3
" 17	Princeton vs. S. I. C. C. ..	Livingston..	Drake..... Tyng		8-0
" 17	Yale (L.S.) vs. Dartmouth	Hanover..	Bowers.. Thornbor'gh		2-1
" 18	Holy Cross vs. Harvard..	Cambridge.	Stafford.. .. Wiggin		2-0
" 18	Dartmouth vs. Yale.	Hanover...	Weston..... Sharpe		11-3
" 20	Yale vs. Princeton.....	New Haven	Carter..... Drake		5-1
" 20	Pri't'n vs. Harv'd (Fresh.)	Cambridge.	Wilson..... Ames		11-2
" 20	Harvard vs. Amherst....	Amherst..	Wiggin..... Colby		4-3
" 23	Yale vs. Wesleyan.....	Middletown	Davis..... Frost		3-2
" 24	Princeton vs. Pa. Univ'ty	Princeton..	Drake..... Boswell		20-8
" 24	Yale (L.S.) vs. N. Y. A. C. .	New York..	.....		18-6
" 24	Harvard vs. Williams....	Willia'sto'n	.....		16-4
" 27	Princeton vs. Pa. Univ'ty	Philadelp'ia	Drake..... Bayne	10	5-4
" 27	Yale (L.S.) vs. Brown....	.....	.....		8-1
" 30	Harvard vs. Princeton...	Cambridge.	Wiggin..... Drake		9-8
" 30	Yale vs. Orange A. C.	Orange .....	.....		16-9
" 30	Pa. Univ'ty vs. Yale (L.S.)	Philadelp'ia	..... Bowers		19-7
" 31	Yale vs. Phillips Acad'my	Andover. . .	Carter..... Greenway		2-0

JUNE GAMES.

DATE.	CLUBS.	PLAYED AT.	PITCHERS.	inn's	Score
June 1	Harvard vs. Georgetown.	Cambridge	A. High'ds.. Carmody		5-1
" 1	Prin't'n vs. St. John's Col.	Princeton..	Forsyth..... Smith		19-7
" 3	Amherst vs. Yale	Amherst..	Colby..... Carter		5-1
" 3	Harvard vs. Yale (L.S.)..	Cambridge.	.....		4-3
" 3	Princ't'n vs. Orange A. C.	Orange .....	.....		4-0
" 5	Georgetown vs. Princet'n	Princeton..	Dowd..... Drake		6-4
" 7	Pa. Univ'ty vs. Princet'n.	Princeton..	Bayne..... Forsyth		4-2
" 7	Yale vs. Andover.....	New Haven	Davis..... Paige		6-2
" 8	Harvard vs. Holy Cross..	Cambridge.	Highlands... Stafford		10-1
" 10	Yale vs. Princeton.....	Princeton..	Carter..... Drake		2-0
" 10	Williams vs. Yale (L.S.)..	Williamst'n	Hollister .. Bowers		8-6
" 10	Harvard vs. Brown.....	Providence	Highlands. White		2-0
" 12	Harvard vs. Pa. Univer'ty	Cambridge	Highlands .. Bayne		10-4
" 12	Y'le (L.S.) vs. <i>Cub'n Giv'nts</i>	Brattleboro	Bowers..... Parsons		4-2
" 13	Vt. University vs. Yale...	New Haven	.....		4-3
" 14	Harvard vs Pa. Univ'ty..	Cambridge.	Highlands... Boswell		14-8
" 15	Harvard vs. Vt. Univ'ty..	Cambridge	Highlands..... Cook		12-2
" 17	Yale vs Princeton.....	New York..	Carter..... Drake		14-7
" 24	Harvard vs. Yale	Cambridge.	Highlands. Carter	10	3-2

JULY GAMES.

DATE.	CLUBS.	PLAYED AT.	PITCHERS.	Score
July 1	Harvard vs. Yale.....	New York..	Highlands.....Carter	6-4
" 4	Vt. University vs. Yale (L. S.)	Chicago ...	Pond .....Bowers	14-12
" 10	Yale (L. S.) vs. Vt. Univer'ty	Chicago ...	Carter.....Cook	2-1
" 12	Yale vs. Va. University.....	Chicago ...	Bowers.....Hume	8-2
" 13	Yale vs. Amherst.....	Chicago ...	Carter.....Colby	1-0
" 15	Yale vs. Amherst.....	Chicago ...	Carter.....Colby	9-0

THE LEADING CONTESTS OF THE SEASON.

THE MARCH CAMPAIGN.

The first out-door work of the season of 1893 done by the Yale players was begun at New Haven, on March 18th, when all three of the college teams—University, Law School and Freshmen—were out on the field practicing under the professional supervision of pitcher John Clarkson. The same day the visiting nine of Columbia College played a game with the nine of the Johns Hopkins school at Baltimore, on which occasion the home nine won by 14 to 4.

The Pennsylvania University nine opened their field season on March 20th, when they played the Southwalk team of professionals, and won easily by 26 to 7. The same day the visiting Columbia College nine met the Georgetown College nine at Washington, the home nine winning by 10 to 5.

On March 24th, the Pennsylvania University nine had a practice game with the Swarthmore College nine, whom they whipped by 18 to 2; and on the 28th they gave the Swarthmores a dose of batting—done under the rules of 1892—to the tune of a score of 59 to 1. The same day the Wesleyans began practice at Middletown, Conn.

On March 28th the Pennsylvania University nine had an old time fungo game with the Swarthmore College nine, the "Pensys" winning by 59 to 1.

The Princetons took the field in a practice game for the first time in 1893, on March 29th, the University nine playing the Reserves under Dave Foutz' tuition. The same day the Johns Hopkins nine defeated Columbia College again at Baltimore by 14 to 4; and on March 30th, the Georgetown nine whipped the Columbias again at Washington, this time by 10 to 5. It was on this date that the Yale nine visited Philadelphia, full of confidence in their ability to take the Pennsylvania University nine into camp; but the "Pensys" did not see it in that light, and with the late

lamented Bayne in the box against Yale's crack pitcher Carter, the Yales had to submit to defeat by 11 to 6, the attendance being the largest seen at any March game ever played in Philadelphia.

On March 31st, the Columbia College nine—previously indifferent to continued defeat—gave themselves a surprise party by defeating the Swarthmore nine, at Baltimore, by 9 to 4. The same day the Yale nine played in Washington, and gave the Y. M. C. A.'s nine of that city a defeat by 13 to 8.

THE APRIL CAMPAIGN.

On April 1st—All Fools' Day—the Columbia College nine were the guests of the Naval Academy nine, at Annapolis, Md., the cadets polishing the visitors off to the tune of 8 to 2. The same day the Harvards had the Andover nine to fool with at Cambridge, and they did it to the tune of 12 to 0, the "cyclone" college pitcher, Highlands, being in the box against Greenway.

It was on April 1st, too, that a noteworthy contest took place on the ball field, at Richmond, Va., which brought out a crowd of society people of that city to see the visiting Yale nine play against the crack team of the Old Dominion, the Virginia University nine, from Charlottesville, the Yales taking their southern rivals into camp to the tune of 14 to 6. The game was closely contested up to the 5th innings. It was greatly enjoyed by the city's fashionables, the turnout of Richmond belles on the occasion being exceptional. The college nine of Yale can always expect a hearty welcome in Richmond. The same day the "Pensys," flushed with victories over amateurs in general, and with their defeat of Yale in particular, thought they would try Harry Wright's professionals, but the result was defeat for the Pennsylvania University nine by 15 to 6. In this game the collegians had to face Keefe's and Sharrott's pitching, Reese occupying the box for the collegians.

On April 3d Harvard placed Highlands in the box against the Mathews nine at Cambridge, and the home team won by 11 to 1. The same day the Yale nine met their Virginia University friends at Charlottesville, and they took the Virginians into camp again, this time by 11 to 4. The Phillies, too, on April 3d, had another game with the "Pensys," Taylor pitching against Boswell, and the professionals won by 9 to 3. At Washington the same date, the professional team of the city played the Swarthmore College nine and won by 25 to 5.

On April 4th the New York "Giants" had the Columbia College nine as visitors at their opening game, the profes-

sionals winning by 18 to 4. The same day a noteworthy contest took place at Baltimore which proved a surprise party for the home players, the latter being the Johns Hopkins nine, who pushed the visiting Yale nine so closely that the latter were glad to end the game with a draw at 7 to 7. Spear pitched for Yale against Stockdale, who afterwards entered the professional ranks.

On April 5th Harvard, Yale and Princeton all three took the field in match games, Harvard winning from Lehigh at Bethlehem by 14 to 2 with their "cyclone" pitcher in the box, Lehigh trying three pitchers; while Yale surprised the "Pensys" at Philadelphia with a defeat by 8 to 7, Carter pitching against Boswell. The latter pitcher, however, retired after the first innings, when Yale got 4 runs, and Reese pitched the game out. The same day the Princetons entertained the Vermont University nine, and with Forsyth in the box against Cook the home nine won by 6 to 3. At Middletown, Conn., on the same date, the Wesleyans had the C. C. of New York nine as visitors, and the New Yorkers had had enough exercise at the end of the 6th inning, when the score stood at 19 to 2 against them. On April 5th, too, the Boston champions visited Providence to play the Brown University nine, and the best the professionals could do was to win by 6 to 4, Nichols pitching against McMurray. It was the Browns' opening day and Lincoln field had a large assemblage of spectators to see the champions. The Browns tried four pitchers in the game and Stivetts followed Nichols on the other side.

April 6th saw two noteworthy college games played, Princeton visiting St. John's College, Fordham, while the Harvards went to Philadelphia. Princeton found difficulty in whipping the young Jesuits of St. John's by 4 to 1, Brokaw pitching against Smith; while at Philadelphia a great crowd was assembled to see how the "Pensys" would make out in their first fight of the season with Harvard. The visitors placed Highlands in the box, but that fine player Wiggins also pitched, while Reese and Filbert did the pitching for the home nine. At the end of the ninth innings the score stood at 12 to 12, and both being content to let it remain so, a draw was the result, greatly to the gratification of the locals.

April 7th proved to be a notable day for Washington collegians, as on that day the Georgetown College nine went wild over the victory they scored in their game with the visiting Harvards, though the Harvards had "the terror," Highlands, in the box, Carmody pitching for the home nine

with telling effect. On April 8th the Columbia College nine visited Eastern Park and had to succumb to the Brooklyn professionals by 27 to 3, Stein pitching against Hutchins. On this date, too, the Harvards played the Virginia University nine at Charlottesville, Va., and though they had Jack Highland in the box, against Hume, the best the visitors could do was to end the game with a draw, 3 to 3. The same day the "Phillies" gave the "Pensys" a lesson to the tune of 8 to 0, Taylor pitching against Filbert, who was nuts for the Quakers. The Princetons, too, the same day, visited the Polo grounds, and they were shut out by 7 to 0, Rusie and King pitching against Forsyth. At Washington, the same date, the Vermont University nine got a draw with the Georgetown College nine by 8 to 8. At Cincinnati, the same date, the Cincinnati University nine tried their strength against the professional "Reds" and were whipped by 32 to 7.

On April 10th the Yale men, home from their Easter trip—during which they lost but one game, won four and drew one—played the Boston champions, and with Nichols and Stivetts in the box against Carter, Davies and Warner, the best the professionals could do was to win by 8 to 8. The same day a ten innings game marked the contest at Charlottesville, Va., between the Virginia and Vermont University nines, the home nine winning by 6 to 3. At Boston, the same day, the Tuft's nine beat the Boston University nine by 3 to 0, they shutting them out without a hit to their credit.

On April 11th the Dartmouth College nine tested their strength against the "Phillies" at Philadelphia, the professionals winning by 5 to 2 only, Weyhing pitching against O'Connor.

On April 12th, the Boston professionals visited Princeton, and took the University team into camp by 7 to 1, Nichols pitching against Brokaw; Dartmouth also defeated the Lehighs at Bethlehem by 12 to 5 the same day. On April 13th, Princeton had to play hard to whip the visiting Dartmouth nine by 5 to 2, Drake pitching against O'Connor. Princeton only made 4 hits off the latter.

On April 14th, Dartmouth tried Yale at New Haven, and facing Carter's skilful pitching, the visitors were shut out 4 to 0. The same day at Lexington, Va., the visiting Vermont University nine defeated the Washington and Lee University nine by 12 to 3. On the same date, too, an exceptional contest took place at Birmingham, Ga., in which the nines of the Alabama University and the Vanderbilt University were the contestants, and so closely was the

game contested that at the end of the sixteenth innings, the game had to be drawn at 2 to 2.

On April 15th, the Pensys and the Vermont University nine indulged in a regular fungo hitting game, in which the home team were defeated by 29 to 15; Cook and Reese were both off in their pitching, no less than 35 base hits being made in the game.

On April 17th, Yale's undergraduate team had a game with the New York Giants at New Haven, which the professionals won by 10 to 4. The same day the Boston champions began a series of games at Charlottesville, Va., against the University nine, in which the professionals won the series by 19 to 5, 7 to 5 and 9 to 8—ten innings—Stivetts pitching against Parker in this last game, which ended April 19th, Bostons only making 9 hits off Parker; in the last game played on the 21st, Boston won by 35 to 13. On April 20th, the Maine college nines got to work at Portsmouth, the Bates College nine beating the locals by 16 to 8. The same day the Colby nine beat the Twitchells at Portland by 30 to 6, and the Portland New England League professionals defeated the Bowdoin College nine by 3 to 2 only.

On April 21st, the Columbia College nine played on their new grounds at Williams' Bridge with the Wesleyans, and the latter won by 7 to 6 only.

Saturday, April 22d, was a busy among the college nines of the country, as will be seen by the appended record of the most prominent of that day's games. Among the games in which the college nines met professional teams on that date, were the following:

CLUBS.	PLAYED AT	PITCHERS.	Score
<i>Brooklyn</i> vs. Yale.....	Eastern Park...	Stein..... Spear	13-6
<i>Baltimore</i> vs. Johns Hopkins	Baltimore.....	Schmidt..... Davis	17-6
<i>Binghamton</i> vs. Cornell U....	Ithaca.....	Campfield..... Priest	2-1

The other college games of the same day were as follows:

CLUBS.	PLAYED AT	PITCHERS.	Score
Harvard vs. Holy Cross.....	Worcester.....	J. Highlands... Stafford	6-3
Harvard (Freshm'n) vs. Brown	Cambridge....	Werden..... McMurray	8-5
Yale (Law School) vs. Fordham	St. John's Coll'ge	Bowers..... Smith	7-1
Princeton vs. Wesleyan.....	Princeton.....	Forsyth..... Frost	14-6
Pa University vs. Columbia..	Philadelphia..	Reese..... Stewart	28-1
Williams vs Colgate.....	Williamstown..	.....	6-1
Mich. Univ'ty vs. Ill. Univ'ty	Champaign, Ill.	.....	6-5

On April 24th, Harvard beat Amherst at Cambridge by 6 to 0, Wiggin pitching against Colby. The "Pensys," too, took the Wesleyans into camp the same date at Philadelphia by 30 to 2, Bayne pitching against Frost, the home team giving the latter a hot time of it.

April 26th was the great day of the Columbian Naval Parade in New York, on which occasion the Yale nine got shut out by 9 to 0 in New York by the "Giants," and with Carter in the Yale box, too. Harvard also "Chicagoed" the Dartmouth nine at Cambridge the same day by 20 to 0, Highlands pitching against O'Connor. Cornell, too, took the visiting Williams College nine into camp at Ithaca by 12 to 7, and Princeton whipped the Lafayette College nine by 14 to 1 at Princeton; the Yale (Law School) nine also defeated the picked team of the New York Athletic Club nine at New Haven by 7 to 3.

On April 29th, the first game of the series at the New York State College League was played at Schenectady, when the Union College nine defeated the Colgates by 5 to 4. On that date, too, a noteworthy game was played at West Point, between the Cadets and Columbia College nines, Cadets winning by 8 to 2. The fine battery work of Hinkley and Rice, of the Cadets, was a feature. The same day the Harvards visited Providence, and had trouble in beating the Browns by 7 to 5. The Freshmen match, too, between Princeton and Harvard was played on the same date, at Princeton, the home team winning by 9 to 8; the Princeton University nine playing on that date at Ithaca, when they defeated the Cornells by 3 to 2, Drake pitching against Priest. This ended the April contests of note in the college arena.

The most noteworthy college game of the April campaign was that played at Birmingham, Ala., on April 14th, in which the nines of the Alabama and the Vanderbilt Universities were the contestants in a sixteen innings game, which ended in a drawn match with the score at 2 to 2. The Alabama's first baseman, Smith, made three hits out of the five scored on that side, and he scored the two runs; right fielder Hendrix scoring the two runs on the other side by the good hitting of Short and Hunt; the visitors scoring 12 hits off Morrow's pitching, though only one run was earned by them. Here is the score, which is incomplete in its summary:

U. OF ALABAMA.	A	B	R	B	P	A	E	VANDERBILTS.	A	B	R	B	P	A	E
Morrow, p.....	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	J. Fletcher, 1b.....	7	0	2	3	0	1	0
Ferguson, c.....	6	0	0	7	2	0	0	Thompson, l.f.....	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Friedman, 2b.....	6	0	0	5	6	1	1	F. Fletcher, c.....	6	0	0	9	4	0	0
Smith, 1b.....	6	2	3	29	1	1	1	Barr, c.f.....	7	0	1	2	0	0	0
Kyser, 2b.....	5	0	1	3	2	0	0	McKenzie, 2b.....	7	0	1	3	2	0	0
Little, l.f.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, 3b.....	7	0	2	1	7	1	1
Powers, s's.....	6	0	0	2	6	1	1	Hendrix, r.f.....	7	2	2	2	0	0	0
Bankhead, r.f.....	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	Short, s.s.....	7	0	2	0	7	1	0
Abbott, c.f.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hunt, p.....	6	0	2	0	3	0	0
Totals.....	52	2	5	48	19	3	3	Total.....	59	2	12	48	21	3	3

U. of Alabama.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Vanderbilts.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned run—Vanderbilts. Stolen bases—Ferguson, Smith, 5; Kyser, Fletcher, 3; Barr, McKenzie, 2; Jones, 2; Hendrix, 2; Short, 2; Hunt, 3. First on balls—Off Hunt, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Morrow, 1. Umpire—Leigh Carroll. Time of game—2 hours and 45 minutes.

Another notable contest in April was the victory over Harvard won by the Georgetown College nine on April 7th at Washington, in which the local collegians got in 9 hits off Highlands, while the best the Harvards could do off Carmody's pitching was a record of but 3 hits. The Georgetown fielding was up to a high mark, especially that of the brothers Mahoney, Frothingham's second base playing being the fielding feature on the other side; Corbett, too, catching Highland's pitching finely. Here is the score:

GEORGETOWN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	HARVARD.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Harley, l.f.....	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	Hallowell, c.f.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
E. Mahoney, 2b.....	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	Cook, 3b.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sullivan, c.....	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	Sullivan, s.s.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Garvey, s.s.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Abbott, r.f.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Carmody, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Frothingham, 2b.....	0	1	4	3	0	0	0
G. Mahoney, 1b.....	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	Dickinson, 1b.....	0	2	11	0	0	0	0
Carlton, 3b.....	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	Upton, l.f.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Murphy, r.f.....	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	Corbett, c.....	0	1	9	5	0	0	0
Walsh, c.f.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	J. Highlands, p.....	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
Totals.....	3	3	27	10	0	0	0	Totals.....	2	9	*26	13	2	0	0

* E. Mahoney out for obstructing fielder.

Georgetown.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3
Harvard.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Harvard, 2; Georgetown, 1. First base on balls—Carlton, Harley, 2; Garvey, 2; E. Mahoney, 2; Welsh, Upton, Cook, Carmody. Hit by pitcher—Harley. First base on error—Georgetown. Left on base—Georgetown, 10; Harvard, 7. Struck out—By Highlands, 9; by Carmody, 5. Passed ball—Corbett. Wild pitch—Carmody. Stolen bases—Carlton, 2; Garvey, Harley, Corbett, Hallowell, Cook. Sacrifice hits—Sullivan, Georgetown, 3; Sullivan, Harvard, 1. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Snyder.

The best April game played by the nine of Brown University was that which took place at Providence on April 29th, on which occasion the Browns took the Harvards into camp by the appended score. Sexton was in the box for Brown, and, with the exception of the sixth innings, pitched a good game, considering he was ill with tonsilitis. The fielding of both teams was at times very brilliant. The score:

BROWN.						HARVARD.									
	R	I	B	P	O	A	E		R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Weeks, 1b.....	0	1	11	0	0			Hallowell, c.f.....	0	2	2	0	1		
Sexton, p.....	0	1	1	3	0			Abbott, l.f.....	1	1	1	0	0		
Tenney, c.....	1	2	8	0	0			Frothingham, r.f.....	0	1	0	0	1		
Sterre, s.s.....	1	1	2	1	0			Cook, 3b.....	1	1	2	1	0		
Jones, 2b.....	0	1	1	3	1			Hovey, 2b.....	1	1	4	2	2		
Magill, 3b.....	0	1	1	3	1			Trafford, 1b.....	2	1	8	1	0		
Greene, r.f.....	0	0	0	0	0			Sullivan, s.s.....	0	1	2	1	0		
George, c.f.....	1	1	1	0	0			Upton, c.....	2	2	8	2	0		
McLane, l.f.....	1	1	1	0	0			Wiggin, p.....	0	1	0	1	0		
Bustard, r.f.....	1	0	1	0	1										
Totals.....	5	9	27	10	3			Totals.....	7	11	27	9	4		

Brown..... 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 1-7
 Harvard..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0-5

Earned runs—Brown, 2; Harvard, 4. First base on errors—Brown, 2; Harvard, 2. Left on bases—Brown, 7; Harvard, 10. First base on balls—Off Sexton, 5; off Wiggin, 5. Struck out—By Sexton, 6; by Wiggin, 7. Sacrifice hits—Cook, Wiggin. Stolen bases—Sexton, 2; Bustard, 2; Tenney, Abbott. Double play—Sterre and Weeks. Umpires—Burns and Murray. Time of game—2 hours and thirty minutes.

The largest crowd of spectators ever gathered upon Percy Field at Ithaca, was that attracted by the first game of the season between the Cornell University nine and the Princeton nine, which took place on April 29th, 1893, besides which the contest proved to be one of the most exciting the Cornell nine ever took part in, eleven innings having to be played before a conclusion was reached, and then the visiting college nine only won by the small score of 3 to 2. The opposing pitchers were Drake and Priest, and both did affective work in the box, a single run on each side being all that was earned. The Princetons led off with 1 to 0, and it was not until the sixth innings that the Cornells scored a run, and then they tied the score 1 to 1. In the eighth innings each added a single run to the score, and the ninth ended with the score of 2 to 2, amidst the greatest excitement, the close fight made by the local collegians being unexpected. In the eleventh innings a battery error, a base hit and a fielding error enabled the Yales to score the winning run, as will be seen by the appended score:

CORNELL.						PRINCETON.					
R	I	B	P	O	A	R	I	B	P	O	A
Towie, c. f.	1	2	0	0	0	King, 2b	1	2	1	3	2
Best, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Woodcock, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
H. Taylor, c.	0	1	10	3	0	Trenchard, c.	1	0	5	2	0
Young, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	McKenzie, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0
J. Taylor, 1b	0	1	13	1	1	Payne, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, 3b	0	0	3	5	2	Gu'ld, 3b	0	1	0	4	0
Hamlin, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Drake, p	0	0	1	5	1
Priest, p.	0	0	0	3	2	Brooks, s. s.	0	1	3	1	0
O'Connor, s. s.	1	1	0	0	1	Otto, 1b	0	0	20	0	0
Totals	2	5	*31	15	6	Totals	3	7	33	15	3

*Winning run made with one man out.

Princeton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cornell, 1; Princeton, 1. Sacrifice hits—Cornell, 3; Princeton, 3. Hit with ball—O'Conner, Trenchard, Woodcock, McKenzie. Stolen bases—Cornell, 4; Princeton, 4. Wild pitches—Priest, 2. Passed ball—Taylor. Struck out—By Priest, 13; by Drake, 4. Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes. Umpire—McCauley.

It was during the April campaign that an event occurred worthy of special note, and that was the first meeting between Freshmen nine of Princeton and Harvard, which took place at Princeton on April 29th, the result being a closely contested game, in which the home team came in victorious by 9 to 8. The Harvards had McCarty in the box all through the game, but Kerr, of Princeton, who pitched in the first three innings, was retired after the third, as 5 runs were scored off nine hits from his pitching in the first three innings. Wilson then took his place there, and not another run was earned by the Harvards, and only six hits in as many innings made off his pitching. The Princetons won by their superior fielding. Here is the score:

PRINCETON, '96.						HARVARD, '96.					
R	I	B	P	O	A	R	I	B	P	O	A
Ward, 2b	1	1	2	4	2	O'Malley, c.	2	2	3	0	0
Gunster, 3b	1	1	2	0	0	Winslow, 3b	2	1	2	2	1
Gray, s. s.	2	3	2	4	0	Brown, s. s.	1	1	1	2	1
Small, l. f.	2	3	2	0	1	Hayes, 2b	2	3	2	0	0
W. D. Ward, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Ganderman, l. f.	1	3	1	0	2
Williams, c.	1	1	5	3	0	McCarty, p.	0	2	1	5	1
Johnson, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Griffin, 1b	0	2	9	0	1
Anderson, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Pain, c. f.	0	0	4	0	1
Kerr, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Morse, r. f.	0	1	1	0	2
Wilson, p.	1	0	0	2	0						
Totals	9	11	27	14	3	Totals	8	15	24	9	9

Harvard, '96	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	—8
Princeton, '96	0	0	3	0	1	1	3	1	x	—9

Earned runs—Princeton, 2; Harvard, 5. Bases stolen—Princeton, 5; Harvard, 4. Bases on balls—Off McCarty, 5; off Wilson, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Griffin. Struck out—By McCarty, 2; by Kerr, 2; by Wilson, 3. Passed ball—Williams. Umpire—Duffield. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes.

THE MAY CAMPAIGN.

The May campaign in the college arena was marked by several specially noteworthy contests, besides which the series of contests between Harvard, Yale and Princeton began, as also the championship games between the college nines of Dartmouth, Williams and Amherst, and also the intercollegiate series between the college nines of the western part of New York State. In fact, May was the month in which the college clubs of the country divided interest with the professional teams to quite a considerable extent, especially in the case of the field meetings between the strong nines of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and the Pennsylvania University. It was in this month, too, that the college nines of the Cornell and Wesleyan and Brown Universities distinguished themselves by noteworthy victories over the "big three" of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, something quite new to college club history.

The most conspicuous contests in the college arena during May and June included the following games worthy of special record.

The most brilliant exhibition of fielding ever seen on the Holmes Field at Cambridge in 1893 was that which marked the drawn games between the nines of Harvard and Brown Universities, played on May 15, the score being as follows. Sexton was hit only five times, with a total of ten, while Brown made eight off Wiggin's delivery. There were 1,500 persons present, among whom was a delegation of Brown men, nearly 100 in number. The enthusiasm and cheering would have done honor to a Yale game. The score:

HARVARD.						BROWN.					
R	1B	PO	A	E	R	1B	PO	A	E		
Hallowell, c.f.	0	1	2	1	0	Weeks, 1b	0	1	5	0	0
Abbott, l.f.	0	0	3	0	0	Sexton, p	1	2	0	9	0
Frothingham, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0	Tenney, c	1	1	9	1	0
Cook, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	Steere, s.s.	0	1	1	2	1
Hovey, 2b	0	2	2	2	0	Jones, 2b	0	1	5	1	2
Trafford, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	Magill, 3b	0	0	0	1	1
Sullivan, s.s.	0	0	2	3	0	George, c.f.	0	1	8	0	0
Wiggin, p	0	0	0	4	1	Cook, r.f.	0	1	0	0	0
Upton, c	1	1	8	1	0	McLane, l.f.	0	0	2	0	0
						Gillan, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0
						McMurray, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	5	30	11	1	Totals	2	8	30	14	4

Harvard.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-2
Brown.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2

Earned run--Harvard. First base by errors--Harvard, 4. Left on bases--Harvard, 5; Brown 6. First base on balls--Off Sexton, 1; off Wiggin, 2. Struck out--By Wiggin, 5. Sacrifice hits--Hovey, Hallowell. Stolen bases--Hallowell, Abbott. Double play--Upton and Sullivan. Passed ball--Upton. Umpires--Murray and Burns. Time of game--2 hours and 40 minutes.

The best game of the intercollegiate championship games between the Amherst, Williams and Dartmouth nines in 1893 was that played at Williamstown, Mass., May 30th. Here is the score:

WILLIAMS.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	AMHERST.						
	AB	R	B	P	A	E	AB	R	B	P	A	E	
Eaton, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	6	0	Cheney, c.f.....	4	0	0	1	6	0
Anderson, 3b.....	4	1	2	1	1	1	Allen, c.....	4	0	0	6	2	1
Hollister, p.....	4	0	1	0	4	0	Hunt, 1b.....	3	0	0	7	0	0
Draper, c.....	4	0	0	3	1	0	Stearns, 2b.....	4	0	0	6	2	2
Hammell, l.f.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	Smith, l.f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ide, s.s.....	4	0	1	2	3	0	Landis, s.s.....	3	0	0	2	0	1
Towne, 1b.....	3	0	1	16	0	1	K. Ellis, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland, c.f.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	Jackson, l.f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Baker, r.f.....	3	0	2	1	0	0	Colby, p.....	3	0	1	1	6	2
Totals.....	33	1	7	27	15	2	Totals.....	30	0	1	23	10	6

Williams.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	-1
Amherst.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0

First on balls--Cleveland. First on errors--Cheney, Allen, Ide, Hummell, Baker. Struck out--By Hollister, 3; by Colby 3. Stolen base--Hollister. Triple play--Stearns, Hunt. Umpire--Brady. Time of game--1 hour and 35 minutes.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS OF THE LEADING UNIVERSITIES.

HARVARD, YALE AND PRINCETON.

The most interesting series of games between the "big three" nines of the college arena in 1893 were the three contests between the university nines of Harvard and Yale, which series began on June 24th, at Cambridge and ended on July 1st, at the Polo Grounds. On the occasion of the opening match of the series on the Holmes Field at Cambridge the attendance of spectators was the largest known to Harvard College base ball history. The Boston papers reported the numbers present as nearly 10,000, the Governor of the State being present as well as a number of city dignitaries. The attendance of ladies was the most attractive feature of the vast assemblage, and the deep interest taken in the game, and the intense excitement towards the finish was exceptional in its character. The two crack

which the home team got in three runs, due to an error by Mason at the plate, and a wild throw to second by Highlands, which sent in two runs. In Harvard's ninth innings they failed to score and the blue came in victors by 3 to 0 with an innings to spare. The attendance was the largest ever seen on the Yale field, the galaxy of New Haven beauties present being the attractive feature. Here is the score:

HARVARD.	R	H	P	A	E	YALE.	R	H	P	A	E
Mason, c.	0	1	7	1	2	Murphy, s s	1	2	0	4	0
Abbott, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	Beall, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1
Hallowell, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0	Case, l.f.	1	1	5	0	0
Upton, l.f.	0	0	2	0	0	Stephenson, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Frothingham, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0	Speer, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Cook, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Bliss, c.f.	0	2	2	0	1
Highlands, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Arbuthnot, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Sullivan, s.s.	0	0	3	1	0	Kedzie, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Trafford, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0	Carter, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Totals.	0	3	24	6	2	Totals.	3	7	27	12	2

Harvard..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
 Yale..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Bases on balls—Harvard, 1. Left on bases—Yale, 5; Harvard, 5. Three-base hit—Trafford. Struck out—Stephenson, Speer, 2; Arbuthnot, Kedzie, 2; Upton, 2; Sullivan, Trafford, 2. Passed balls—Mason, 2. Attendance, 6,000. Umpires—Curry and Bond.

The third and last game of the series was played at the Polo Grounds on July 1st, with the self-same batteries in position, and this time Harvard led the score from start to finish, fielding errors giving the game to the victors, as the earned runs were even 2 to 2, while Yale led in base hits by 8 to 7. We saw this game and therefore give a complete analytical score of the contest, one which the college clubs should adopt for 1894, as it gives the chances for catches offered off the pitching, as well as the number of runners forwarded by base hits, both of which show the weak and strong points of the batting, which the other scores do not.

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E	YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mason, c.	2	2	10	2	3	Murphy, s.s.	1	2	0	6	1
Abbott, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Beall, 2b.	2	0	0	0	1
Hallowell, c.f.	0	1	1	0	0	Case l.f.	1	2	0	0	0
Upton, l.f.	2	1	0	0	0	Stephenson, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Frothingham, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0	Speer, r.f.	0	2	1	0	0
Cook, r.f.	1	0	0	1	0	Bliss, c.f.	0	1	3	1	0
Highlands, p.	0	0	0	6	0	Arbuthnot, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Sullivan, s.s.	0	2	2	0	0	Kedzie, c.	0	0	9	6	1
Trafford, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Carter, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Totals.	6	7	27	12	3	Totals.	4	8	27	14	4

BASE BALL GUIDE.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Harvard.....	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	6
Yale.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4

BASE HITS EACH INNINGS.

Harvard.....	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	7
Yale.....	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	8

First base by errors—Harvard, 2; Yale 1. Battery errors— Harvard, 2; Yale, 2. Left on bases—Harvard, 4; Yale, 3. Chances for catchers—Harvard, 10; Yale 8. Sacrifice hits—By Hallowell, 1. Stolen bases—By Mason, 1; Hallowell, 1; Upton, 1; Sullivan, 1; Trafford, 1; Murphy, 2; Beall, 1; Case, 1; Speer, 1. Runners forwarded by base hits—By Sullivan 3; Upton, 1; Frothingham, 1; Speer, 2; Case 1; Bliss, 1. Balks—By Highlands, 4; Carter, 2.

PITCHING SCORE.

Innings pitched—By Carter, 9; by Highlands, 9. Base hits—Off Carter, 7; off Highlands, 8. Runs earned—Off Carter, 2; off Highlands, 2. Bases on balls—By Carter, 1; by Highlands, 2. Hit batsman—By Carter, 1. Struck out—By Carter, 13; by Highlands, 10. Umpires—Curry and Bond. Time of game—2 hours and 25 minutes.

YALE VS. PRINCETON.

The series of games between the university nines of Yale and Princeton for 1893 began on May 20th at New Haven, on which date fully 5,000 spectators were gathered on the Yale field to witness the contest. The opposing pitchers were Carter, of Yale, and Drake, of Princeton, and the home team held the lead from start to finish, though the game was far from being the one-sided contest the score would lead one to suppose it was. Yale led by 2 to 0 at the start, and were in the van by 5 to 0 at the end of the fourth innings. After that Princeton had the best of it as they got in a run by fielding errors and blanked their opponents in four successive innings. Carter's effective delivery, splendidly backed up by Kedsie, proved too much for the Princeton batsmen, only 5 hits being made off his pitching. Drake, too, was effective, not one of the five runs made on Yale being earned off the pitching, only 6 hits being made. Here is the score:

PRINCETON.	R	1	B	P	O	A	E	YALE.	R	1	B	P	O	A	E
King, 2b.....	0	0	5	2	0			Ruston, 3b.....	0	0	3	0	0		
Woodcock, c. f.....	1	1	0	0	0			Arbuthnot, 3b.....	0	0	1	3	0		
McKenzie, l. f.....	0	0	4	0	0			Beall, c. f.....	2	2	1	0	1		
Payne, r. f.....	0	2	1	0	0			Case, l. f.....	1	0	0	0	0		
Guild, 1b. s. s.....	0	1	1	2	1			Stephenson, 1b.....	0	2	7	0	0		
Trenchard, c.....	0	1	6	2	0			Speer, r. f.....	1	1	0	0	0		
Gunster, 3b.....	0	0	1	1	0			Bliss, s. s.....	1	0	0	2	1		
Brooks, s. s.....	0	0	0	0	0			Hedges, 2b.....	0	0	1	1	0		
Otto, 1b.....	0	0	5	1	2			Kedzie, c.....	0	0	14	6	0		
Drake, p.....	0	0	0	2	0			Carter, p.....	0	1	0	0	0		
Totals.....	1	5	*23	10	3			Totals.....	5	6	27	12	2		

*Hedges out, hit by batted ball.

RUNS EACH INNINGS.

Princeton.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1
Yale.....	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	-5

First base on balls—By Carter, 1; by Drake, 2. Struck out—By Carter, 15; by Drake, 3. Sacrifice hits—Princeton, 1; Yale, 1. Stolen bases—Beall, Case, 2; Stephenson, Speer, Bliss, Payne, King. Hit by pitched ball—Kedzie. Passed balls—Kedzie. Umpires—Mr. Muller, of Boston; Mr. Curry, of New York. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

The second game of the series took place at Princeton on June 10th in the presence of nearly 4,000 people, and again were Carter and Drake the opposing pitchers. Drake was very effective in his box work, but was not well supported in the field, Otto showing up weak at short. But despite of the errors, Yale only made 2 hits in the entire game and but two runs, Princeton getting 7 hits off Carter, but they failed to field a run owing to the superior fielding of the visitors. Good base running by the Yale helped them to victory. Yale scored their singles in the second and fourth innings and drew blanks in the last five. Here is the score:

YALE.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PRINCETON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Murphy, s. s.....	0	0	0	3	0		Payne, r. f.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Beall, 2b.....	0	1	1	1	0		Guild, 1b.....	0	1	11	1	1	1
Case, l. f.....	0	0	3	0	1		King, 2b.....	0	0	2	1	0	0
Stephenson, 1b.....	0	0	11	0	0		Trenchard, r. f.....	0	1	0	0	0	0
Speer, r. f.....	1	1	0	0	0		Woodcock, l. f.....	0	2	8	0	0	0
Bliss, c. f.....	0	0	2	0	0		Humphreys, c.....	0	0	5	1	0	0
Kedzie, c.....	1	0	8	6	0		Gunster, 3b.....	0	1	0	0	1	1
Carter, p.....	0	0	0	1	0		Otto, s. s.....	0	1	0	6	3	3
Ruskin, 3b.....	0	0	2	3	0		Drake, p.....	0	0	0	4	0	0
Totals.....	2	2	27	14	1		Totals.....	0	7	27	13	5	5

Yale.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2
Princeton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Earned run—Yale. First base by errors—Yale, 3; Princeton, 1. Left on bases—Yale, 2; Princeton, 8. First base on balls—Off Carter, 4; off Drake, 4. Struck out—By Carter, 10; by Drake, 5. Home run—Speer. Sacrifice hit, —Woodcock. Stolen bases—Beall, Woodcock, Payne and Trenchard. Double play—Ruskin, Beall and Stephenson. Hit by pitcher—Gunster. Umpires—Muller and Curry. Time of game—2 hours.

This settled the tourney between them, but for gate money purposes they played the third game at the Polo grounds, June 17th, when Yale won easily in an uninteresting contest by 14 to 7 in runs; 14 to 7 in base hits; 2 to 13 in fielding errors and 2 to 2 in earned runs, Carter and Davis pitching against Drake.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORD FOR 1893.

The struggle for the championship of the Intercollegiate Association of New England colleges was an interesting

one in many respects, the campaign being marked by half a dozen closely contested and well played games, prominent among which was the drawn game of May 6th, at Williamstown, between Dartmouth and Williams, which ended with a score of 2 to 2 at the end of the 11th innings. A fine game, too, was played on May 30th, at the same place, when the Williams nine were victors over the Amhersts by 1 to 0, Hollister pitching against Colby. Here is the full record of the championship campaign:

DATE.	CLUBS.	PLAYED AT	PITCHERS.	Score
May 5	Williams vs. Dartmouth	Williamstown	Howe.....O'Connor (11 innings)	9-5
May 6	Dartmouth vs. Williams	Williamstown	O'Connor ... Hollister	2-2
May 9	Amherst vs. Williams..	Amherst	Colby Hollister	10-2
May 26	Amherst vs. Dartmouth	Amherst	Colby O'Connor	11 4
May 27	Dartmouth vs. Amherst	Amherst	O'Connor.... Gregory	4-0
May 30	Williams vs. Amherst..	Williamstown	Hollister..... Colby	1-0
June 2	Dartmouth vs. Williams	Hanover.....	O'Connor.... Hollister	6-2
June 3	Williams vs. Dartmouth	Hanover.....	Hollister...O'Connor	5-2
June 9	Amherst vs. Dartmouth	Hanover.....	Colby O'Connor	6-3
June 10	Amherst vs. Dartmouth	Hanover.....	Gregory O'Connor	5-3
June 20	Amherst vs. Williams..	Williamstown	Colby Hollister	11-5
June 23	Amherst vs Williams..	Amherst	Colby Hollister	4-2

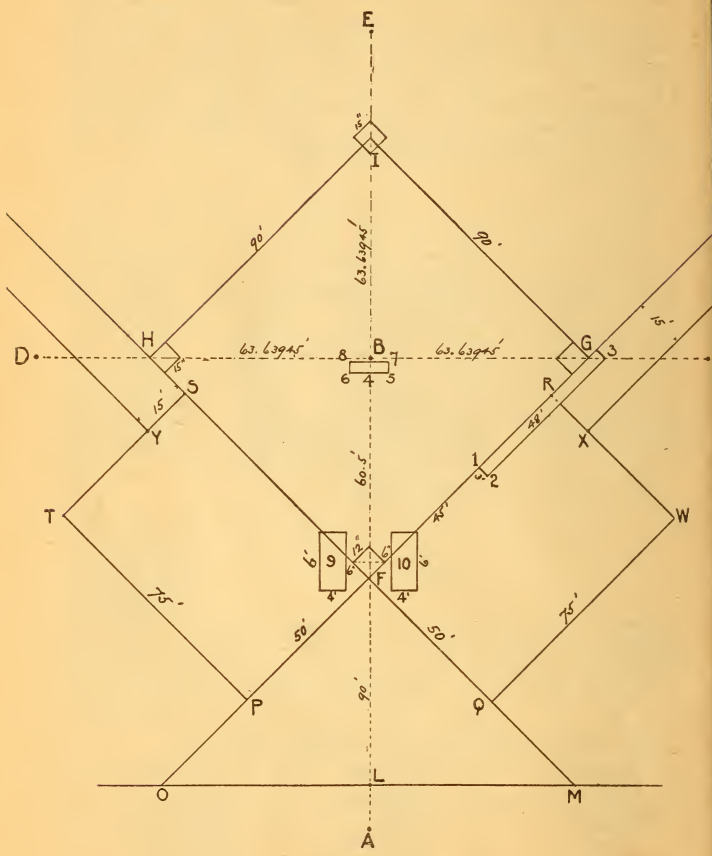
The record in full is as follows:

CLUBS.	Victories.				Per cent. of Victories.
	Amherst.	Williams.	Dartmouth.	Victories.	
Amherst.....		3	3	6	.750
Williams	1		2	3	.429
Dartmouth.....	1	1		2	.286
Defeats.....	2	4	5	11	

The players of the three clubs were as follows:

AMHERST.	WILLIAMS.	DARTMOUTH.
Colby, p.	Hollister, p.	O'Connor, p.
Allen, c.	Draper, c.	Ranney, c.
Hunt, 1b.	Towne, 1b.	Tuxbury, 1b.
Stearns, 2b.	Eaton, 2b.	Smalley, 2b.
Ellis, 3b.	Anderson, 3b.	Griffin, 3b.
Landis, s.s.	Ide, s.s.	Ferguson, s.s.
Jackson, r.f.	Baker, r.f.	Dinsmore, r.f.
Cheney, c.f.	Cleveland, c.f.	Clagmot, c.f.
Smith, l.f.	Hammott, l.f.	Abbott, l.f.

CORRECT DIAGRAM OF A BALL FIELD.



NOTE. For Specifications see Rules from No. 2 to No. 13.
 For convenience of Amateurs we publish at the end of the
 GUIDE a copy of last year's diagram.

THE PLAYING RULES

OF

Professional · Base · Ball · Clubs

AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL LEAGUE AND AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS.

THE BALL GROUND.

RULE 1. The Ground must be an inclosed field, sufficient in size to enable each player to play in his position as required by these Rules.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines governing the positions and play off the Game known as *Base Ball*, proceed as follows:

From a point A, within the grounds project a right line out into the field, and at a point B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then with B as centre and 63.63945 feet as radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F and B C at G; B D at H; and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G E, E H and H F, and said lines will be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

THE CATCHER'S LINES.

RULE 3. With F as centre and 90 feet radius, an arc cutting line F A at L, and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A; and continue same out from F A not less than 90 feet.

THE FOUL LINE.

RULE 4. From the intersection point F continue the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect with the lines L M and L I, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the grounds.

THE PLAYER'S LINES.

RULE 5. With F as centre and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and E M at P and Q, then with F as centre again and 75 feet radius describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then from the points P Q R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G, and

F H, and continue same until they intersect at the points T W and W.

THE CAPTAIN AND COACHER'S LINE.

RULE 6. With R and S as centres and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines R W and S T at X and Y, and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

THE THREE FOOT LINE.

RULE 7. With F as centre and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line F G at 1, and from point 1 out to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G and marked point 2; then from point 2, draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet beyond the point G, and marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with line F G and from thence back along line G F to point 1.

THE PITCHER'S PLATE.

RULE 8. With point F as centre and 60.5 feet as radius, describe an arc cutting the line F B at a point 4, and draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 and extending six inches on either side of line F B; then with line 5, 6 as a side, describe a parallelogram twelve inches by four inches.

THE BASES.

RULE 9. Within the angle F, describe a square the sides of which shall be 12 inches, two of its sides lying upon the lines F G and F H, and within the angles G and H describe squares the side of which shall be 15 inches, the two outer sides of said square lying upon the lines F G and G I and F H and H I, and at the angle E describe a square whose side shall be 15 inches and so described that its sides shall be parallel with G I and I H and its centre immediately over the angular point E.

THE BATMAN'S LINE.

RULE 10. On either side of the line A F B describe two parallelograms 6 feet long and 4 feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their length being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being 6 inches added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the centre of their length being upon said diagonal.

RULE 11. The Home Base at F and the Pitcher's Plate

at 4 must be of whitened rubber and so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface.

RULE 12. The First Base at G, the Second Base at E, and the Third Base at H, must be of white canvas bags filled with soft material and securely fastened in their positions described in Rule 9.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 must be marked with lime, chalk, or other suitable material so as to be distinctly seen by the Umpire.

THE BALL.

RULE 14. The Ball:* See Foot Note.

SEC. 1. Must not weigh less than five or more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding League Ball, or the Reach American Association Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. For each championship game two balls shall be furnished by the Home Club to the Umpire for use. When the ball in play is batted to foul ground out of sight of the Umpire, the other ball shall be immediately brought into play. As often as one of the two in use shall be lost, a new one must be substituted, so that the Umpire shall at all times after the game begins, have two balls for use. The moment the Umpire delivers an alternate ball to the pitcher it comes into play, and shall not be exchanged until it, in turn, passes out of sight to foul ground. At no time shall the ball be intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise.

SEC. 3. In all games the ball or balls played with shall be furnished by the Home Club, and the last ball in play becomes the property of the winning club. Each ball to be used in championship games shall be examined, measured and weighed by the Secretary of the Association, inclosed in a paper box and sealed with the seal of the Secretary, which seal shall not be broken except by the Umpire in the presence of the Captains of the two contesting nines after play has been called.

SEC. 4. Should the ball become out of shape, or cut or ripped so as to expose the interior, or in any way so injured

*The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past fifteen years, and is used in all League contests.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding Boys' League Ball and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

as to be—in the opinion of the Umpire—unfit for fair use, he shall, upon appeal by either Captain, at once put the alternate ball into play and call for a new one.

THE BAT.

RULE 15. The Bat:

Must be made wholly of hard wood except that the handle may be wound with twine, or a granulated substance applied, not to exceed eighteen inches from the end.

It must be round, not exceed two and one-half inches in diameter in the thickest part, and must not exceed forty-two inches in length.

THE PLAYERS AND THEIR POSITIONS.

RULE 16. The players of each club in a game shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as Captain, and in no case shall less than nine men be allowed to play on each side.

RULE 17. The players' positions shall be such as may be assigned them by their Captain, except that the Pitcher must take the position as defined in Rules 8 and 20.

RULE 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats among the Spectators.

RULE 19. Every Club shall adopt uniforms for its players, but no player shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoes other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate.

PLAYERS' BENCHES.

RULE 20. The Players' Benches must be furnished by the Home Club, and placed upon a portion of the ground outside of, and not nearer than twenty-five feet to, the Players' Lines. One such bench must be for the exclusive use of the visiting club and one for the exclusive use of the home club, and the players of the competing teams shall be required to occupy their respective benches during the progress of the game.

THE GAME.

RULE 21. SECTION 1. Every Championship Game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset.

SEC. 2. A Game shall consist of nine innings to each contesting nine, except that

(a) If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate.

(b) If the side last at bat in the ninth innings scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate.

A TIE GAME.

RULE 22. If the score be a tie at the end of nine innings, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided that if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate.

A DRAWN GAME.

RULE 23. A Drawn Game shall be declared by the Umpire when he terminates a game on account of darkness or rain, after five equal innings have been played, if the score at the time is equal on the last even innings played; but (exception) if the side that went second to bat is then at the bat, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the Umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal innings.

A CALLED GAME.

RULE 24. If the Umpire calls "Game" on account of darkness or rain at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, unless the side second at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the side first at bat, in which case the score of the game shall be the total number of runs made.

A FORFEITED GAME.

RULE 25. A forfeited game shall be declared by the Umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the nine of a club fail to appear upon a field, or being upon the field fail to begin the game within five minutes after the Umpire has called "Play," at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the Umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the Umpire, one side fails to resume playing within *one minute* after the Umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team resorts to dilatory practice to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, in the opinion of the Umpire, any one of these rules is wilfully violated.

SEC. 6. If, after ordering the removal of a player as authorized by Rule 59, Sec. 5, said order is not obeyed within five minutes.

SEC. 7. In case the Umpire declares a game forfeited, he shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the Association within twenty-four hours thereafter.

NO GAME.

RULE 26. "No Game" shall be declared by the Umpire if he shall terminate play on account of rain or darkness, before five innings on each side are completed, except in a case when the game is called, the club second at bat shall have more runs at the end of its fourth innings than the club first at bat has made in its five innings, then the Umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greatest number of runs, and it shall be a game and be so counted in the Championship record.

SUBSTITUTES.

RULE 27. SECTION I. In every championship game each team shall be required to have present on the field, in uniform, one or more substitute players.

SEC. 2. Any such player may be substituted at any time by either club, but no player thereby retired shall thereafter participate in the game.

SEC. 3. The Base Runner shall not have a substitute run for him except by consent of the Captains of the contesting teams.

CHOICE OF INNINGS—CONDITION OF GROUND.

RULE 28. The choice of innings shall be given to the Captain of the Home Club, who shall also be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after rain.

THE PITCHER'S POSITION.

RULE 29. The pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet square on the ground, and in front of the pitcher's plate, but in the act of delivering the ball one foot must be in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 8. He shall not raise either foot, unless in the act of delivering the ball, nor make more than one step in such delivery. He shall hold the ball, before the delivery fairly in front of his body, and in sight of the Umpire. When the pitcher feigns to throw the ball to a base he must resume the above position and pause momentarily before delivering the ball to the bat.

THE DELIVERY OF THE BALL—FAIR AND UNFAIR BALLS.

RULE 30. A Fair Ball is a ball delivered by the pitcher while standing in his position, and facing the Batsman, the ball so delivered, to pass over the Home Base, not lower than the Batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder.

RULE 31. An Unfair Ball is a ball delivered by the Pitcher, as in Rule 30, except that the ball does not pass over the Home Base, or does pass over the Home Base above the Batsman's shoulder or below the knee.

BALKING.

RULE 32. A Balk shall be

SECTION 1. Any motion made by the Pitcher to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it.

SEC. 2. The holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as to delay the game unnecessarily.

SEC. 3. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the Pitcher while not in the position defined in Rule 29.

DEAD BALLS.

RULE 33. A Dead Ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the Pitcher that touches any part of the Batsman's person or clothing while standing in his position without being struck at; or any part of the Umpire's person or clothing, while on foul ground, without first passing the Catcher.

RULE 34. In case of a Foul Strike, Foul Hit ball not legally caught out, Dead Ball, or Base Runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the pitcher standing in his position.

BLOCK BALLS.

RULE 35. SECTION 1. A Block is a batted or thrown ball that is stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a Block occurs the Umpire shall declare it, and Base Runners may run the bases without being put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his position.

SEC. 3. In the case of a Block, if the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the Fielders, the Umpire should call "Time," and require each Base Runner to stop at the last base touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher standing in his position.

THE BATSMAN'S POSITION—ORDER OF BATTING.

RULE 36. The batsmen must take their positions within the Batsmen's Lines, as defined in Rule 10, in the order in which they are named in the batting order, which batting order must be submitted by the Captains of the opposing teams to the Umpire before the game, and when approved

by him this batting order must be followed except in the case of a substitute player, in which case the substitute must take the place of the original player in the batting order. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who has completed his turn—time at bat—in the preceding inning.

RULE 37. SECTION 1. When their side goes to the bat the players must immediately return to the players' bench as defined in Rule 20, and remain there until the side is put out, except when batsmen or base runner; provided that the Captain and one assistant only may occupy the space between the Players' Lines and the Captain's Lines to coach base runners.

SEC. 2. No player of the side at bat, except when batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the Catcher's Lines, as defined in Rule 6. The triangular space behind the Home Base is reserved for the exclusive use of Umpire, Catcher and Batsman, and the Umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of, or passing between the Pitcher and Catcher, while standing in their positions.

SEC. 3. The players of the side "at bat" must occupy the portion of the field allotted them, but must speedily vacate any portion thereof that may be in the way of the ball, or any Fielder attempting to catch or field it.

THE BATTING RULES.

RULE 38. A Fair hit is a ball batted by the batsman, standing in his position, that first touches any part of the person of a player or umpire or falls within the foul lines, that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair Ground) bounds or rolls within the Foul Lines, between Home and First, or Home and Third Bases, without interference by a player.

RULE 39. A Foul Hit is a ball batted by the Batsman, standing in his position, that first touches the ground, any part of the person of a player, or any object behind either of the Foul Lines, or that strikes the person of such Batsman, while standing in his position, or batted directly to the ground by the Batsman, standing in his position, that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair Ground) bounds or rolls outside the Foul Lines, between Home and First or Home and Third Bases without interference by a player. *Provided*, that a Foul Hit ball not rising above the Batsman's head, and caught by the Catcher playing within ten feet of the Home Base, shall be termed a Foul Tip.

RULE 40. A bunt hit is a fair hit to the ground within the infield.

BALLS BATTED OUTSIDE THE GROUNDS.

RULE 41. When a batted ball passes outside the grounds, the Umpire shall decide it Fair should it disappear within, or Foul should it disappear outside of, the range of the Foul Lines, and Rules 38 and 39 are to be construed accordingly.

RULE 42. A Fair Batted ball that goes over the fence shall entitle the batsman to a home run, except that should it go over the fence at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five feet from the Home Base, when he shall be entitled to two bases only, and a distinctive line shall be marked on the fence at this point.

STRIKES.

RULE 43. A strike is

SECTION 1. A ball struck at by the Batsman without its touching his bat; or

SEC. 2. A Fair Ball legally delivered by the Pitcher, but not struck at by the Batsman.

SEC. 3. Any obvious attempt to make a Foul Hit.

SEC. 4. A foul hit, other than a foul tip, made by the batsman while attempting a bunt hit, as defined in Rule 40, that falls or rolls upon foul ground between home base and first base or home base and third base.

SEC. 5. A ball struck at, if the ball touches any part of the batsman's person.

RULE 44. A Foul Strike is a ball batted by the Batsman when any part of his person is upon ground outside the lines of the Batsman's position.

THE BATSMAN IS OUT.

RULE 45. The Batsman is out:

SECTION 1. If he fails to take his position at the bat in his order of batting, unless the error be discovered and the proper Batsman takes his position before a fair hit has been made; and in such case the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time at bat of the proper batsman. *Provided*, this rule shall not take effect unless *the out* is declared before the ball is delivered to the succeeding Batsman.

SEC. 2. If he fails to take his position within one minute after the Umpire has called for the Batsman.

SEC. 3. If he makes a Foul Hit other than a Foul Tip as defined in Rule 39, and the ball be momentarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground, provided it be not caught

in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a Fielder, before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he makes a Foul Strike.

SEC. 5. If he attempts to hinder the Catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of his position, or otherwise obstructing or interfering with that player.

SEC. 6. If, while the First Base be occupied by a base runner, three strikes be called on him by the Umpire, except when two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, after two strikes have been called the Batsman obviously attempts to make a foul hit, as in Section 3, Rule 43.

SEC. 8. If, while attempting a third strike the ball touches any part of the batsman's person, in which event base runners occupying bases shall return as prescribed in Section 5, Rule 43.

SEC. 9. If he hits a fly ball that can be handled by an infielder while first base is occupied with only one out.

SEC. 10. If the third strike is called in accordance with Section 4, Rule 48.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

WHEN THE BATSMAN BECOMES A BASE RUNNER.

RULE 46. The Batsman becomes a base runner:

SECTION I. Instantly after he makes a Fair Hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after four balls have been called by the Umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after three strikes have been declared by the Umpire

SEC. 4. If, while he be a batsman without making an attempt to strike his person—excepting hands or forearm, which makes it a dead ball—or clothing be hit by a ball from the Pitcher, unless—in the opinion of the Umpire—he intentionally permits himself to be so hit.

SEC. 5. Instantly after an illegal delivery of a ball by the Pitcher.

BASES TO BE TOUCHED.

RULE 47. The Base Runner must touch each base in regular order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return (except on a foul hit) must retouch the base or base in reverse order. He shall only be considered as holding a base after touching it, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding Base Runner.

ENTITLED TO BASES.

RULE 48. The Base Runner shall be entitled, without being put out, to take the Base in the following cases.

SECTION 1. If, while he was Batsman, the Umpire called four Balls.

SEC. 2. If the Umpire awards a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit with a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery—as in Rule 46, Sec. 5—and the Base Runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the Umpire calls a "balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball, delivered by the Pitcher, pass the Catcher and touch the Umpire, or any fence or building within ninety feet of the Home Base.

SEC. 5. If upon a fair hit the Ball strikes the person or clothing of the Umpire on fair ground.

SEC. 6. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary.

SEC. 7. If the Fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his hat, or any part of his dress.

RETURNING TO BASES.

RULE 49. The Base Runner shall return to his Base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out:

SECTION 1. If the umpire declares a Foul Tip (as defined in 37) or any other Foul Hit not legally caught by a Fielder.

SEC. 2. If the Umpire declares a Foul Strike.

SEC. 3. If the Umpire declares a Dead Ball, unless it be also the fourth Unfair Ball and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 48, Sec. 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the Umpire interferes with the Catcher or he is struck by a ball thrown by the Catcher to intercept a Base Runner.

SEC. 5. The Base Runner shall return to his base, if, while attempting a strike, the ball touches any part of the Batsman's person.

WHEN BASE RUNNERS ARE OUT.

RULE 50. The Base Runner is out:

SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while Batsman, and the Catcher fail to catch the third strike ball, he plainly attempts to hinder the Catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a Fair Hit while Batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a Fielder, before touching the ground, or any object other than a Fielder: *Provided*, it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap.

SEC. 3. If, when the Umpire has declared three strikes on him, while Batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground: *Provided*, it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a Fielder, before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after Three Strikes or a Fair Hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a Fielder *before* he shall have touched First Base.

*SEC. 5. If, after Three Strikes or a Fair Hit, the ball be securely held by a Fielder, while touching First Base with any part of his person, *before* such Base Runner touches First Base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from Home Base to First Base, while the ball is being fielded to First Base, he runs outside the Three Feet Lines, as defined in Rule 10 unless to avoid a Fielder attempting to field a Batted Ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from First to Second Base, from Second to Third Base, or from Third to Home Base he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder; but in case a Fielder be occupying the Base Runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the Base Runner shall run out of the path, and behind said Fielder, and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fails to avoid a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this Rule; or if he in any way obstructs a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball: *Provided*, that if two or more Fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the Base Runner comes in contact with one or more of them, the Umpire shall determine which Fielder is entitled to the benefit of this Rule, and shall not decide the Base Runner out for coming in contact with any other fielder.

SEC. 9. If, at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy. *Provided*, the ball be held by the Fielder after touching him; but (exception as to First Base), in running to First Base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overrunning First Base, he also attempts to run to second Base, or, after passing the base he turns to his left from the foul line, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

SEC. 10. If, when a Fair or Foul Hit ball (other than a foul tip as referred to in Rule 36) is legally caught by a Fielder, such ball is legally held by a Fielder on the base occupied by the Base Runner when such ball was struck (or the Base Runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a Fielder), before he retouches said base after such Fair or Foul Hit ball was so caught. *Provided* that the Base Runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the Pitcher before the Fielder holds it on said base, or touches the Base Runner with it; but if the Base Runner in attempting to reach a base, detaches it before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when a Batsman becomes a Base Runner, the First Base, or the First and Second Bases, or the First, Second and Third Bases, be occupied, any Base Runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, until any following Base Runner is put out, and may be put out at the next base or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder in the same manner as in running to First Base, at any time before any following Base Runner is put out.

SEC. 12. If a Fair Hit ball strike him *before touching the Fielder*, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the Batsman becoming a Base Runner, and no run shall be scored; or any other Base Runner put out.

SEC. 13. If when running to a base or forced to return to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases if any, in the order prescribed in Rule 47, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, in the same manner as in running to First Base.

SEC. 14. If when the Umpire calls "Play," after any suspension of a game he fails to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base.

WHEN BATSMAN OR BASE RUNNER IS OUT.

RULE 51. The Umpire shall declare the Batsman or Base Runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player is put out in accordance with these rules, except as provided in Rule 50, Sections 10 and 14.

COACHING RULES.

RULE 52. The coaches are restricted to coaching the Base Runner only, and are not allowed to address any

remarks except to the Base Runner, and then only in words of necessary direction; and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing club, the umpire or the spectators, and not more than two coaches, who may be one player participating in the game and any other player under contract to it, in the uniform of either club, shall be allowed at any one time. To enforce the above, the Captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the Umpire to the offence, and upon a repetition of the same, the offending player shall be debarred from further coaching during the game.

THE SCORING OF RUNS.

RULE 53. One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the Home Base before three men are put out by (exception). If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching First Base, a run shall not be scored.

THE UMPIRE.

RULE 54. The Umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a game, except for reason of illness or injury.

HIS POWERS AND JURISDICTION.

RULE 55. SECTION 1. The Umpire is master of the Field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and is entitled to the respect of the spectators, and any person offering any insult or indignity to him must be promptly ejected from the grounds.

SEC. 2. He must be invariably addressed by the players as Mr. Umpire; and he must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the Playing Rules, and he is hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as he may deem necessary, to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions.

SPECIAL DUTIES.

RULE 56. The Umpire's duties shall be as follows:

SECTION 1. The Umpire is the sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance shall any person except the Captain of the competing teams be allowed to address him or question his decisions and they can only question him on an interpretation of the Rules. No Manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the field or address the Umpire, under a penalty of a forfeiture of a game.

SEC. 2. Before the commencement of a Game, the Umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials

of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the Captain of the Home Club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules.

SEC. 3. The Umpire must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident, injury or rain. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first striker of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

SEC. 4. The Umpire shall count and call every "unfair ball" delivered by the Pitcher, and every "dead ball," if also an unfair ball, as a "ball," and he shall also count and call every "strike." Neither a "ball" nor a "strike" shall be counted or called until the ball has passed the Home Base. He shall also declare every "Dead Ball," "Block," "Foul Hit," "Foul Strike," and "Balk."

CALLING "PLAY" AND "TIME."

RULE 57. The Umpire must call "Play" promptly at the hour designated by the Home Club, and on the call of "Play" the game must immediately begin. When he calls "Time" play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. The Umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but in case of accident to a Fielder, "Time" shall not be called until the ball be returned to and held by the Pitcher, standing in his position), or in case rain falls so heavily that the spectators are compelled, by the severity of the storm, to seek shelter, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should such rain continue to fall thirty minutes thereafter, he shall terminate the game; or to enforce order in case of annoyance from spectators.

RULE 58. The Umpire is only allowed, by the Rules, to call "Time" in case of an accident to himself or a player, a "Block," as referred to in Rule 35, Sec. 3, or in case of rain, as defined by the Rule.

INFLECTING FINES.

RULE 59. The Umpire is empowered to inflict fines of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00 for the first offence on players during the progress of a game, as follows:

SECTION 1. For improper language addressed to a spectator, the Umpire, or any player.

SEC. 2. For the Captain or Coacher wilfully failing to remain within the legal bounds of his position, except upon an appeal by the Captain from the Umpire's decision upon a misinterpretation of the rules.

SEC. 3. For the disobedience by a player of any other of his orders or for any other violation of these rules.

SEC. 4. In case the Umpire imposes a fine on a player, he shall at once notify the Captain of the offending player's side, and shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the Association or League within twenty-four hours thereafter, under the penalty of having said fine taken from his own salary.

SEC. 5. The Umpire may remove a player for a violation of Section 1 of this Rule in lieu of a fine, but, under no circumstances, shall he remove a player for a violation of Section 2 of this Rule, unless upon a repetition of the offence prescribed therein.

FIELD RULES.

RULE 60. No Club shall allow open betting or pool selling upon its ground, nor in any building owned or occupied by it.

RULE 61. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of the game, in addition to the players in uniform, the Manager on each side and the Umpire; except such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such officials of the Home Club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 62. No Umpire, Manager, Captain or player shall address the spectators during the progress of a game, except in case of necessary explanation.

RULE 63. Every Club shall furnish sufficient police force upon its own grounds to preserve order, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the Visiting Club may refuse to play further until the field be cleared. If the ground be not cleared within fifteen minutes thereafter, the Visiting Club may claim, and shall be entitled to, the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings have been played).

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

RULE 64. "Play" is the order of the Umpire to begin the game, or to resume play after its suspension.

RULE 65. "Time" is the order of the Umpire to suspend

play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day of the game.

RULE 66. "Game" is the announcement by the Umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 67. "An Inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a Club in a game, and is completed when three of such players have been put out as provided in these rules.

RULE 68. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a Batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner; except when because of being hit by a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery by the Pitcher, or in case of a sacrifice hit purposely made to the infield which, not being a base hit, advances a base runner without resulting in a put out, except to the Batsman as in Rule 46.

RULE 69. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these Rules.

SCORING.

RULE 70. In order to promote uniformity in scoring Championship Games the following instructions, suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

BATTING.

SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during game. The time or times when the player has been sent to base by being hit by a pitched ball, by the Pitcher's illegal delivery, or by a base on balls, shall not be included in this column.

SEC. 2. In the second column should be set down the runs made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column should be placed the first base hits made by each player. A base hit should be scored in the following cases:

When the Ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul lines, and out of reach of the Fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a Fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches First Base.

When a hit ball is hit so sharply to an infielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the Batsman. In case of doubt over this class of hits, score a base hit, and exempt the Fielder from the charge of an error.

When a ball is hit so slowly toward a Fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the Batsman.

That in all cases where a Base Runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the Batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the Umpire, as defined in Rule 39.

SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be placed Sacrifice hits, which shall be credited to the Batsman, who, when no one is out, or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt sacrifice hit, which results in putting out the Batsman, or would so result if the ball were handled without error.

FIELDING.

SEC. 5. The number of opponents put out by each player shall be set down in the fifth column. Where a batsman is given out by the Umpire for a foul strike, or where the Batsman fails to bat in proper order, the put out shall be scored to the Catcher.

SEC. 6. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the sixth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a run out or other play of the kind.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the player assisting.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put out results, or would result if no error were made by the receiver.

ERRORS.

SEC. 7. An error shall be given in the seventh column for each misplay which allows the striker or base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "base on balls," bases on the batsman being struck by a "pitched ball," or in case of illegal pitched balls, balks and passed balls, shall not be included in said column. In scoring errors of batted balls see Section 3 of this Rule.

STOLEN BASES.

SEC. 8. Stolen bases shall be scored as follows:

Any attempt to steal a base must go to the credit of the base runner, whether the ball is thrown wild or muffed by the fielder, but any manifest error is to be charged to the fielder making the same. If the base runner advances another base he shall not be credited with a stolen base, and the fielder allowing the advancement is also to be charged with an error. If a base runner makes a start and a battery error is made, the runner secures the credit of a stolen base, and the battery error is scored against the player making it. Should a base runner overrun a base and then be put out, he shall receive the credit for the stolen base. If a Base Runner advances a base on a fly out, or gains two bases on a single base hit, or an infield out, or attempted out, he shall be credited with a stolen base, provided there is a possible chance and a palpable attempt made to retire him.

EARNED RUNS.

SEC. 9. An earned run shall be scored every time the player reaches the home base unaided by errors before chances have been offered to retire the side.

THE SUMMARY.

RULE 71. The Summary shall contain:

SECTION I. The number of earned runs made by each side.

SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of three-base hits made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of bases stolen by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of double and triple plays made by each side, and the names of the players assisting in the same.

SEC. 7. The number of men given bases on called balls by each Pitcher.

SEC. 8. The number of men given bases from being hit by pitched balls.

SEC. 9. The number of men struck out.

SEC. 10. The number of passed balls by each Catcher.

SEC. 11. The number of wild pitches by each Pitcher.

SEC. 12. The time of game.

SEC. 13. The name of the Umpire.

EXPLANATORY APPENDIX.

The new code of rules for 1894 requires but a page or two of explanation, as the changes made which were of any special importance, were few and far between. The diagram of the diamond field needs a surveyor to lay it out so that it might be made comprehensible to amateurs and novices in the game. What with its "arcs" and its "radiuses" and its algebraic style of description, it is likely to be a Greek puzzle to foreign votaries of the game.

The only important changes made are the penalizing of bunted foul balls by calling them strikes; the preventing of a double play when a runner has secured first base, and the succeeding batsman pops up an infield fly ball; the calling of a strike on every pitched ball which hits the batsman after he has struck at it and missed it, and the limiting of sacrifice hits to those made on balls sent to the infield only. The other changes are so-called improved wording of some of the rules. The failures in improving the code include that of refusing to give team-work batsmen the credit due them for forwarding runners by base hits; the not enlarging the pitcher's box so as to admit of his getting a good foot hold within the box, and not as now outside of it, and outside of the front line of the pitcher's position, and the refusal to define runs earned off the pitching as runs scored from base hits only, and not from a combination of base hits and stolen bases, thereby charging the pitcher with runs earned off his pitching, which were partly earned off the fielding.

The amended rule relative to sacrifice hits is as follows: Rule 70—new—Section 4, reads as follows: "In the fourth column (of the tabulated score) shall be placed sacrifice hits which shall be credited to the batsman, who, when no one is out, or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt sacrifice hit which results in putting out the batsman, or would so result if the ball be handled without error."

Every sacrifice hit resulting from a hit to the infield—but not from a fly ball to the out field—is rewarded by the batsman not being charged, in such case, with a time at the bat. This is described in the amended Rule 68. This is about all of the important changes made in the rules. Some are improvements, but much in that way has been left undone.

HENRY CHADWICK.

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Running from First to Second Base (7)	50
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Touched by Ball While in Play (9)	50
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EASTERN LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

CLUBS.	At Buffalo.	At Erie.	At Binghamton.	At Wilkesbarre.	At Syracuse.	At Troy.	At Springfield.	At Providence.
Buffalo...	.....	June 1, 2, 4 July 4, 4, 5 Sept. 1, 1.	May 4, 5, 6, 7 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 7, 8	May 1, 2, 3 August 6, 7, 8 Sept. 7, 8	June 5, 6, 7 July 24, 25, 26 August 27, 28	June 8, 9, 11* July 20, 21, 23 August 29, 30	June 12, 13, 14 July 12, 13, 14 August 22, 23	June 15, 16, 18 July 16, 17, 18 August 24, 25
Erie.....	May 30, 30, 31 July 7, 9, 10 Sept. 3, 3	.....	May 1, 2, 3 August 6, 7, 8 Sept. 5, 6	May 4, 5, 7 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 7, 8	June 8, 9, 11 July 20, 21, 23 August 29, 30	June 5, 6, 7 July 24, 25, 26 August 27, 28	June 13, 16, 18 July 16, 17, 18 August 24, 25	June 12, 13, 14 July 12, 13, 14 August 22, 23
Binghamton.	May 11, 12, 14 July 28, 30, 31 Sept. 10, 12	May 8, 9, 10 August 2, 3, 4 Sept. 13, 15	.....	June 1, 2, 4 July 4, 4, 5 Sept. 1, 1	June 15, 16, 18 July 12, 13, 14 August 22, 23	June 12, 13, 14 July 16, 17, 18 August 24, 25	June 5, 6, 7 July 24, 25, 26 August 29, 30	June 8, 9, 11 July 20, 21, 23 August 27, 28
Wilkesbarre.	May 8, 9, 10 August 2, 3, 4 Sept. 13, 15	May 11, 12, 14 July 28, 30, 31 Sept. 10, 12	May 30, 30, 31 July 7, 9, 10 Sept. 3, 3	.....	June 12, 13, 14 July 16, 17, 18 August 24, 25	June 15, 16, 18 July 12, 13, 14 August 22, 23	June 8, 9, 11 July 20, 21, 23 August 27, 28	June 5, 6, 7 July 24, 25, 26 August 29, 30
Syracuse.	May 15, 16, 17 J'ne 29, 30, J'y 2 August 15, 16	May 18, 19, 21 June 26, 27, 28 August 13, 14	May 22, 23, 25 June 22, 23, 25 August 20, 21	May 25, 26, 28 June 19, 20, 21 August 17, 18	.....	May 30, 30, 31 July 7, 9, 10 Aug. 31, Sep. 1	May 4, 5, 7 July 28, 30, 31 Sept. 5, 6	May 1, 2, 3 August 2, 3, 4 Sept. 7, 8
Troy.....	May 18, 19, 21 June 26, 27, 28 August 13, 14	May 15, 16, 17 J'ne 29, 30, J'y 2 August 15, 16	May 26, 27, 28 June 19, 20, 21 August 17, 18	May 22, 23, 24 June 22, 23, 25 August 20, 21	June 1, 2, 4 July 4, 4, 5 Sept. 3, 3	.....	May 1, 2, 3 August 2, 3, 4 Sept. 7, 8	May 4, 5, 7 July 28, 30, 31 Sept. 5, 6
Springfield.	May 22, 23, 24 June 22, 23, 25 August 20, 21	May 25, 26, 28 June 19, 20, 21 August 17, 18	May 15, 16, 17 J'ne 29, 30, J'y 2 August 13, 14	May 18, 19, 21 June 26, 27, 28 August 15, 16	May 8, 9, 10 August 6, 7, 8 Sept. 13, 15	May 11, 12, 14 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 10, 12	.....	June 1, 2, 4 July 4, 4 Sept. 3, 3
Providence.	May 25, 26, 28 June 19, 20, 21 August 17, 18	May 22, 23, 24 June 22, 23, 25 August 20, 21	May 18, 19, 21 June 26, 27, 28 August 15, 16	May 15, 16, 17 J'ne 29, 30, J'y 2 August 13, 14	May 11, 12, 14 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 10, 12	May 8, 9, 10 August 6, 7, 8 Sept. 13, 15	May 30, 30, 31 July 7, 9, 10 Aug. 31, Sep. 1	.....

NATIONAL LEAGUE AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE.

SEASON OF 1894.

CLUBS.	In Boston.	In Brooklyn.	In New York.	In Philadel'a	In Baltimore	In Wash'g'n	In Pittsb'rgh	In Cleveland	In Cincinnati	In L'uiv's'e	In Chic'go	In St. L'u'is
Boston ..	.....	May 9	May 5, 7, 8	Apr. 28, 30	April 24, 25, 26	May 2, 3, 4	July 2, 4, 4	July 5, 6, 7	July 12, 13, 14	June 25, 26, 27	July 9, 10, 11	June 25, 26, 27
	.....	Apr. 21, 23	July 31	May 1	July 27, 28, 30	June 21, 22, 23	Sept. 27, 28, 29	Sept. 12, 13, 15	Sept. 24, 25, 26	Sept. 20, 21, 22	Sept. 8, 10, 11	Sept. 28, 29, 30
	.....	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2
Brooklyn.	April 19	.....	May 18, 24, 26	May 5, 7, 8	May 2, 3, 4	Apr. 28, 30	June 28, 29, 30	June 25, 26, 27	July 1, 4, 4	July 9, 10, 11	July 12, 14, 15	July 5, 7, 8
	May 10, 12	.....	June 22	July 31	July 17, 18, 19	June 18, 19, 20	Sept. 24, 25, 26	Sept. 17, 18, 19	Sept. 20, 22, 23	Sept. 27, 29, 30	Sept. 13, 15, 16	Sept. 8, 9, 10
	July 24, 25, 26	.....	Aug. 4, 6	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2	Aug. 1, 2
New York	May 21, 22, 23	May 17, 19, 25	.....	May 14, 15, 16	April 19, 20, 21	April 24, 25, 26	July 12, 13, 14	July 2, 4, 4	July 9, 10, 11	July 5, 6, 7	June 26, 29, 30	June 25, 26, 27
	July 20, 21, 23	June 21, 23	.....	July 27, 28, 30	Aug. 10, 11, 13	Aug. 7, 8, 9	Sept. 20, 21, 22	Sept. 8, 10, 11	Sept. 27, 28, 29	Sept. 24, 25, 26	Sept. 17, 18, 19	Sept. 13, 14, 15
	Aug. 3	Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadel'phia.	May 17, 18, 19	April 24, 25, 26	May 2, 3, 4	.....	May 10, 11, 12	April 19, 20	July 5, 6, 7	July 12, 13, 14	June 25, 26, 27	June 28, 29, 30	July 2, 4, 4	July 9, 10, 11
	Aug. 7, 8, 9	July 20, 21, 23	June 18, 19, 20	.....	June 21, 22, 23	Aug. 10	Sept. 8, 10, 11	Sept. 27, 28, 29	Sept. 17, 18, 19	Sept. 12, 13, 15	Sept. 20, 21, 22	Sept. 24, 25, 26

Baltimore	May 14, 15, 16	May 21, 22, 23	Apr. 28, 30	May 24, 25, 26	.....	May 7, 9, 18	May 29, 30, 30	June 28, 29, 30	July 5, 7, 8	July 1, 4, 4	June 25, 26, 27	July 13, 14, 15
	June 18, 19, 20	Aug. 7, 8, 9	July 24, 25, 26	Aug. 3, 4, 6	.....	July 20, 23	Sept. 17, 18, 19	Sept. 24, 25, 26	Sept. 12, 15, 16	Sept. 8, 9, 10	Sept. 27, 29, 30	Sept. 21, 22, 23
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washing'ton.	May 24, 25, 26	May 14, 15, 16	May 10, 11, 12	Apr. 21, 23	May 5, 8,	.....	Sept. 1, 1, 3	July 9, 10, 11	June 28, 29, 30	July 12, 14, 15	July 5, 7, 8	July 1, 4, 4
	Aug. 3, 4, 6	July 27, 28, 30	July 17, 18, 19	Aug. 11, 13	July 21, 31	.....	Sept. 12, 13, 15	Sept. 20, 21, 22	Sept. 8, 9, 10	Sept. 16, 17, 18	Sept. 23, 24, 25	Sept. 27, 29, 30

CLUBS.	In Boston.	In Brooklyn.	In New York	In Philadel'a	In Baltimore	In Wash'g'n	In Pittsb'rg'h	In Cleveland	In Cincinnati	In L'uiv'sv'e	In Chic'go	In St. L'u'is
Pitts burgh	June 4, 5, 6 Aug. 14, 15, 16	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 28, 29, 30	June 14, 15, 16 Sept. 4, 5, 6	June 11, 12, 13 Aug. 23, 24, 25	July 9, 10, 11 Aug. 18, 20, 21	May 31 June 1, 2 June 25, 26, 27	..... ..... .....	May 24, 25, 26 July 26, 27, 28	Apr. 28, 30 May 1 July 19, 20, 21	April 24, 25, 26 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 23, 24, 25, 16, 17, 18	May 21, 22, 23 July 23, 24, 25, 6, 7	April 19, 20, 21 July 16, 17, 18, 20, 21
Cleveland	May 31 June 1, 2 Aug. 23, 24, 25	June 14, 15, 16 Sept. 4, 5, 6	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 18, 20, 21	June 11, 12, 13 Aug. 1, 3, 3	June 11, 12, 13 Sept. 1, 3, 3	June 4, 5, 6 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 10, 11, 12 Aug. 6, 7, 8	..... ..... .....	April 24, 25, 26 July 15, 16 Sept. 30	April 19, 21, 22 July 19, 20, 21	May 17, 19, 20 Aug. 9, 11, 12	April 28, 29, 30 June 22, 23, 24
Cincin nati	May 29, 30, 30 Aug. 18, 20, 21	June 11, 12, 13 Aug. 23, 24, 25	June 4, 5, 6 Sept. 1, 3, 3	June 14, 15, 16 Sept. 4, 5, 6	May 31 June 1, 2 Aug. 14, 15, 16	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 7, 8, 9 July 30, 31 Aug. 1	May 21, 22, 23 Aug. 2, 3, 4	..... ..... .....	May 24, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 24	May 3, 5, 6 Aug. 5, 6, 7	May 18, 19, 20 June 18, 19, 20
Louisville	June 14, 15, 16 Sept. 4, 5, 6	June 4, 5, 6 Sept. 1, 3, 3	June 11, 12, 13 Aug. 23, 24, 25	June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 14, 15, 16	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 29, 30, 30 Aug. 18, 20, 21	May 17, 18, 19 June 18, 19, 20	May 3, 4, 5 July 30, 31 Aug. 1	May 14, 15, 16 June 21, 23, 24	..... ..... .....	May 10, 12, 13 July 16, 17, 18	May 21, 22, 23 July 27, 28, 29
Chicago ..	June 11, 12, 13 Sept. 1, 3, 3	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 18, 20, 21	June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 18, 20, 21	May 29, 30, 30 Aug. 28, 29, 30	June 4, 5, 6 Sept. 4, 5, 6	June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 23, 24, 25	May 14, 15, 16 June 21, 22, 23	May 7, 8, 9 June 18, 19, 20	April 19, 21, 22 July 26, 28, 29	April 28, 29, 30 Aug. 2, 3, 4	..... ..... .....	April 24, 25, 26 July 19, 21, 22
St. Louis.	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 31 June 1, 2 Aug. 14, 15, 16	June 4, 5, 6 Sept. 1, 1, 3	June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 23, 24, 25	June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 23, 24, 25	June 11, 12, 13 Sept. 4, 5, 6	May 3, 4, 5 Aug. 2, 3, 4	May 14, 15, 16 July 23, 24, 25	May 10, 12, 13 Aug. 9, 11, 12	May 6, 7, 8 Aug. 5, 6, 7	May 24, 26, 27 July 30, 31 Aug. 1	...............

WESTERN ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE.

CLUBS.	At Omaha.	At Des Moines.	At St. Joseph.	At Lincoln.	At Rock Island.	At Quincy.	At Peoria.	At Jacksonville.
Omaha...	June 19, 20, 21 July 17, 18, 19 Sept. 7, 8, 9	June 4, 5, 6 July 23, 24, 25 A'g 30, 31, S'p 1	June 15, 16, 17 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 29, 30, 30 July 27, 28, 29 Sept 21, 22, 23	May 18, 19, 20 Aug 7, 8, 9 Sept 10, 11, 12	May 25, 26, 27 J'y 31, A'g 1, 2 Sept. 16, 17, 19	May 25, 26, 27 J'y 31, A'g 1, 2 Sept. 10, 11, 12	May 22, 23, 24 July 27, 28, 29 S'p't 13, 14, 15
Des Moines.	June 8, 9, 10 July 6, 7, 8 Aug. 24, 25, 26	June 1, 2, 3 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 27, 28, 29	June 4, 5, 6 July 9, 10, 11 A'g 30, 31, S'p 1	May 18, 19, 20 Aug 7, 8, 9 Sept 10, 11, 12	May 25, 26, 27 J'y 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 16, 17, 19	May 29, 30, 30 Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 21, 22, 23	May 22, 23, 24 July 27, 28, 29 S'p't 13, 14, 15	May 25, 26, 27 J'y 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 17, 18, 19
St. Joseph	June 12, 13, 14 July 9, 10, 11 Sept. 2, 3, 4	June 15, 16, 17 July 20, 21, 22 Sept. 4, 5, 6	June 8, 9, 10 July 17, 18, 19 Sept. 7, 8, 9	May 25, 26, 27 J'y 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 16, 17, 19	May 22, 23, 24 July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 13, 14, 15	May 29, 30, 31 Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 21, 22, 23	May 22, 23, 24 July 27, 28, 29 S'p't 13, 14, 15	May 18, 19, 21 Aug. 7, 8, 9 Sept. 10, 11, 12
Lincoln...	June 1, 2, 3 July 20, 21, 22 Sept. 4, 5, 6	June 12, 13, 14 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 2, 3, 3	June 19, 20, 21 July 6, 7, 8 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 22, 23, 24 Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 13, 14, 15	May 25, 26, 27 J'y 31, A'g. 1, 2 Sept. 10, 11, 12	May 18, 19, 20 J'y 31, A'g. 1, 2 Aug. 7, 8, 9	May 18, 19, 20 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 29, 30, 31 July 27, 28, 30 Sept. 20, 21, 22
Rock Island	May 5, 6, 7 June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 24, 25, 26	May 15, 16, 17 J'ne 29, 30, J'y 1 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 12, 13, 14 June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 9, 10, 11 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 10, 11, 12	June 1, 2, 3 July 9, 10, 11 Sept. 2, 3, 4	June 4, 5, 6 July 20, 21, 22 A'g 30, 31, S'p 1	June 8, 9, 10 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 27, 28, 29	June 11, 12, 13 July 16, 17, 18 Sept 4, 5, 6
Quincy...	May 15, 16, 17 July 3, 4, 5 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 12, 13, 14 June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 9, 10, 11 June 22, 23, 24 Aug. 10, 11, 12	May 5, 6, 7 J'ne 29, 30, J'y 1 Aug. 20, 21, 22	June 1, 2, 3 July 9, 10, 11 Sept. 2, 3, 4	June 11, 12, 13 July 16, 17, 18 Sept. 7, 8, 9	June 15, 16, 18 July 24, 25, 26 Aug. 27, 28, 29	June 4, 5, 6 July 20, 21, 23 A'g. 30, 31, S'p 1
Peoria. . .	May 12, 13, 14 June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 10, 11, 12	May 9, 10, 11 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 5, 6, 7 J'ne 29, 30, J'y 1 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 15, 16, 17 June 22, 23, 24 Aug. 14, 15, 16	June 15, 16, 17 July 24, 25, 26 Aug. 24, 25, 26	June 19, 20, 21 July 6, 7, 8 Sept. 4, 5, 6.	June 11, 12, 13 July 16, 17, 18 Sept. 7, 8, 9	June 4, 5, 6 July 20, 21, 23 A'g. 30, 31, S'p 1
Jacksonville.	May 9, 10, 11 J'ne 20, 30, J'y 1 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 5, 6, 7 June 22, 23, 24 Aug. 10, 11, 12	May 15, 16, 17 June 27, 28 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 12, 13, 14 June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 17, 18, 19	June 19, 20, 21 July 6, 7, 8 Sept. 7, 8, 9	June 8, 9, 10 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 24, 25, 26	June 1, 2, 3 July 9, 10, 11 Sept. 2, 3, 5	....................

SOUTHERN LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

CLUBS.	At Savannah.	At Atlanta.	At Nashville.	At New Orleans.	At Charleston.	At Mobile.	At Macon.	At Memphis.
Savannah	May 16, 17, 18 July 5, 6, 7 Sept. 1, 3, 4	May 19, 21, 23 July 21, 23, 24 Sept. 10, 11, 12	May 29, 30, 31 July 13, 15, 16 Sept. 18, 19, 20	May 9, 10, 11 J'ne 29, 30, J'y 2 J'y 30, 31, Aug. 1	June 1, 2, 3 July 17, 18, 19 Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 12, 14, 15 July 9, 10, 11 Aug. 29, 30, 31	May 24, 25, 27 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 6, 7, 8
Atlanta...	May 29, 30, 31 July 17, 18, 19 Sept. 14, 15, 17	May 20, 22, 23 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 6, 7, 8	April 14, 16, 17 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 9, 10, 11	May 24, 25, 27 July 21, 22, 23 Sept. 10, 11, 12	May 9, 10, 11 J'ne 29, 30, J'y 2 August 2, 3, 4	June 1, 2, 4 July 13, 14, 16 Sept. 18, 19, 20
Nashville.	May 1, 2, 3 June 6, 7, 8 Aug. 14, 15, 16	.....	April 15, 16, 17 June 25, 26, 27 Aug. 9, 10, 11	April 27, 28, 30 June 16, 18, 19 Aug. 24, 25, 27	April 19, 20, 22 June 21, 22, 24 August 6, 7, 8	May 4, 5, 7 June 9, 11, 12 Aug. 17, 18, 20	May 16, 17, 18 July 9, 10, 11 August 2, 3, 4
New Orleans.	Apr. 24, 25, 26 June 13, 14, 15 Aug. 17, 18, 20	May 9, 10, 11 July 5, 6, 7 Aug. 29, 30, 31	.....	May 4, 5, 7 June 9, 11, 12 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 17, 18, 19 July 9, 10, 11 August 2, 3, 4	April 27, 28, 30 June 16, 18, 19 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 12, 14, 15 July 3, 4, 4 Sept. 1, 3, 4
Charlest'n	May 12, 14, 15 July 9, 10, 11 Aug. 29, 30, 31	May 24, 25, 26 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 6, 7, 8	June 1, 2, 3 July 17, 18, 19 Sept. 14, 15, 16	.....	May 29, 30, 31 July 13, 15, 16 Sept. 18, 19, 20	May 16, 17, 18 July 5, 6, 7 Sept. 1, 3, 4	May 21, 22, 23 July 21, 22, 24 Sept. 10, 11, 12
Mobile...	May 4, 5, 7 June 16, 18, 19 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 12, 14, 15 July 3, 4, 4 Sept. 1, 3, 4	April 11, 12, 13 J'ne 29, 30, J'y 2 J'y 29, 31, Aug. 1	.....	.....	May 1, 2, 3 June 13, 14, 15 Aug. 24, 25, 27	May 9, 10, 11 July 5, 6, 7 Aug. 29, 30, 31
Macon...	Apr. 11, 12, 13 July 3, 4, 4 J'y 30, 31, Aug. 1	June 1, 2, 4 July 13, 14, 16 Sept. 18, 19, 20	May 24, 25, 27 July 21, 22, 23 Sept. 10, 11, 12	April 19, 20, 21 June 25, 26, 27 August 6, 7, 8	May 20, 22, 23 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 6, 7, 8	.....	May 29, 30, 31 July 17, 18, 19 Sept. 14, 15, 17
Memphis.	Apr. 27, 28, 30 June 9, 11, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 27	April 11, 12, 13 J'ne 29, 30, J'y 2 J'y 30, 31, Aug. 1	April 19, 20, 22 June 21, 22, 24 August 6, 7, 8	May 1, 2, 3 June 13, 14, 15 Aug. 14, 15, 16	April 15, 16, 17 June 25, 26, 27 Aug. 9, 10, 11	April 24, 25, 26 June 6, 7, 8 Aug. 21, 22, 23	.....

THE MINOR LEAGUES OF 1893.

THE EASTERN LEAGUE RECORD.

The past year was not a very successful one for the majority of the minor League organizations of 1893. But two of them, in fact, were out of the list of failures to any marked extent, and those two were the Eastern League and the New England League. The very able management of the Eastern League by President Powers was a potent factor in bringing about the League's exceptional success.

The League's championship race was towards the close the most exciting of any in the country, and had the most remarkable finish, as it was not until within one day of the close of the schedule that first and second places were conclusively settled.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Erie.....	63	41	.606	Binghamton.....	48	55	.466
Springfield.....	61	43	.587	Albany.....	53	61	.465
Troy.....	66	49	.574	Providence.....	44	69	.389
Buffalo.....	61	53	.535	Wilkesbarre.....	40	65	.381

The record, with the club names given in alphabetical order, is as follows:

CLUBS.	Albany.	Bingham'n.	Buffalo.	Erie.	Providence.	Springfield.	Troy.	Wilkesba'e.	Won.	Per cent.
Albany.....		6	9	5	10	5	11	7	53	.465
Binghamton.....	6		6	4	9	6	5	12	48	.466
Buffalo.....	9	10		8	11	7	7	9	61	.535
Erie.....	10	8	8		11	6	8	12	63	.606
Providence.....	7	8	5	4		6	7	7	44	.389
Springfield.....	11	9	7	8	11		7	8	61	.587
Troy.....	13	9	10	8	8	8		10	66	.574
Wilkesbarre.....	5	5	8	4	9	5	4		40	.381
Lost.....	61	55	53	41	69	43	49	65	436	

The pennant race ended September 15th with Erie as the pennant winner, after one of the hottest finishes ever witnessed. Springfield ended a close second. Troy, which at one time made a runaway race and led by nearly one hundred points, had to be content at the finish with third place. Buffalo is a comfortable fourth. Binghamton, Albany, Providence and Wilkesbarre finished in the order named. Erie won every series but three, broke even on two of them and lost one. Springfield won every series but two, breaking even on one and losing one, while Troy won every series

but one and broke even on that. It is interesting to note that Springfield won the series with Erie and lost the series to Troy, but finished behind the former and ahead of the latter. Troy and Erie broke even in their series. Buffalo won three series, tied three and lost one. Binghamton won but two of the series with Providence, and Wilkesbarre tied one and lost four. Albany won two series, tied two and lost three. Providence lost every series and Wilkesbarre lost all but the series with Providence.

The most successful minor League of 1893 was the well managed New England League, which was ably controlled by the well known base ball scribes of the Boston *Globe* and *Herald*, Messrs Murrane and Morse, the former having been elected president of the League for 1894.

Below will be found the record for the season:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Fall River	60	30	.667	Dover	40	43	.482
Lewiston	56	37	.602	Brockton	30	51	.370
Portland	44	43	.506	Boston Reds.....	29	55	.345

CLUBS.	Brockton.	Dover.	F. River.	Lewiston.	B. Reds.	Portland.	Won.	Per cent.
Brockton		4	5	7	8	6	30	.370
Dover	11		2	9	10	8	40	.482
Fall River	15	13		9	11	12	60	.667
Lewiston.....	10	11	8		15	12	56	.602
Boston Reds.....	6	5	7	6		5	29	.345
Portland.....	9	10	8	6	11		44	.506
Lost	51	43	30	37	55	43	259	

The Southern League, which opened very promisingly in the Spring, was a failure, as it prematurely wound up its affairs on August 12th, when the last game was played. Macon was in the lead at the time and was declared the winner of the second season championship. Memphis led the teams of the western division when the League collapsed. Appended is the record to August 12th inclusive:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Macon	21	7	.750	Savannah.....	15	14	.517
Memphis.....	20	10	.667	Nashville.....	13	16	.448
Mobile	18	10	.643	Montgomery.....	12	19	.387
Chattanooga	16	13	.552	Charleston.....	8	14	.364
Atlanta	17	14	.548	Pensacola	9	19	.321
New Orleans.....	15	13	.536	Augusta	7	22	.241

CLUBS.	Atlanta.	Augusta.	Pensacola.	Charleston.	Chattan'ga.	Macon.	Memphis.	Mobile.	Montgom'y.	Nashville.	N. Orleans.	Savannah.	Won.	Per cent.
Atlanta		3	0	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	17	.548
Augusta	3		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	.241
Pensacola	0	0		0	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	0	9	.321
Charleston	2	4	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	.364
Chattanooga	3	5	0	3		2	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	.552
Macon	4	6	0	3	4		0	0	0	0	0	4	21	.750
Memphis	0	0	5	0	0	0		3	5	4	3	0	20	.667
Mobile	0	0	4	0	0	0	2		6	3	3	0	18	.643
Montgomery	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0		4	4	0	12	.387
Nashville	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	2	2		2	0	13	.448
New Orleans	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	3		0	15	.536
Savannah	2	4	0	4	2	3	0	0	0	0			15	.517
Lost	14	22	19	14	13	7	10	10	19	16	13	14	171	

The plan of a twelve-club League for minor organizations is not a good one. Eight clubs at most should be the rule, leaving other clubs for State Leagues.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. J. Ward, at Toronto, for the following interesting account of the base ball position in Canada.

The year 1893 was the greatest in the history of base ball in Canada, and its progress in public favor decided.

As President of the Toronto Base Ball League of 1892. I was asked by that body to call a convention in the city of Toronto, on April 3d, 1893, to form a Canadian amateur base ball association. A council of ten from the different towns throughout the country was also elected. The following was the standing of the different Leagues at the end of the season

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Rank.	CLUB.	Lost.		Per cent.
		—	—	
1	Dukes (Toronto)	13	5	.722
2	Athletics (Hamilton)	12	5	.706
3	Park Nine (Toronto)	5	12	.294
4	Victors (Hamilton)	4	13	.235

INTERIOR LEAGUE.

1	Dundas	9	4	.692
2	Galt	8	5	.615
3	Guelph	7	5	.583
4	Brantford	1	11	.092

NOTE.—Dundas and Galt even at end of season and had to play off,

WESTERN LEAGUE.

1 Alerts (London).....	4	1	.800
2 Stars (London).....	1	4	.200

NOTE.—Stars disbanded and pennant awarded to Alerts.

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

1 Cobourg.....	9	3	.750
2 Lindsay.....	6	4	.600
3 Peterboro.....	3	8	.273
4 Oshawa.....	3	8	.273

TORONTO CITY JUNIOR LEAGUE.

1 Wellesleys.....	12	3	.800
2 Alerts.....	11	4	.733
3 Stars.....	11	4	.733
4 Elks.....	7	8	.467
5 Crescents.....			
6 Parkdale Juniors.....	1	14	.067

GALT JUNIOR LEAGUE.

1 Unions.....	6	0	1.000
2 Excelsior.....	3	3	.500
3 Eurekas.....	2	4	.333
4 Bowerys.....	1	5	.167

FINAL CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

EASTERN SERIES.

DATE.	CLUBS.	PLAYED AT.
Sept. 8.....	Cobourg, 2.....Toronto Dukes, 0	Cobourg.
Sept. 11.....	Toronto Dukes, 5.....Cobourg, 4	Toronto.
Sept. 14.....	Cobourg, 12.....Toronto Dukes, 7	Lindsay.

Cobourg winners.

WESTERN SERIES.

DATE.	CLUBS.	PLAYED AT.
Sept. 16.....	London Alerts, 20.....Dundas, 0	London.
Sept. 23.....	London Alerts, 5.....Dundas, 4	Dundas.

London Alerts winners.

FINAL SERIES.

Sept. 27.....	Cobourg, 8.....London, 6	Cobourg.
Sept. 30.....	London Alerts, 20.....Cobourg, 11	London.
Oct. 7.....	Cobourg, 10.....London Alerts, 5	Toronto.

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glove, - - - - - 3.00



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ity leather, heavily padded, laced back, with
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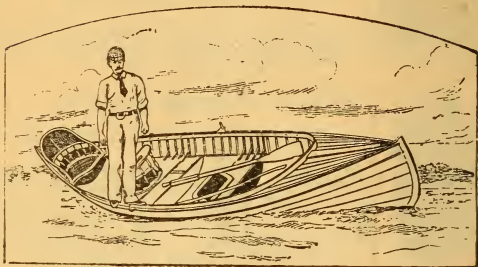
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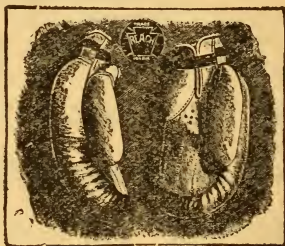
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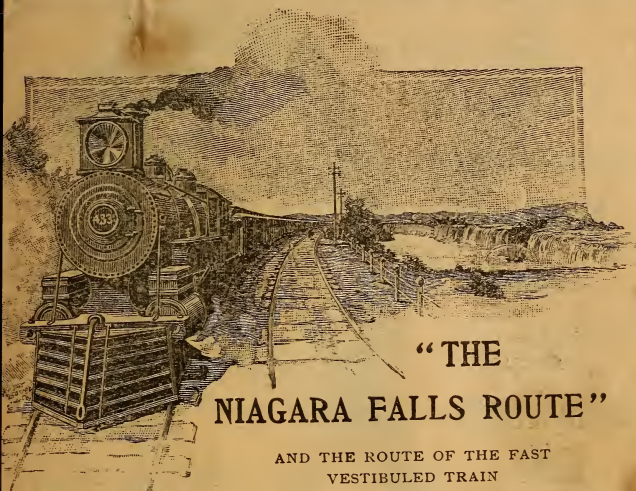
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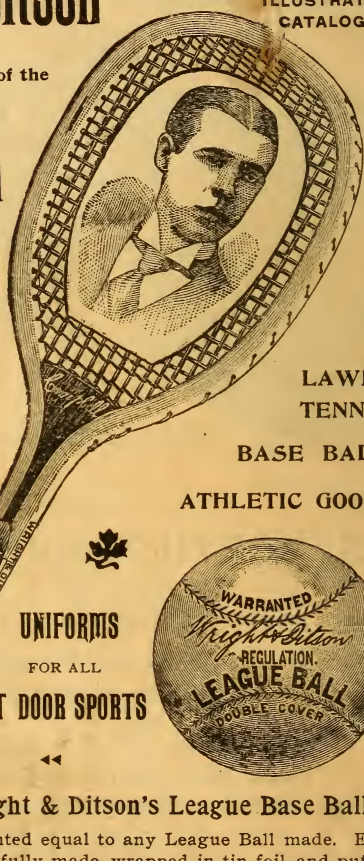
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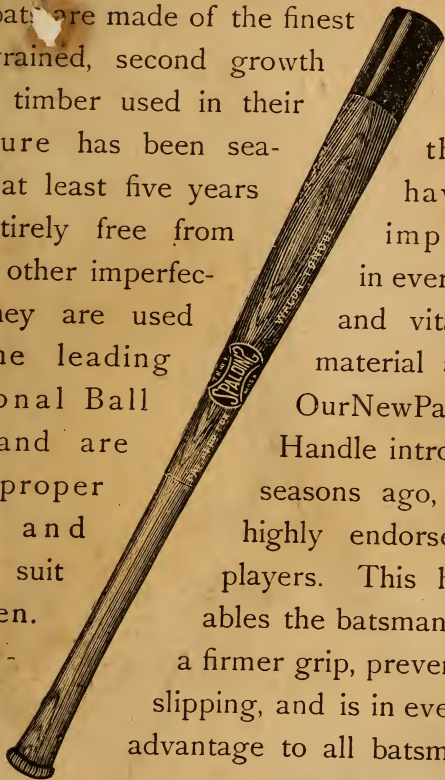
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